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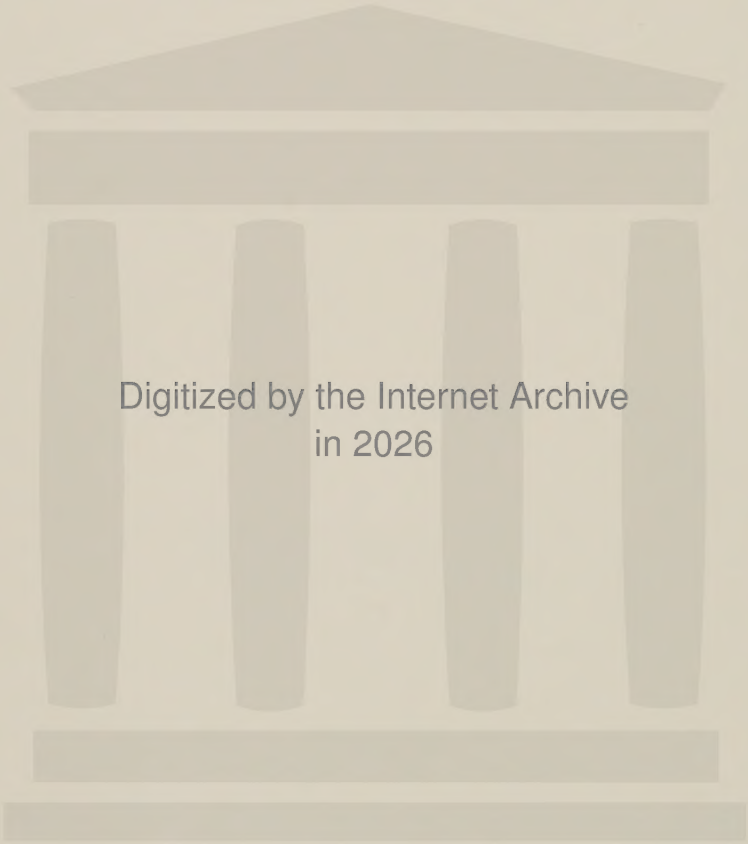
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HISTORY

OF THE

COUNTIES

OF

McKEAN, ELK, CAMERON AND POTTER,

PENNSYLVANIA,

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SELECTIONS,

INCLUDING

THEIR EARLY SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT; A DESCRIPTION OF THE HISTORIC AND INTERESTING LOCALITIES; SKETCHES OF THEIR CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES; PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT MEN; BIOGRAPHIES OF REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS; OUTLINE HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA; STATISTICS.

Volume II

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HISTORY OF ELK COUNTY.

History of Elk County.

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ELK COUNTY was carved out of the hills and valleys of McKean, Jefferson and Clearfield counties, April 18, 1843. Judge Geddes, who in 1831–32 surveyed the Clarion and Sinnemahoning summit for the proposed canal of that period, says in his report: "At the head of Bennett's Branch is a marsh called Flag Swamp, from which in wet seasons the water flows both ways, and where at such seasons the summit might easily be passed in a canoe. This point is remarkable as, probably, the only one in the State where the beaver can be found. Everywhere else they have been driven out by the approach of human footsteps. In the same region a few elk still remain." Running from the southeast corner of Warren county through McKean's southwest corner, and as far as Daguscahonda was the old Buffalo swamp. The big level or ridge, running in opposite directions through the northwest corner of the county, made the swamp look greater to the old-time travelers than it really was, while the Warren and Ridgway State road, cut through in 1832, aided such travelers in obtaining glimpses of the historic swamp in its extensions.

The elevations of the county are given as follows, the figures representing the number of feet above tide level: Hyde House, Ridgway, 1,400; P. & E. R. R., Ridgway, 1,393; S. & R. R. R. crossing Ridgway and Centreville road, 1,925; Lower Kittanning bed at Mine No. 8, 1,605; L. K. bed at Mine No. 15, 1,845; L. K. bed, McAllister's farm, 1,600; road at J. C. McAllister's, 1,580; Clarion bed at Mine No. 7, 1,685; Clarion bed at Mine No. 16, 1,735; Boot Jack, 2,166; road forks, warrant 4,248, 1,760; road at Brandy Camp Hotel, 1,565; lower Freeport bed ("M vein"), Faust farm, 1,760; lower Freeport bed ("M vein") west side of Mead's run, north of Mead's Run School-house, 1,710; lower Freeport bed, tunnel opening, southwest of Meade Run School-house, 1,650; Freeport lower limestone, McAllister farm, 1,740; ferriferous limestone, mouth of Karns run, 1,535; George Faust's house, 1,765; J. C. Wellington's house, Karns run, 1,600; Mead's Run (Colomo) School-house, 1,550; Theodore Fox's house, 1,530; summit of Fox hill, 1,755; Freeport lower limestone, west of Fox hill, 1,580; bottom bench of Freeport upper coal, west of Fox hill, 1,650; J. S. Chamberlin's house, 1,545; summit of Cham-

berlin hill, 1,845; Freeport lower limestone, Chamberlin hill, 1,730; ferriferous limestone, Chamberlin hill, 1,585; Brockport, 1,545.

Rathbun, 1,316 above mean ocean level on track, West Creek Summit, 1,695; St. Mary's, 1,667; a point near St. Mary's, 1,888; Scahonda, 1,519; Daguscahonda, 1,478; Shawmut, 1,426; Ridgway, 1,393; Whistletown, 1,414; Johnsonburg, 1,441; Rolfe, 1,446; Clarion, 1,482; Wilcox, 1,526; Dahoga, 1,601; mouth of Johnson's run, 1,505; Benezette depot, 1,040; Medix run bridge, 1,099; Caledonia tunnel, 1,148; Dent's run, 924; a point east of Farley, 2,265, and a point just south, 2,108.

The population in 1870 was 8,488, in 1880, 12,800, and in 1888, 17,075, based on the election returns, which, in November of that year, show 1,824 Democratic votes, 1,321 Republican, 52 Prohibitionist and 18 Union Labor, a total of 3,215. The area is 774 square miles or about 495,360 acres. The vast resources of this territory are principally lumber and coal. There are seven veins of bituminous coal, each twenty-eight feet thick, two veins of cannel coal, three feet each in thickness, and two beds of lime partly fossilized. Iron ore, which yields 30 to 40 per cent of pure metal, abounds in the hills. Heavily-timbered wildernesses cover a large portion of the county. Tanning and lumber are the principal active industries. In the vicinity of St. Mary's, coal of good quality is mined and shipped to market.

In the "sixties" an oil well was put down 800 feet near Ridgway, but abandoned. In June, 1876, travelers noticed the old well flowing, and the oil stampede was resumed. About this time the oil well at Wilcox was blowing gas at a tremendous rate, and many residents felt certain they lived within the envied oil circle. The oil lease from David Scull to Maurice M. Schultz for an oil tract in Jones township, was entered March 19, 1877, and in April, Alonzo Field leased lands there to W. L. Holman, T. W. Ryan and W. W. Griffith. The lease on the Mulroy lands in Benezette was made in February to R. W. Petrikin, Julius Jones, George Rolfe, S. P. Romig and D. A. Waddell. The same parties leased several tracts in that and adjoining townships, making the actual beginnings of oil leases in this county.

On the Julius Jones farm, one mile west of Benezette, on Bennett's creek, "The Nearest Oil Company" (which is composed of numerous Bradford speculators) cleaned out, in February, 1890, an old hole drilled in 1882, during the Cherry Grove excitement. When the well was first drilled there was a showing for a good twenty or twenty-five barrel well, but owing to the discouraging outlook for a better price for oil at that time, the well was abandoned. G. W. Newman, the principal projector of the modern prospecting, states that the company own 6,000 acres in the vicinity.

The Ernhout & Taylor well No. 1, at Wilcox, reached a depth of 276 feet in February, 1878, and work on the Benezette well was commenced. Schultz No. 3 was yielding three to five barrels; a well on the Hedsnecker farm was commenced, also one on the Bridgetown tract, and one for Boughton, Frisbee & Van Sickle on Big Mill creek. In March Capt. Ernhout leased 117 acres at Whistletown and the Osterhout lands along the Clarion, in Jones and Ridgway townships, for oil prospecting purposes....In June, 1880, the Huling's well at Daguscahonda was down to third sand....Hallock & Johnson's well in Millstone township, near Raughts, was shot in July, 1881, and a 1,200-barrel tank erected. The Johnsonburg well, six miles south of Wilcox, was then reported yielding from fifty to seventy-five barrels per day.

The Grant & Horton gas well was struck in June, 1883, at 2,300 feet, and a light oil producer the same month....In May, 1885, the White, Oyster & Short gas well was drilled at Johnsonburg, and in June a gas

Rowena Wilcox Brown

Mary Bunnell Brown.

run was struck at 1,734 feet....In August, 1886, S. B. Hughes & Co.'s well in the northeastern part of warrant 3663 made forty barrels the first three days after being shot, while the well of M. J. Feeley & Co., in the northeast corner of 3672, was credited with six barrels a day from an upper sand, which was supposed to correspond with the Clarendon formation. These wells are over three miles apart, and were thought to mark the beginning of two new and distinct oil-producing districts. Armstrong, Boggs & Co. had two wells drilling in this region, one on 2032 and the other on 3655, and several other test wells were started....In 1871 the old John well was drilled near the Schultz well of 1887. In May, 1887, five wells were completed in Elk county, and there were eighteen producing wells in the field averaging seven barrels each. Mike Murphy's well on warrant 2027 was then a mystery; Clark & Foster's wells on 3663 and 3664 were fair producers; their No. 3 on 2033 was drilling, and No. 4 on same warrant struck sand May 31, while a rig was up on 2020. The Elk Company's well on 3663 was yielding fifteen barrels, and another well was started by them; Porter, Thyng & Co.'s No. 4 on 2033, and No. 6, were doing well; the Highland Oil Company's hole on same warrant was also giving fifteen barrels. The Wilcox Tannery Company's well was finished on 2676 (on Lanigan's run) to a depth of 1,750 feet, and proved a producer. Round it were the National Transit Company's gassers.

In August, 1887, John Markham had his pipe line complete from his Kane wells to the Highland oil field; Porter, Thyng & Co.'s No. 10 on the northeast corner of 2033 was rated at twenty barrels per day; Boggs, Curtis & Co.'s well on 2027 was being drilled; the venture of the Gillis Farm Oil Company was closed down after going over 2,300 feet; the Sill, O'Dell & Barnsdall well on the Crawford lot was drilling, while Clark & Foster found two new producers. The Elk County Oil & Gas Company's well, three miles northwest of Ridgway, was shot in July, 1886, and showed a strong flow of gas. Many oil ventures have been made in the Elk county field, but success seldom rewarded the ventures. Within the last few years the gas reservoirs in the Johnsonburg neighborhood have proven themselves worthy of notice, and gas from these wells is being conducted into the towns and villages of the county, as related in the sketches of such localities.

In February, 1890, the T. F. Barnsdall lands in Elk county, and wells producing 275 barrels per day, were sold to Noyes, Wood and others for $325,000.

The coal deposits of Elk are scattered everywhere, but developed only at a few places—St. Mary's and Dagus mines being the mining centers. In the history of the townships much is given relating to the development of the coal beds....The paint-ore mine, extending from Eagle Valley to Whistletown, was discovered by D. R. Kline on the lands of J. S. Hyde, in 1887.

Building stone of excellent quality is found outcropping on the summits and hillsides. In 1888–89 the first organized effort to find an outside market for this sandstone succeeded, and quarrying and shipping building stone is to-day an important industry....Throughout the county great hemlock tracts still exist, with smaller tracts of pine and hardwood. How long this forest may continue to clothe the hills and valleys may be learned from a review of the great lumber mills scattered here and there, the sketches of which are contained in the pages devoted to local history. The forest fires of centuries seem to have done little injury to the great trees, as only a few sections of the forest disappeared before the flames. In May, 1884, the great fire which swept over parts of Cameron county, damaged property here: The saw-mill of Steinhelfer & Otto, near Swissmont, together with lumber, logs

and houses, loss, $8,000; insurance, $4,000. The saw-mill of Joseph Goetz, also near Swissmont, together with 100,000 feet of lumber, 1,000,000 feet of logs, house and household effects, involving a loss of $6,000, upon which there was no insurance. The house of Mr. Tyler and its contents, near by, were also burned. Andrew Kaul lost his saw-mill on Spring run, 2,500,000 feet of lumber, over 100,000 feet of logs, boarding house, stables, blacksmith shop, and nearly a mile of plank road; on Wolf run 1,000,000 feet of logs, 300 cords of bark, camps, stables, blacksmith shop, etc., his loss at both places aggregating about $25,000. Mr. Kaul also lost a saw-mill, all his houses and 60,000 feet of lumber at Sterling run, Cameron county, upon which there was an insurance of $7,500. Near Hemlock station the large Otto mill and a great amount of lumber were destroyed. Will Sykes' mill, at the same place, escaped.

The flood of August 12 and 13, 1885, deluged Johnsonburg, threatening the Bayard mills at Whistletown; carried away 400,000 feet of logs from the Hyde mills at Eagle Valley; carried away the Dickinson Brothers' boom lower down, and at Portland did more damage. At Ridgway the water was two feet deep on Main street, near the R. & C. depot, and the water entered the Bogert House and the Congregational Church. The high waters of May and June, 1889, also caused damage.

When the pioneers arrived, they found wild fruit in abundance. Mr. Brooks states that native grapes from the size of the Delaware to the Fox grape, grew as large as crabapples, yielding fifty bushels from one vine. Native plum trees grew on the river bottom lands by hundreds and thousands, the fruit of which were large, juicy and luscious, delicious as nectar, fit food for the gods. Peach, pear and apple trees were planted by the immigrants, and in a few years peaches were so abundant that thousands of bushels of the fruit fell to the ground and became food for the swine. About 1832–33 the severity of the winters killed many of the peach trees, and since that time, there has been comparative scarcity. Game, like fruit, were offered to the pioneers. Elk were found in the Flag swamp neighborhood as late as 1850, and in 1867 the last elk in the State was killed on Bennett's branch. In the fall of 1886 the presence of one was reported. The deer, bear, wolf and fox are regular inhabitants down to this day. A story of a bear hunt is chronicled under date, December 19, 1876. It is unlike a pioneer bear story in the round-about way taken by the hunter to capture bruin. It appears that on the date mentioned, Ralph Johnson of Dry saw-mill, while in the woods about one mile from his house, stopped by the side of a large standing hemlock, when he heard, as he supposed, the breaking of ice, caused by his own weight, but a visual ray of about seven feet of his height proved to him that something with its head poked out of a small hole was grating its teeth within six inches of his boot. From the size of the hole, as it appeared from the outside of the tree, he thought it an animal of some description, of inferior size, and blocked up the hole. Next morning, in company with John and Will Wainwright, with two axes and a single-barrel rifle (the old family gun) carried by Will, went to capture the prize, and to their surprise found a hollow larger than a flour barrel, which evidently had been lately vacated by old bruin; following the trail about one mile, they found him under a flat rock. Ralph, Will and the dog stood guard until John went and returned with John Johnson, commonly known as "Old Farmer," with two more rifles, a double and single barrel. But one shot from the gun manufactured in our fathers' day gave him such a headache that a shot from the other single-barrel gun, piercing a second hole in his forehead, laid out a bear weighing about 260 pounds by the "Farmer's" scales.

In 1885 a Daguscahonda chicken walked out of the shell on four perfect legs, and was indeed one of Nature's strange freaks. Had it been cuffed and kicked about like the common brood, it would still have lived, but it was petted to death. Though having unusual facilities for walking, it only played the pilgrim for a few days.

While the unthinking hunter has been for years industriously engaged in killing the deer, it is a relief to think that two citizens, at least, have succeeded in saving a number of them. The Trout Run Park, the private property of Andrew Kaul and J. K. P. Hall, containing 600 acres, is located between St. Mary's and Benezette, in the heart of the wilderness. This park is enclosed by a fence eight to ten feet in height, erected at a cost of $2,500. The park was enclosed in 1887, and stocked with twelve deer. A mountain stream flows through this park, and outside, in the course of this stream are a series of fish ponds and hatching houses, for the cultivation of brook trout and carp. The wire in the fence is connected with an electric apparatus in the game-keeper's house; close by is the club house. The total cost of this park may be placed at $7,000. The Williamsport *Republican*, referring to this great game preserve, says: "It is six miles square, and was arranged as it now is about four and one-half years ago. The work of making such an immense place was a tremendous one, but it was accomplished with apparent ease. All around the place a fence made of trees stands, from ten to fifteen feet in height, inside which the brush and trees are so thick, that people are easily lost there. Approaches to the park are so arranged that the deer coming up find but little difficulty in gaining an entrance, but once inside there is no possible means of getting out. Inside the fence the ground slopes so much that the most expert jumper in the deer tribe, would not attempt to get out. It is thought now that there are not less than one hundred and fifty deer within the park."

CHAPTER II.

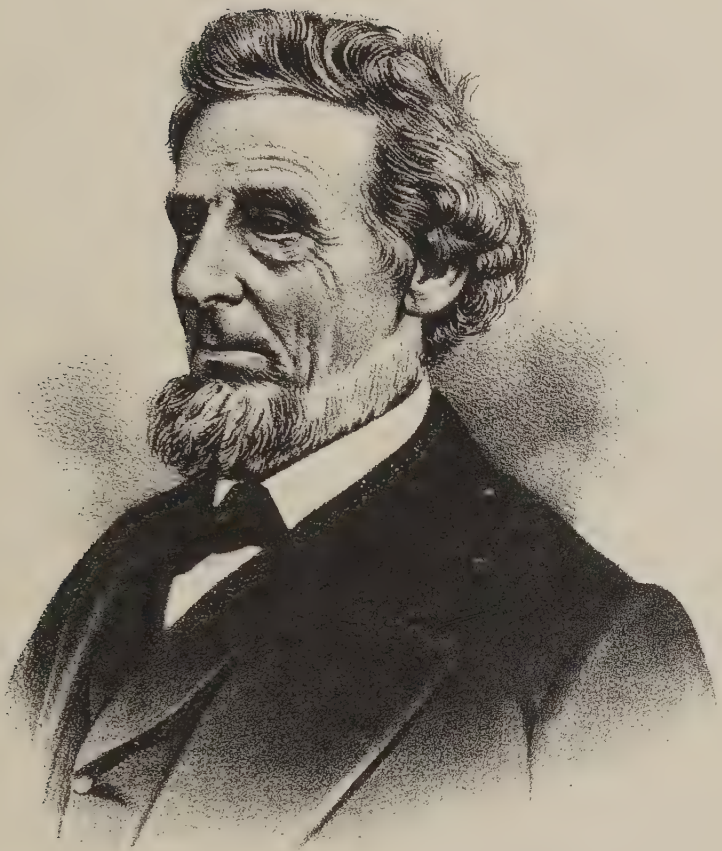
INDIANS AND PIONEERS.

THE ABORIGINES—GEN. WADE—EARLY REMINISCENCES OF JUDGE KYLER—PIONEER SETTLERS—JUDGE J. L. GILLIS AND OTHERS—IRISHTOWN—FIRST DECLARATIONS OF CITIZENSHIP—THE GERMAN UNION BOND SOCIETY—SOME FIRST THINGS IN THE COUNTY—REMINISCENCES OF JOHN BROOKS.

THIS section of Pennsylvania was the hunting-ground of the aborigines up to the close of the first decade of this century, when the first faint gleams of civilization darted through the forest, chasing, as it were, the shadows of the savages. Who the aborigines were, so far as history tells, is shown in the pages devoted to the Indian history of McKean county.

Gen. Wade and family, with a friend named Slade, came to the headwaters of the Little Toby, in 1798, and settled temporarily at what is now Little Toby, on the Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad. In 1803 the party returned east, but the same year came hither and built a log house at the mouth of the Little Toby on the east bank. In 1806, while Wade and Slade were hunting round what is now Blue Rock, they saw an Indian girl watching them. Approaching her, the General enticed her to follow him to his home, and there in-

troduced her to Mrs. Wade. In 1809 this semi-captive married Slade, the ceremony being performed by Chief Tamsqua. A few years later Slade moved to what is now Portland, established a trading house there, and when the white settlers came into the No Man's Creek neighborhood, Wade and Tamsqua presented to them the pipe of peace. Judge Kyler, writing to Dr. Earley, of Ridgway, in 1874, gives valuable reminiscences of early years. He states: "A large body of land containing about 100,000 acres lying in what is now Benzinger, Fox, Horton and Houston townships, the latter in Clearfield county, was patented to Samuel M. Fox (deceased), and was offered for sale and settlement by his heirs. Their agent, William Kersey, opened a road from the State road (now Bellefonte and Erie turnpike), to what is called the Burned Mill. These lands lay in what was then Jefferson, McKean and Clearfield counties, most of it in the latter, which at that time could not poll over 160 or 170 votes, and was attached to Centre county. It had but one township, called Chincleclamoose; that was the name of the township here then. A man named Amos Davis was the first actual settler. He resided, prior to 1810, some two or three years on the tract north of me, where the steam saw-mill stands. In the spring of the above year, my father, John Kyler, who lived in Centre county, came to see the country, and located his place at Kyler's Corners on Little Toby creek. That year and the summer following he packed his provisions on a horse to do him while clearing some land and putting up a cabin, and the last of May or first of June, 1812, moved his family to this country. Elijah Meredith had moved in a few days before, and Jacob Wilson and Samuel Miller at the time we did. Miller located at Earley, and the year following Jonah Griffith located at the farm where Centreville now is. Miller and Griffith both left the following year. The grist-mill erected by Kersey was a small affair, built of peeled hemlock logs—had one run country stones, and no bolting cloth for a couple of years. Flour of all kinds had to be sifted. William Fisher, of Centre county, who succeeded Kersey as agent, put in a bolting cloth. Soon after David Meredith and Jacob Wilson went there to grind, for every man was his own miller. There was no fire-place, but a few stones for a back wall in one corner, and in the night, while asleep, the mill caught fire; they, having nothing but their shoes to carry water, were unable to put it out, and the mill burned down. Then for more than a year what grain was raised had to be taken to Maxwell's mill, on Anderson's creek, to be ground, some forty miles. If grain had to be bought it could not be got, frequently, short of Centre or Indiana counties. Clearfield was divided into two townships—one Lawrence, for Capt. Lawrence of the Chesapeake, who met his death in his battle with the Shannon; the other Pike, for a general of that name killed in Canada. Our township was the latter, and Chincleclamoose became extinct. Soon after we moved to the country, father and I went to the mill to grind some grain he had raised the year before, and beat out with a stick on a quilt. Just as we were leaving for home we heard a yell, and saw a man come bustling along clad in a blanket coat. Father said 'there comes an Indian.' He, however, proved to be a Welshman named David Roberts; he had no family; he had taken a place at Instanter; had cleared also a potato patch at Johnsonburg, near Wilmarth; said he had heard there were people living in these parts, and come to see if he could find them; said he could furnish seed potatoes. Two of the settlers, each with a bag and horse, went after them, Roberts being guide, and got some, but had much difficulty getting through the woods. He paid us several visits, and when winter came went to a place called Beaulah to spend the winter with his own kind of people, and married there. In these days house floors were either split puncheon or logs hewed on one side and matched at the edges; barn



Geo. Dickinson

floors the same. Roofs were split clapboards held in place by weight poles. I think a year after we came here settling began on Bennett's branch of the Sinnemahoning, but I leave it for some one else who will, no doubt, give an account of that place, who is better acquainted there than I am. Elk, deer and bear were very plenty here at that time, and from the number of dead trees, as well as the remains of bark shanties and the tomahawk marks still visible on the trees from which the bark was taken, I infer that this was a hunting ground much used by the Indians at one time, but they did not hunt here a great deal after the first settlers came. Those that did were reputed to be of the Cornplanter tribe. Those I knew best were Big John, Logan and Capt. Crow. Big John was a noble-looking Indian, past the middle age, tall, straight and well proportioned. Logan looked very old. The last time I saw them, Big John took an opportunity to tell us 'Logan too old to hunt, he could not see to shoot straight.' In 1816 the land owners commenced building us a new mill, and finished it the year following, on the site of what is now Connor's mill. Permanent settlers in 1816 were the before-named Davis, Wilson, Kyler and Meredith. Others had made improvements, intending to settle, but never brought their families, or left soon after, if they did, and Davis sold in the fall of that year to a man who did not move to it, and lost it by not keeping taxes paid. William McCauley moved in the spring of 1817. The next year James Reesman, James Green, Smith Mead, Esq., and others made improvements, but only the three named were permanent. Perhaps some two years after, Leonard Morey, from Sinnemahoning, came around with a petition to have this section struck off into a new township. It was granted, and the court named it Sinnemahoning. This displeased the settlers west of the barrens, and they petitioned for change of the name, and the court named it Fox, in honor of Samuel M. Fox. The township included all of Horton within the Clearfield line, Houston, in that county now, and Jay. These three townships being taken from Fox has reduced its territory to its present size. Between the years 1818 and 1823, Conrad Moyer, Tibni Taylor, John Kellar, Joel and Philetus Clark, Isaac Coleman, Uriah and Jonah Rogers, Rev. Jonathan Nichols, Alanson Vial and Hon. Isaac Horton were added to the settlement and remained permanently. The three latter named located on Brandy Camp branch of Little Toby, now Horton township, and the following named: Dr. William Hoyt, John Bundy, James R. Hancock, Chauncey Brockway, Esq., James Iddings and Robert Thompson remained a number of years and then left; but all have some of their descendants living here. From the above time to the present, population has steadily increased. It required an indomitable spirit for the first settlers, who sought a home so far in the wilderness in a dense forest of timber, to clear the ground and render it fit for cultivation, and few had courage to attempt it, or constancy to persevere if they did."

In the history of Cameron county the advertisement of the Burlington tract is given. Observing it, Joseph Potter, Leonard Morey and William Ward set out from their homes in Susquehanna county, Penn., April 2, 1812, on the 5th reached Butler's cabin on the north fork of Pine creek, and next day pushed on to the head of the Allegheny, where they stayed with a Mr. Heirs [Ayers], thence to Lymans and Canoe Place, and on the 10th arrived at John Earls. On April 11 they went down the branch to Spanglers, thence up Bennett's branch to Dr. Dan Rogers' house, where they arrived on the 13th. This house stood a little above the large dam below Benezette. The three poineers purchased lands on the 15th, Morey buying a mile below Caledonia, but later changing to a point near the mouth of Medix Run; Ward, where Caledonia stands, and Potter opposite the mouth of Medix Run. On the 16th the

pioneers set out on their return trip, two of them revisited the place in September, and on their return spoke so highly of the country that in February, 1813, L. Morey and Dwight Caldwell, with their families, Ichabod and Sylvester Powers and William F. Luce set out to settle there. At Grass Flats Capt. Potter joined them, and traveled to Andrew Overturf's (Dutchman) house between Bennett's branch and the Driftwood, where they arrived on the 12th. Next day they proceeded up the branch, passed Nanny's house, one and a half miles from the mouth of the branch; a mile farther landed at Thomas Dent's house; where Grant depot now is was the home of Ralph Johnson, and next was Dr. Rogers' cabin, a 16x20 house, where they found Amos Mix and family, and where all found shelter that night of April 15, 1813. Mix and his wife arrived there in 1812. In that year Dr. Rogers began clearing the lands a little above Summerson's eddy, but within a few years moved to Jersey Shore to practice medicine. In August, 1813, McMurtrie visited his lands to cut out a road from the mouth of Trout run to Rich Valley, and did cut four miles to where H. K. Wilson resided in modern times. In 1815 Morey purchased from Gen. James Potter 379½ acres near the mouth of Trout run, and in April, 1816, began improvements, building a small grist-mill. In 1827 he sold this place to Reuben and Ebenezer Winslow. Carpenter Winslow arrived about this time. In 1818 Morey built a small grist-mill. Benjamin, son of Ralph Johnson, who died March 9, 1886, was born near Grant railroad depot, July 4, 1813.

Mrs. Emily E. Gillis, of Gilroy, in Santa Clara Co., Cal. (daughter of the pioneer Gelott, and wife of Charles, eldest son of Enos Gillis), writing to the editor of the *Democrat* in 1885, states that her father came in 1814, and on June 19 of that year he and Eliza Morey went down the Sinnemahoning, thirty-five miles, in a canoe, to be married by Squire Lusk, accompanied by Erasmus and Cephas Morey, W. F. Luce and Mrs. Caldwell. It took two days to return. Mrs. Gillis, Sr., died August 18, 1850, and her husband, September 29, 1854.

Capt. Potter Goff settled on Bennett's branch in Jay township, in 1817, with his wife and six children; Joel Woodworth, his son-in-law, accompanied him. He died on the home farm (in recent years the W. F. Luce farm), November 12, 1846, aged seventy years. His first wife died in September, 1834, and in 1836 he married the widow, Ann M. Luce.

Chauncey Brockway and his wife and child came in December, 1817, from Galway, Montgomery Co., N. Y., 400 miles by wagon, and 90 miles up the Susquehanna. He was married in 1816, and the first child was born in April, 1817, so that his wife had to take the infant pioneer with her on this great journey, and settled on Bennett's branch, seven miles from any neighbor. In 1821 the family moved to Brandy Camp, near Ridgway, thence up the Toby that spring, and to Illinois in 1854, where his wife died in 1885, and himself on December 4, 1886. In April, 1818, Joseph Crandell and Lyman Robinson, sons-in-law of Brockway, arrived and purchased on the hill north of Caledonia on the Gen. Boyd estate.

Jonathan Nichols came in March, 1818, accompanied by Hezekiah Warner, his son-in-law. Both brought their families and settled on the Gen. Boyd lands, north of Kersey's. Nichols was a Baptist preacher and a physician, the first of either profession in the county except Dr. Rogers. He moved to Brandy Camp in Horton township about 1821, where he died in May, 1846. Under him Dr. Clark, a son-in law, studied medicine. Hezekiah Warner, who also moved to Brandy Camp, returned to Caledonia and purchased lands from Thomas Leggett and Jabez Mead in 1825. There he was joined

by Zebulon Warner in store and tavern keeping and lumber milling. Starr Dennison settled on Spring run in March, 1818, and resided there until his death in 1844. Ebenezer Hewett came from Saratoga, N. Y., the same year, and located a large tract, four miles above Kersey run. In December he was followed by Col. Isaac Webb, of the same county, who cleared a farm two miles above Kersey run. He was a surveyor, and a man whose memory was proverbial. Consider Brockway followed his son, Chauncey, in 1819, and located north of Kersey run about four miles on the Kersey road.

Isaac Horton, Sr., who settled at Brandy Camp in 1818, died in 1873.... David Johnson, who settled at Johnsonburg prior to 1821, learning that James L. Gillis had located at Montmorenci, four miles away, determined to move west if Gillis would not. He did move, and by 1824 the Montmorenci farm of 400 acres was cleared, and a saw- and grist-mill, carding-mill and several improvements were made by the new pioneer on Mill creek a little west of the farm. In 1871 O. B. Fitch, afterward proprietor of the Thayer House, carried on this farm. It was subsequently purchased by Maurice M. Schultz who set men to work to restore the farm, and under him it has reached its present productiveness.

Judge James L. Gillis, who died in Iowa in July, 1881, was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1792. In 1812 he was commissioned lieutenant of an Ontario county cavalry company in Col. Harris' dragoons. After the affair at Lundy's Lane he was made prisoner by the British, treated in the barbarous manner of that time, and put on board a transport to be taken to England. He and several others captured a boat belonging to the transport, and reached the bank of the St. Lawrence river, but all were retaken and were said to have been subjected to cruelties, of which even Indians were ignorant, until exchanged at Salem, Mass., after the war. In 1822 he settled in what is now Elk county (within sixteen miles of a neighbor and seventy miles of a post-office), as the agent of Jacob Ridgway, to whose niece he was married in 1816. In 1830 he moved six miles from his farm to the present town of Ridgway. Gov. Porter commissioned him associate judge of Jefferson county; in 1840 he was elected representative, again sent to the senate, became one of the first associate judges of Elk county, and in 1856 was elected congressman; later he was agent for the Pawnees. In 1858 Capt. Hall defeated him for congress. Through his efforts Elk and Forest counties were organized, the latter by joint resolution and to oblige Cyrus Blood, one of the pioneers. He was charged with complicity in the abduction of Morgan for giving away Masonic secrets, but was acquitted. Mrs. Houk, of Ridgway, C. V. Gillis, of Kane, Mary B. Porter, Augusta A. Noxon and Cecilia A. Whitney, of Chautauqua county, N. Y., Bosanquet, Henry and Robert, children of the useful pioneer are living. Enos Gillis, a brother pioneer, is referred to in this work.

W. P. Wilcox, who in 1831 came to what is now Williamsville, as agent for the Richards & Jones Land Company, later the McK. & E. L. & I. Co. In 1835 he was representative, and was re-elected three times successively, then served in the senate, was elected a representative again in 1857 and in 1859, and died at Port Allegany in April, 1868. In the winter of 1832–33, L. Wilmarth, Arthur Hughes and George Dickinson bought land of J. L. Gillis and Mr. Aylworth, and also water-power for lumbering business. There was but a handful of people in Ridgway at this time. Hughes and Dickinson began to build mills. Col. Wilcox settled here. Mail accommodations were established.

Rasselas W. Brown died June 27, 1887. He was born in 1809 in Herkimer county, N. Y., and in 1837, with his brother-in-law, W. S. Brownell, of

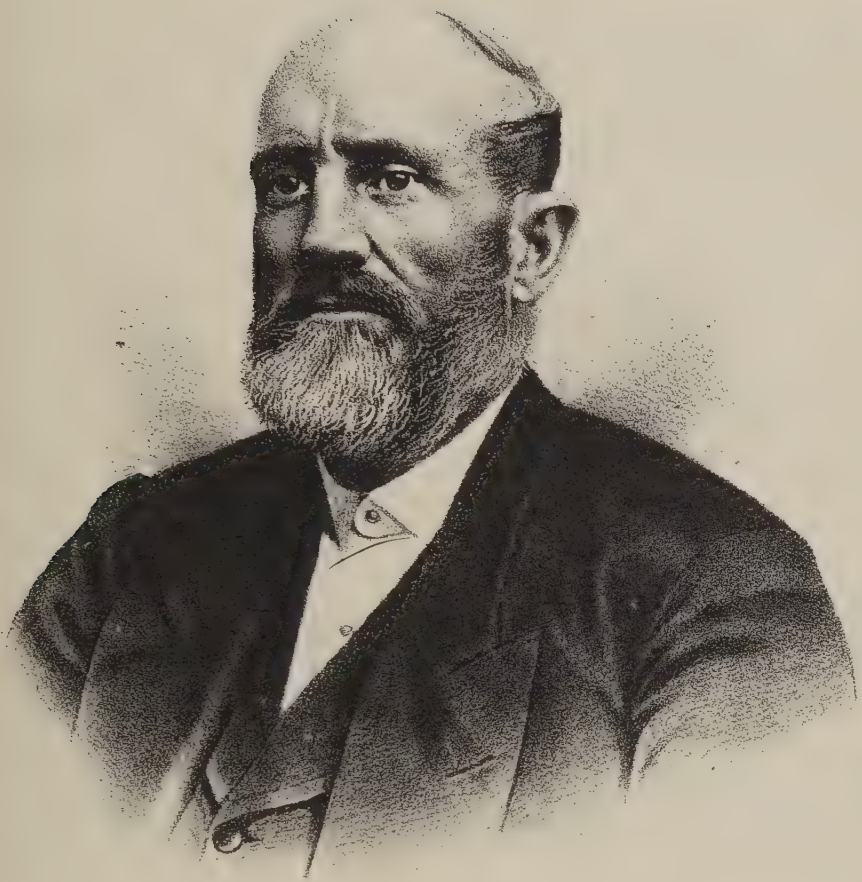
Smethport, went to Michigan, stopping at Wilcox *en route*. He returned to Williamsville in October, purchased land near by, and on March 16, 1838, brought into the wilderness his wife and two sons, J. L. Brown, of Wilcox, and W. W. Brown, of Bradford. In 1841 he moved to Rasselas, where he died.

Joseph S. Hyde settled at Caledonia in 1837, but shortly after moved to Ridgway as an employe of Enos Gillis, and operated the old Gillis mill, above the present Hyde grist-mill, until it failed to pay expenses. In 1840 he moved to Wisconsin, but returned, and in July, 1842, married Jane Gillis, a daughter of his former employer. Subsequently he resided at Montmorenci, Sharpsburg and other places until 1846, when he purchased from Gillis & McKinley a mill which stood on the site of the present Ely mills. He made this a success, and soon after engaged in lumbering. Only a few years elapsed until he became known as the lumber king. He was the most progressive citizen of Elk county until his death, June 30, 1888. Shortly after he moved to Ridgway, without money and without friends, he wanted Dickinson to sell him an ax on credit, but the merchant refused, when Hyde said to him: "Keep your d——d ax; I will see the day when I can buy and sell you." J. S. Hyde became a millionaire and owner of 36,000 acres, a store at Little Toby, established in September, 1882, being among his enterprises.

Early in the "thirties" Irishtown was settled by Irish immigrants.... Catherine (Rielly) Mohan, who died in Fox township, June 22, 1886, was married in 1836 to Larry Mohan, but both had resided in this county prior to that year. Other names given in the history of the Catholic Church of Kersey's or Centreville belong to that period.

In September, 1844, the first declaration of citizenship was made by Thomas Rielly, a native of Ireland. His example was followed that year by Michael White, Thomas Fletcher, John Sullivan, Patrick Shelvy, Michael Brown, Patrick Malone and Lawrence Mohan, all natives of the Emerald Isle. In 1845 thirty natives of Germany and one of England declared their intentions. Jeremiah Calahan was admitted to citizenship in September, 1845, also Robert McIntosh and Patrick Whelan (both Irish), Conrad K. Huhn (a German) and Joseph Hetzell (a Frenchman). The records for the last forty-five years tell of the remarkable immigration to this county, thousands of names, principally Germans, filling records **A** and **B.**

In 1842 the German Union Bond Society purchased 35,000 acres from the United States Land Company, or Boston Company, and in the fall thirty-one families settled a few miles north of Kersey's; thirty-three families came in the spring of 1843. The first piano was brought into Elk county (and it may be said into the territory now divided into five counties) in 1845, by Ignatius Garner. The same year he organized a brass band company at St. Mary's, the first band in the territory. The first mail carried through Elk county was that by William C. Walsh, from Milesburg to Smethport, in 1828. The first post-office was at Richard Gelott's house, where the Barr Railroad depot now is, then called Bennett's Branch. The next office was presided over by Vine S. Brockway at his home, and the third at Kersey's, where James Green was sworn to fulfill the duties of master by L. Morey, March 12, 1828. This office was kept where is now Centreville. Reuben Aylesworth was the next master, keeping the office at Ridgway. Williamsville came next, with W. P. Wilcox, master. Next came Bunker Hill and then Smethport—the end of the route. Among the successors of Walsh was a Mr. Coone (who carried a spinning-wheel from White's, near Smethport, to Ridgway on horseback) and Daniel Hyatt. Erasmus Morey was the second postmaster at Bennett's Branch, commissioned July 4, 1828. This office was changed to Caledonia, when Zebulon



J. N. Glenn

Warner took charge. Erasmus Morey, born at Charlton, Mass., May 16, 1796, settled on Bennett's Branch in 1813, and on July 4, 1828, succeeded the pioneer postmaster at that point. Mr. Morey and John Brooks are two pioneers who have done the part of good citizens in preserving records of pioneer times, which would otherwise be lost forever. The latter, in his reminiscences, speaks of old-time farming and milling:

Axes and hoes were clumsily made by the rough blacksmith. Grain and hay were stacked in the fields or yard or put into round log barns. Threshing was done with flail, or trampled out with oxen or horses; the grain was separated from the chaff by winnowing it through the meshes of a riddle, made for the purpose, while the breezes would carry away the chaff; or in a calm, two persons would raise and maintain a blast by a dexterous swinging movement of a double linen bed sheet, while the third person would winnow the threshed grain from the riddle. Corn and buckwheat were sometimes ground on hand-mills, and sifted through sieves made from dressed perforated sheep or deer skins, drawn over a wide oaken hoop. The nether or bed stone in the hand-mills was fixed to a bench constructed for the purpose, and the upper or runner stone was made to revolve on its spindle by means of a pole, the upper end of which was passed into an augur hole in a board fastened overhead, and the lower end of the pole was fitted into a hole drilled in the upper surface of the runner, near the periphery. The miller would seize the pole with one hand, sweeping it around, and with the other feed the mill with grain. Another device was substituted for a hand-mill, yet more rude in construction, and was constructed by cutting down a medium-sized tree, leaving the stump with its surface even and level, into which a bowl-like excavation was made by cutting and burning, which would hold about a peck. A hard-wood pestle was then made to fit the excavation, and this was fastened by withes to the top of a small sapling bent for a spring-pole, which grew, or was planted near the stump. The operator would then place corn or buckwheat in the mortar, and seizing the pestle with both hands would, per force, thrust it into the mortar, crushing and grinding the grain therein. The spring-pole would draw up the pestle again, when released from the hand, and again would be thrust into the mortar, and thus by repeated processes the grinding would be accomplished. There were some grist-mills erected, driven by water-wheels; the mill-stones were made from the fine conglomerate rock, which is found in abundance in this section. Linen or cotton bolting cloths were attached to reels and driven by machinery, by which the bran was separated from the flour and meal. Of course the flour was coarse, and contained much of the gluten, and the phosphates with the starch, and was therefore adapted to make good bread, that would maintain vigor of muscle, of bone and of brain, as well as the fat of the system.

Native forest fruit was then abundant [as explained in the first chapter], game was plenty, the rivers were streams of crystal liquid. Women frequently performed a part of the farm service in that age, some, with sickle and rake in hand, doing the work of a harvest man. Others, with hoe and fork, did good work in the hay and corn field. One of them is remembered as placing her child in a sap-trough near by, when but little over a week old, while she split more rails in a day than her husband. These cases are not adverted to as exemplary, but as facts incidental to pioneer life. Oxen were generally used both for farming and for lumbering. And in one instance Major Bennett, who made an improvement on the Potter reserve, at Benezette, on Bennett's Branch, yoked his milch cows to plough his garden and his fields. Bennett afterward removed to Crawford county, where some of his descendants still reside. The attractions for farmers were greater in that section than in this.

CHAPTER III.

COURTS AND BAR.

FIRST COURTS, WHERE HELD—FIRST RECORD OF COURTS IN ELK COUNTY—BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE COURTS OF 1844—EARLY ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR—CRIMES—LICENSES—APPOINTMENTS—NAMES OF ATTORNEYS WHO PRACTICED HERE FROM 1868 TO 1879, AND SUBSEQUENTLY—NEW COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL—LAW LIBRARIES.

THE first courts of this county were held in the old school-house at Caledonia. The walls on three sides were standing until recently in a fair state of preservation. A recent measurement of the walls made by Erasmus Morey and Squire Dixon showed the building to have been 20x24 feet in size.

The first record of the courts of Elk county is dated December 19, 1843. James L. Gillis and Isaac Horton, associate judges, were present, and before them William J. B. Andrews qualified for the office of prothonotary; Uriah Rogers was appointed crier; Vine S. Brockway, Eusebius Kinkaid and Joseph Rogers, court constables; B. Rush Petrikin, George R. Barrett and Lewis W. Smith were present, and permitted to practice in the courts of Elk county. This completed the round of business, and court adjourned to February 19, 1844. Judge Alex McCalmont was present in February, and at this time N. W. Goodrich, D. B. Jenks, Jesse G. Clark and L. T. Parmelee were admitted to the county bar. Eusebius Kinkaid was appointed sheriff, and N. W. Goodrich, prosecutor, pending the issue of commissions to them or others. In March the court assembled, but adjourned till May 20, when a petition for a new township was presented and the original county seat commissioners asked to show cause why they should not report their proceedings to the constituted authorities of Elk county. All that part of Shippen township south of Jones, and north of Fox and Jay, was attached to Fox township for administrative purposes. On September 16 licenses were granted to the Boston Lumber Company and Dickinson & Co. to deal in foreign merchandise; and the first grand jury of the county was impaneled. The names of such jurors are given as follows: Rasselas W. Brown, John Gardner, Jacob Kriger, Selah Morey, William McComber, Henry Mason, David Meredith, James Malone, Robert McIntosh, William Shepard, George Smith, Henry Stutler, William Taylor, Joel Taylor, Abijah B. Weed, Eben. C. Winslow, Reuben C. Winslow, David Wheeler, all farmers; Jacob Coleman, merchant, Gibson; James Gallagher, hotel, Ridgway; Joshua Iddles, carpenter; John Collins and Samuel Stoneback, laborers; Hezekiah Warner, merchant, Jay; Alanson Viall, hotel, Fox; Caleb Dill, blacksmith.

The report of the statute commissioners was made at this time, as given in the transactions of the commissioners; S. J. Goodrich, S. P. Johnson, I. Y. James, George W. Carskadden and William A. Williams were admitted to to the bar, and David Thayer was indicted for keeping a tippling house. In December C. B. Knapp and Robert Wallace were admitted, and John Rothrock and Robert Wise were licensed to deal in foreign goods, as well as the

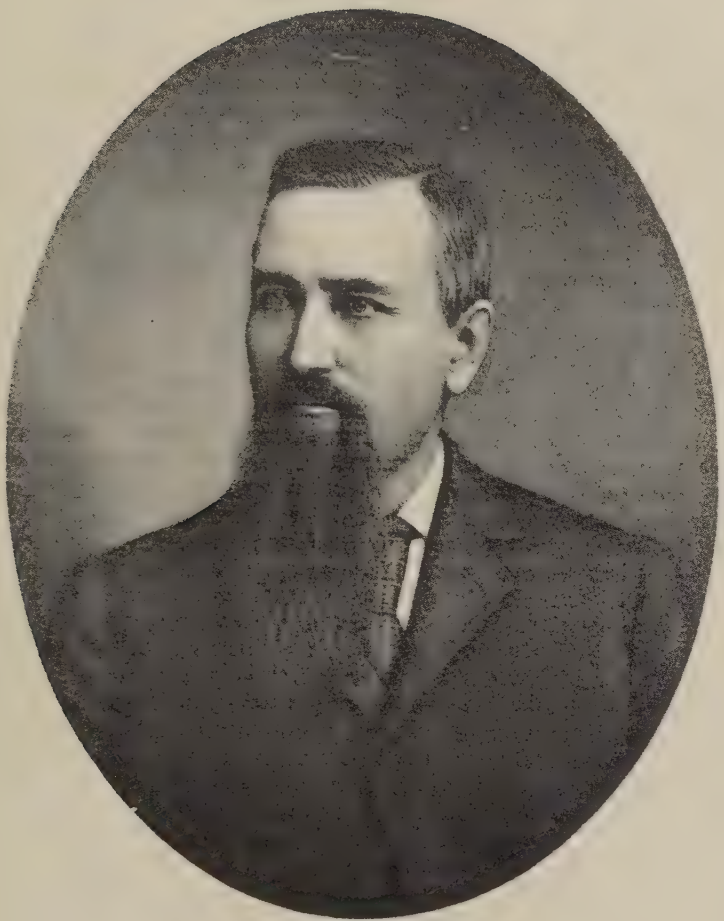
Boston and Dickinson companies. Commissioners Brockway, Winslow and Brooks were indicted for misdemeanor in office, on the oath of Edward Derby. A jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The grand jury declared that the Milesburg and Smethport turnpike was abandoned by the turnpike company, and suggested its repair by the county. Hiram Payne and John S. McCalmont were permitted to practice here in September, 1845. Martha Worden was indicted for murder, but a jury found that she was not guilty as charged, and in December C. B. Curtis and L. B. Wetmore were admitted. Licenses for stores were issued to Gillis & Clover, Dickinson & Co., Cobb, Gallagher & Co., W. A. Simpson, George Weis and John Rothrock in February, 1846, and to C. Fisher, of Benzinger township. In May tavern licenses were granted to Caspar Burhagher and Anthony Fotchman, of Benzinger; N. Hyatt and Mary Viall, of Fox; Henry Thayer and Pierce J. Brooks, of Ridgway, on condition that neither drunkenness nor disorder should be tolerated. Lewis M. Burson, James Campbell, George W. Teigler and W. Hecker were admitted to the bar in September, 1846.

Patrick Malone and Gerhart Schoening, of Fox and Benzinger, respectively, were licensed to keep general stores. In February, 1847, Alfred Pearsall was granted license to keep a temperance house in Jay, and Joseph Luhr a liquor house at St. Mary's in Benzinger township, and in May, Kasper Ditch wished to compete with Luhr, and was permitted to carry out his wish. Truman Weaver was indicted for forging county orders, George Rhines for keeping a disorderly house, and Isaac Nichols and Milton Johnson for cutting timber. In 1848 the grand jury presented the fact that the county stove-pipes were going to waste for want of care. William P. Jenks was admitted to the bar, also B. D. Hamlin and Mr. Bishop. In 1849 William A. Stokes was permitted to practice here, and in September Joseph Buffington took his seat as president judge. In May, 1850, Aaron Harrington petitioned for license to keep a tavern at Centreville, and J. T. Wells at Highland, numerous petitions came from St. Mary's, at which place the German element was determined to have beer. The grand jury condemned the Thayer & Winslow mill-dam across Bennett's Branch in September, 1851. In February, 1852, Judge White presided; illegitimacy was presented in a few forms about this time, and some cases of forgery, counterfeiting and perjury are recorded. Andrew G. Curtin, Dave Boal and John L. Cuttle were permitted to practice at this bar. In June, 1853, H. A. Pattison and Charles Horton were admitted in October previous, and Reuben Mickle in October following. In March, 1854, E. B. Eldred and John G. Freez were admitted, and in May James G. Gordon and T. J. McCullough. In October, 1855, E. S. Dandee was admitted; in January, 1856, Joseph B. McEnally, and in December, J. A. Boyle. The examining committee, *in re* Boyle, comprised B. F. Lucas, W. A. Wallace and Albert Willis. A. A. McKnight was admitted in 1858, Samuel Lynn and Edward Blanchard in 1859, and Warren Cowles in 1860. From this period until June, 1860, when George A. Rathbun was admitted, there is no record of additions to the bar of Elk county. The motion to appoint an examining committee on his petition was made by Justus C. Chapin, when Henry Souther, W. P. Jenks and R. Brown were appointed such committee. In October John G. Hall was admitted, and in January, 1864, Louis Grunder. In March, 1864, the first inquest on the body of an unknown person was held at Ridgway. It is supposed he worked on the railroad. In January, 1865, an inquest on the body of Peter McQuirk was held. The back of his head was torn away. In January, 1867, P. W. Jenks, O. T. Noble and W. W. Brown were permitted to practice here, and in August, H. C. Parsons. C. Luhr was appointed court interpreter at this

term, and in November, C. O. Bowman, S. E. Woodruff, W. H. Armstrong and C. W. Huntington were enrolled as members of the bar. In 1868 John B. Newton and C. H. Gross were admitted members of the bar, also Elijah H. Clark, V. O. Smith and A. V. Parsons. In April of this year, President Judge H. W. Williams took his seat on the bench. The trial of Mrs. J. S. Scott for poisoning her husband on June 7, 1873, took place in January, 1874. J. K. P. Hall represented the State. The woman was found not guilty. The murder of old William Falen by William Bromley took place in Horton township, July 19, 1873. In May, 1879, M. Ohearn, of St. Mary's, was sentenced to a fine of $100, and eight years solitary confinement in prison for manslaughter. In September, 1880, the trial of Harry English for the murder of Frank Warnith, of Caledonia, on April 17, took place before Judge Wetmore. Messrs. Wurzell, G. A. Jinks, J. G. Hall and C. H. McCauley prosecuted, and P. R. Cotter, A. B. Richmond, Eugene Mullin and W. W. Ames defended. The jury acquitted the prisoner. In May, 1886, William C. Bush, who was charged with the murder of Philip P. Bush, near Wilcox, was captured; on September 24 he was sentenced to death by Judge Mayer, but this sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life.

The attorneys who practiced here from August, 1868, to May, 1879, exclusive of the above mentioned are named in the following list: 1868, M. W. Acheson, Frank Barrett, Luman Stevens; 1869, Samuel A. Purviance, Wilson C. Kness, Charles Albright; 1871, F. O. Bailey, W. W. Ames; 1872, J. C. Johnson, E. S. Goulden, John H. Orvis, C. H. McCauley; 1873, W. P. Mercelliott, Robert P. Allen; 1874, W. M. Lindsey, D. S. Herron, Charles Dinsmore, B. W. Green; 1875, J. Ross Thompson, C. S. Cary, B. S. Bentley, F. D. Leet, A. L. Gordon; 1876, C. W. Stone, Henry W. Watson, Charles Bartles, Jr., R. M. Chamberlain, W. S. Hamblen, Charles Geddes; 1878, George R. Dixon, J. M. Schram, M. S. Kline, W. M. Rightmyer; 1879, C. H. Noyes, George W. Wurzell, L. J. Blakely.

In 1880 P. R. Cotter, Eugene Mullin, Schnurr and Metzgar were permitted to practice here, and also A. B. Richmond, Rufus Lucore and George P. Griffith. Harry English was indicted in May for murder, with A. J. and Phoebe Rummer, but the latter were discharged. English was charged with the murder of Frank Warnith, on April 17, 1880, at Caledonia, as shown in the evidence before the coroner's jury. In September, English was charged with the murder of Philip Vollmer, but found not guilty, and was tried for forgery. He was sentenced to pay $500 and costs for the latter crime. An inquisition held on the body of John Johnson, killed July 15, at Centreville, was approved. The village of Ridgway was incorporated. In January, 1881, the name of M. S. Kline appears on the roll of attorneys; in May, resolutions on the death of Matthew L. Ross, the old court crier, were adopted. In September an inquisition was held on the bodies of Engineer Wm. Kepperly and Fireman Charles M. Parks, killed in the wreck at Silver creek bridge near St. Mary's, September 8. In January, 1882, George W. Clinton was appointed surveyor, *vice* J. L. Brown who was appointed in December, 1881, on account of failure to elect a surveyor. Charles B. Earley was admitted to the bar in May, and Isaiah H. Brown and H. H. Hall in September. In January, 1883, Ernest J. Wimmer was enrolled as a member of the bar. At this time a number of inquests on men killed on railroads were held, the records filling several pages, the premature explosion of a blast on the Rochester & Pittsburgh line killing several workmen. George A. Allen, S. W. Pettit and J. P. McNarney were enrolled as attorneys in May. In July, 1883, a number of fatal railroad accidents find reference on the court records. In November, 1884, George W. Boyer was appointed deputy treasurer of the county. In May, 1885, J. Bayard



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Henry and F. P. Pritchard were permitted to practice here; A. E. Whitney was admitted, and in November, A. L. Cole, of Clearfield, Messrs. Chapman, McClure and Wallace, of McKean, were permitted to sign the roll. In 1886 S. M. Brainerd, of Erie, W. W. Ames and N. M. Orr, of McKean, and Truman Ames, of Clearfield, enrolled their names. W. W. Barbour was admitted here in September, and N. T. Arnold and F. H. Ely were formerly enrolled. P. J. Vonada is the latest addition to the bar of this county.

In 1879, two grand juries having condemned the old wooden court-house erected in 1845, the commissioners, then consisting of W. H. Osterhout, Michael Weidert and George Reuscher, took steps to erect a new building for the courts and county officers. After examining court-houses in several counties, they concluded that the general plan of the one then lately erected in Warren county would best suit the needs of Elk, and adopted plans and drawings made by J. H. Marston, of Warren, and Mr. Marston was employed to supervise the work. The old building was sold as it stood to Hugh McGeehin and by him removed to his lot on Main street, west of Mill, and turned into a tavern, now known as the "Bogert House." Mr. Marston drove the work as rapidly as possible, and on July 16, 1879, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The January court for 1881 was held in the new building, which was then fully completed. It is 110x55 feet, having a clock tower in which is a Howard clock, costing some $700. The old stone jail, built about 1846, having been formally condemned, the commissioners in 1884 commenced the erection of a new one which should be more in accordance with modern ideas and give greater security for the retention of prisoners. It is located in the rear of the court-house, and the dwelling for the sheriff projects to the east, so that it is plainly visible from Main street. The cage system has been adopted for the cells, twenty-two in number, built of hardened chrome steel bars. It has all sanitary appliances, rooms for hospitals, bath-rooms, and the male and female wards separated by a brick wall. It was constructed under the supervision of M. Van Etten, who had been a foreman under Marston on the court-house. The cost of the court-house in round numbers was $65,000, that for the jail estimated at $40,000, was in fact about $37,000. The erection of these substantial buildings at a cost of over $100,000 has set the question of the location of the county seat at rest for a long time to come. The exterior walls, eighteen inches thick, are of brick of Elk county burning, except the face on front and sides, which are of Buffalo pressed brick, the corners being laid up of cut sandstone. All the partition walls on the ground floor are of brick, twelve inches thick, and supported by two feet thick foundation walls of stone. There are four fire-proof vaults 10½x20 feet, with floor and ceilings of brick and cement arched on iron girders; and the whole building is plentifully supplied with all modern conveniences, and heated throughout by steam. Natural gas is used for fuel and light. Another feature of the county offices is the Schoening system of records and blanks, designed by the popular prothonotary, Schoening. This system is as yet confined to small sections of the country; but when its excellence is generally understood, it will take the place of all old-time methods.

The Rathbun law library, in George A. Rathbun's office in the court-house, is modern in arrangement and quality of works. Mr. Rathbun contributed a very excellent sketch of Ridgway to the press a few years ago, written and compiled during his leisure hours among his valuable collection of law books and general historical works. Charles B. Earley's law library is another feature of the county seat. For over twelve years the work of gathering this valuable collection of books has been carried on. This library finds a place in the large building erected, in 1889, for himself and brother, Dr. F. G. Earley.

CHAPTER IV.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

INTRODUCTORY—ESTABLISHMENT OF ELK COUNTY—ITS BOUNDARIES—THE COMMISSIONERS OF 1843 AND THEIR TRANSACTIONS—LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT—COUNTY CONTRACTS, ETC.—DOINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS FROM DATES OF APPOINTMENT—COUNTY OFFICIALS—COURT-HOUSE—FIRST COURT—NEW JAIL, ETC.

PRIOR to 1813 Clearfield county had but one township—Chincleclamoose. In 1807 or 1808 one Amos Davis settled north of Earley, near where the steam saw-mill of 1876 was erected. In the spring of 1810 John Kyler came to explore, and located his land selection at Kyler's Corners, and in 1812 brought his family hither. In 1813 Clearfield was divided into the townships of Lawrence and Pike, in honor of two heroes of the war of 1812, and the old name disappeared.

The act establishing Elk county was approved April 18, 1843. Parts of Jefferson, Clearfield and McKean counties were detached, and the boundaries of this new division of Pennsylvania set forth as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Jefferson county, thence east nine miles to the northeast corner of Lot 2328, thence south to Clearfield county, thence east along that line to the east line of Gibson township and south so far that a line westward to the mouth of Mead's run shall pass within not less than fifteen miles of the town of Clearfield; thence westwardly to Little Toby creek; thence along a line to the mouth of Mead's run, and northwesterly to where the west line of Ridgway township crosses the Clarion river; thence in the same direction to a point where a due north line will strike the southwest corner of McKean county, and along such line to that corner, thence along the south line of McKean to the northeast corner of Jefferson county. Timothy Ives, Jr., of Potter, James W. Guthrie, of Clarion, and Zachariah H. Eddy, of Warren county, were named commissioners to mark the boundary lines and acquire lands by donation or purchase, lay out lots and convey them and conduct this business until the commissioners to be elected in October qualify. The act does not charge them with locating the seat of justice, and as a result the elected commissioners resorted to extraordinary proceedings in an effort to interpret the act in a spirit of justice.

ELK COUNTY, ss., September Term, 1844.

Report of Timothy Ives, Jr., of Potter county; James W. Guthrie, of Clarion county, and Z. H. Eddy, of Warren county, Commissioners appointed by an act of Assembly to locate the seat of justice of Elk county.

Messrs. Brockway, Brooks and Winslow, Esqrs., in pursuance of the duties required of the undersigned commissioners under an act erecting a new county out of parts of Jefferson, Clearfield and McKean counties, passed April 18, 1843, we herewith enclose and hand over to you, our successors in office, all matters in relation thereto (viz.): Deed of land for situation of public buildings, title to water privilege and propositions of donors (viz.): John J. Ridgway, Esq., Hon. James L. Gillis, Messrs. L. Wilmarth and George Dickinson, which we accepted for the purposes therein specified; Also, an article of agreement and contract with E. Derby to build court-house and offices; an article of agreement for surveying the county,

and all other papers in our possession in relation to said county as commissioners, all of which is respectfully submitted.

Ordered to be given over to the commissioners of Elk county, September 17, 1844, By the court.

CHARLES HORTON,
Dep'y Proth'y.

J. W. GUTHRIE, } *Commissioners under*
Z. HENRY EDDY, } *the Act of April 18, 1843.*

Among the propositions made to the county seat commissioners was one of 100 acres at Boot Jack, or the forks of the road to Brandy Camp, four miles east from Ridgway, by Matthew McQuoin, who also offered to donate a year's work toward erection of county buildings. Reuben Winslow proposed to erect public buildings at the mouth of Trout run should the county seat be located there, while John J. Ridgway and the residents of the old village agreed to donate land and water privileges, and erect buildings.

Under date July 1, 1844, John J. Ridgway and his wife, Elizabeth, sold (through their legal agent, Jonathan Colegrove) town lot No. 116 (10,400 square feet) to Z. Henry Eddy, for the use of Elk county, the consideration being $20.

In 1848–49 A. I. Wilcox, in the house, and Timothy Ives, in the senate, introduced a bill to remove the county seat to St. Mary's. Will A. Stokes, a Philadelphia lawyer, who purchased land near St. Mary's, urged the legislators to support this bill, which would have been carried had it not been for the determined and well-organized protest of the friends of the old seat of justice.

In October, 1843, John Brooks, Chauncey Brockway and Reuben Winslow, the newly elected commissioners, organized by appointing B. Rush Petrikin, clerk, and David Wheeler, treasurer. The county-seat commissioners were notified of this organization, and asked to make return of their dealings with the new county. Wilcox and Harrison, the boundary surveyors, were granted $375 on October 17, payable when a complete map of the county would be presented by them. Jonathan Colegrove, agent of J. J. Ridgway, was notified of the new organization; a letter was addressed to the statute commissioners, again asking for their report, and the board adjourned to meet at John S. Brockway's house, in Jay township, on November 6. At that meeting the courts were ordered to be held at Hezekiah Warner's house, at Caledonia. In May, 1844, Leonard Morey was appointed commissioner's clerk. In June the following circular was addressed to the people on the matter of locating the county seat, and John Blanchard was selected attorney to advise the board:

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The citizens of Elk county and the public generally are hereby respectfully notified that the Commissioners of said county have no knowledge of any seat of justice being fixed for the county of Elk.

And whereas, it is reported that lots are soon to be exposed for sale in the town of Ridgway, purporting to be the place where the seat of justice of Elk county has been fixed:

We, the Commissioners of said county, inform the public generally, that we do not know that there is any seat of justice fixed for said county at Ridgway, or any other place, consequently we do not recognize the town of Ridgway as the seat of justice, and feeling desirous that the people, before they purchase lots in the town of Ridgway, under the impression that they are purchasing lots in the town where the seat of justice, of Elk county has been fixed, should be apprised of the above facts, we therefore solicit attention to this notice.

25 June, 1844.

JOHN BROOKS, }
REUBEN WINSLOW, } *Com.*

Attest
LEONARD MOREY, *Clerk.*

It was also "resolved that the clerk give notice to the Hon. the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and the several courts, in and for the county of Elk, and also notify the

other officers of said county, that the board continue to designate the school-house near the house of Hezekiah Warner in Jay Township, whereat to open and hold the several courts for Elk county."

On June 26 the meeting adjourned to reassemble at Brockway's, on September 16, but by some arrangement the commissioners met at David Thayer's house, Ridgway. After that day's business was transacted, they considered the house too small, and held their meetings in Erasmus Morey's home at Ridgway. On the 19th proposals for donations of moneys or lands for the location of the county seat were called for, C. Brockway dissenting; but replies were so unsatisfactory, that the time had to be extended and re-extended until December 16, when Ridgway appears to have been selected. On the 19th Edward Durby received a draft for $11.20 on J. J. Ridgway, to apply on his contract for building court-house. In March, 1845, a meeting was held at Brockway's house in Jay township, but on May 19 the commissioners met in their office at Ridgway, and appointed B. P. Little clerk. In September B. T. Hastings was given the contract for county printing, and on the 18th of that month, Edward Durby was given a draft on J. J. Ridgway for $1,000 and one for $300 to apply on his contract for building the court-house. In December, a draft on J. J. Ridgway for $260 and one for $120 were given to Durby to complete payment for his work—the drafts applying on Mr. Ridgway's donation for public buildings. At this time, also, an arrangement with Jonathan Colegrove (Ridgway's agent) resulted in drawing moneys to be credited to the landlord's tax account. In September, 1846, J. Y. James was employed to print assessment blanks. Patrick Malone, who established a store in Fox township in July, paid a tax of $8.75. Barnhard & Schoening, of Benzinger, who opened in June of this year, paid $9.62. Jesse Kyler qualified as commissioner in November, *vice* John Brooks. B. F. Corey, of Smethport, contracted to do the county printing, and David Tracy who commenced trading at Ridgway, December 21, was granted a license; while Joseph S. Hyde, who opened a store at Ridgway, September 1, 1846, was not licensed until January 9, 1847. Thomas Dent took the place of Commissioner Wilcox in November, and joined in a note to James Halliday and Davidson, the jail builders—$100 for six months. On January 20, 1848, the jail building was completed, $6.25 being the bill of extras. Ignatius Garner qualified, *vice* Brockway, in October of this year. A. H. Corey, of Smethport, was given the printing contract; Ralph Johnson took Commissioner Kyler's place in November, 1849; E. R. Brody, of Brookville, was appointed public printer in December; B. P. Little, treasurer in January, 1850, and C. F. Luce, clerk. In June, Sylvester Squiers contracted to lay water pipes from the spring to court-house, and P. T. Brooks to remove stumps from public square. J. R. Morey was appointed clerk in 1850, and in November, Star Dennison took Commissioner Dent's place. Edward C. Schultz took Garner's place on the board in 1851. In 1852 the railroad grants were made as stated in the pages devoted to railroads.

C. F. Luce qualified in November, 1852, and in December H. A. Pattison was chosen clerk; but soon gave place to J. R. Morey, Ellis Lewis being then county treasurer. In May and July, 1853, bonds to the Allegheny Valley Railroad and to the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Companies were issued; Lebbins Luther took Commissioner Dennison's place in October. In February, 1854, a large area of land was sold for taxes. In March Albert Willis was appointed clerk, but gave place to Horace Warner, who in September was replaced by H. A. Pattison; while in November William A. Bly and Jesse Kyler took Commissioners Schultz and Luce's places. In January, 1856, Justus C. Chapin qualified as treasurer, and in November Joseph Wilhelm was commissioner, *vice*

Chas Luhr

Luther. In 1857 C. F. Luce was appointed clerk and Joshua Keefer elected commissioner, *vice* Bly.

In January, 1858, J. C. McAllister was clerk, and in October Caleb Dill took Commissioner Kyler's place. Dr. C. R. Earley was reappointed mercantile appraiser this year. Joseph W. Taylor qualified as Commissioner, *vice* Keefer, in November, 1860, and Julius Jones, *vice* Dill, in November, 1861. In December the first mention is made of a board of relief, and not one reference made up to this date of the terrible Civil war. In September, 1862, county orders of small denominations were authorized in order to meet the want of United States fractional currency. Before the war, Andrew Howe, owner of a coal mine in Fox township, contracted to supply coal at 9½ cents per 75 pounds. James Coyne was county treasurer in 1862, and in the fall Commissioner Charles Weis took Wilhelm's place; in January, 1863, John C. McAllister was reappointed clerk, and later Charles Luhr took Coyne's place as treasurer. In February, 1864, a bounty of $300 was authorized to be paid to volunteers responding to the call for troops. By April 21, 105 volunteers enlisted under this call. In July, J. W. Taylor took Commissioner Keefer's place.

In October, 1864, Commissioners Dickinson, Taylor and Weis formed the board, and in December T. B. Cobb was appointed clerk *pro tem.* In July, 1865, George D. Messenger took the place of Judge Dickinson, and in November, W. A. Bly and Louis Vollmer qualified. In January, 1866, J. K. P. Hall was appointed clerk, and John G. Hall, attorney. In April, 1867, Julius Jones was appointed commissioner *vice* Bly resigned, and in January, 1868, Henry Warner qualified *vice* Jones, who was elected but refused to serve. In November, H. S. Belknap qualified *vice* Warner, whose term expired, but in November, 1869, Henry Warner qualified. In April, 1869, R. G. Gillis was appointed clerk *vice* Hall, and in February, 1870, he was succeeded by C. H. McCauley. John Barr took Commissioner Taylor's place in November, and with Vollmer and Warner formed the board. About this time the era of iron bridges was introduced and in May, 1871, the contract for the iron truss bridge over the Clarion at Ridgway was sold. Commissioner Robert I. Campbell qualified in November; Henry D. Derr was county treasurer. A year later G. E. Weis took Louis Vollmer's seat as commissioner, and in October, 1873, Julius Jones took that of John Barr, Campbell and Weis holding over. In January, 1875, Michael Weidert was elected commissioner *vice* Campbell; while Joseph Windfelder, the successor of Derr as treasurer, still held that office. In January, 1876, Messrs. Weidert, W. H. Osterhout and George Reuscher formed the board; Jacob McCauley qualified as treasurer, and W. S. Horton succeeded C. H. McCauley as clerk. In 1879 Michael Brunner was treasurer. In May the commissioners petitioned the court for authority to issue building bonds for $30,000, which petition was carried, and in July the bonds were sold.

The corner-stone of the present court-house was placed July 16, 1879, and from this period to December 28, 1880, when the work was completed, little was done beyond giving close attention to construction, the raising of funds and expenditure of between $60,000 and $65,000 for public buildings. On December 27, 1880, a teachers' institute was held in the court-room, and on January 25, 1881, the first court was held in the new building, Judge W. D. Brown presiding. In December the commissioners resolved to charge the prothonotary, $20; the treasurer, $15; the sheriff and district attorney $7.50 each per annum, for heating their offices. In January, 1882, the old commissioners retired, and Hiram Carman, James K. Gardner and John Nissell came in. W. S. Horton was reappointed clerk; George Weidenboerner qualified as treasurer,

and Hall & McCauley accepted the position of counsel for the board. In 1884 the question of building a new jail was received favorably, and in the winter of 1884–85 contracts for building were sold, D. K. Dean being the architect. In January, 1885, Nicholas Kronenwetter took Commissioner Nissell's place; John Nissell was appointed clerk, and John Collins qualified as treasurer. In January, 1888, John McGovern, J. F. English and Nicholas Kronenwetter were elected commissioners, and the work of locating the poor-farm, commenced by their predecessors, became the first important subject for their consideration. John B. Forster qualified as treasurer. In April, 1888, the commissioners learned that they had no authority to purchase farms or build houses for the use of the poor, and a matter that occupied attention of the board for days, and caused many miles of travel, was dropped.

CHAPTER V.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

POLITICAL STATUS OF ELK COUNTY FROM 1843 TO 1889—VOTE ON THE PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT IN 1889—RETURNS BY BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS—ELECTIONS IN 1889.

THE political status of Elk county from 1843 to 1889, as well as the names of the politicians, is given in the following pages. The county commissioners find mention in the pages devoted to the transactions of that body from 1843 to the present day.

The first election for county officers was held October 10, 1843. The returning judges were A. I. Wilcox (D.), John Cobb (W.), James L. Moore, Daniel Smith and Almerin Kincaid, with E. Kincaid (D.) and Charles Horton (D.), clerks. There were three commissioners elected: John Brooks (W.) receiving 229 votes; Chauncey Brockway, 175, and Reuben Winslow (W.), 124. The candidates for auditors were George Dickinson (D.), who received 162 votes; Ralph Johnson, 160, and Leonard Morey (W.), 98. David Wheeler received 117 votes for treasurer; James Mix, 101 votes for coroner; Eusebius Kincaid (D.), 91 votes for sheriff, and William J. B. Andrews, 121 votes for prothonotary.

In October, 1844, F. R. Shunk received 132, and Joseph Markle 103 votes for governor. The question of selling the Main Line was negatived by 152 votes, while 62 votes were given for sale. Reuben Winslow (W.) received 183 votes for commissioner, and William F. Green, 148 votes for auditor. In November the twenty-six candidates on each presidential ticket received, respectively, 128, 101 and 9 votes.

In 1845 James L. Gillis (D.) received 91, J. Thomas Struthers (W.) 74 votes for senator; Solomon Sartwell (D.) 81, and Ben Bartholomew (W.) 73 for assembly; Charles Horton (D.) received 157 votes for prothonotary and recorder; Ignatius Garner (D.) 95, and William Barr (W.) 45 for auditor; Chauncey Brockway, 109, and James McQuone, 51 votes for commissioner, and Jacob Coleman (D.) 98, against Ebenezer C. Winslow (W.) 56 votes for treasurer.

The October elections of 1846 show 134 votes for Sol. Sartwell (D.) and

99 for Henry P. Kinnear (W.), candidates for representative; Jacob Schmeltzer defeated David Thayer and Charles Mead (W.) in the race for sheriff; Nathaniel Hyatt (D.) had 93 and Carpenter Winslow (W.) 83 votes for coroner; and Thomas Dent (D.), was chosen auditor by 203 votes, while A. B. Weed (W.) had 66. The race for congress was closely contested, James Thompson (D.) receiving 128 and James Campbell (W.) 113 votes.

In November, 1847, James Irvine (W.) received 93 and F. R. Shunk (D.) 182 votes for governor. Alonzo I. Wilcox (D.) 195 and E. M. Howard (W.) 70 votes for representative; Henry Souther (W.) 152 and Libbens Luther (W.) 116 votes for treasurer; C. F. Luce received 143 and Henry Warner (D.) 80 votes for auditor, and David Thayer (D.) was elected sheriff by 140 votes against 121 recorded for Erasmus Morey (W.).

In 1848 Morris Longstreet (D.) received 283 and William F. Johnson (W.) 145 votes for governor; James Thompson (D.) 226 and James Campbell (W.) 149 votes for congress; Timothy Ives, Jr., (D.) 221 and D. B. Long (W.) 177 for senator ; A. I. Wilcox (D.) 280 and James Alexander (W.) 105 for representative; Charles Horton (D.) 351 and Edward C. Schultz (D.) 79 for prothonotary; Thomas Irvine (D.) 264 and Henry Warner (D.) 60 votes for auditor. The presidental electors were Thomas H. Sill 134 votes, Timothy Ives (D.) 242 and William W. McDougall (F.S.) 16 votes.

In 1849 James Mix (D.) was elected coroner, Starr Dennison (W.) auditor, and C. F. Luce treasurer, who did not qualify, and in 1850 B. P. Little (W.) was appointed.

In October, 1850, there were 303 votes for and 53 against the proposed constitutional amendments; Henry Souther (W.) received 67 and Justus C. Chapin (D.) 22 votes for prosecuting attorney; Edward P. Goff (D.) 169 and B. P. Little (W.) 41 votes for surveyor; Charles Mead (W.) 245 and Henry Thayer (D.) 51 votes for sheriff ; Townsend Fall was elected coroner, there being eight candidates; Joseph Mason, Jr., auditor, there being six candidates; Joseph Rogers received 109 and D. D. Hyatt 12 votes for the office of sheriff; William J. Hemphill received 285 votes for representative.

The Elk county Whig convention of 1850 was presided over by Edward Derby, with B. P. Little, secretary, E. C. Winslow, W. S. Meredith, William Shepard, C. F. Luce, R. W. Brown, E. Derby and Silas Blake were appointed a central committee; H. Souther, A. H. Head and John Patterson delegates to congressional convention.

The Democratic county convention of 1850 was presided over by Jesse Kyler, with J. R. Morey, secretary. James L. Gillis, W. P. Wilcox and Dr. C. R. Earley were congressional delegates, and A. I. Wilcox, Jesse Kyler and George Dickinson representative delegates.

In 1851 the record of votes for president judge and associate judges is first made in this county. Robert G. White (W.) had 433 votes for president judge; George Dickinson (D.) and William P. Wilcox (D.) received 357 votes against 211 recorded for Ebenezer C. Winslow (W.) and John Brooks (W.); James L. Gillis (D.) received 340 and Reuben Winslow (W.) 239 votes for representative; Charles Horton (D.) 383 and C. F. Luce (W.) 225 for prothonotary; Ellis Lewis (D.) 221, J. R. Morey (W.) 163, H. Souther (W.) 155, and Erasmus Morey (W.) 59 votes for treasurer; Joseph Wilhelm (D.) 330 and Henry A. Parsons 121 votes for auditor.

The elections of 1852 show 423 Democratic, 163 Whig and 14 Abolitionist votes for the respective sets of electors. A. S. Arnold received 293 votes for representative, and Sandford Yale 197 for auditor; George R. Barrett was Democratic elector, and Dorman Phelps, Whig elector.

In 1853 Alvin H. Head (W.) defeated David Thayer (D.) in the contest for the sheriff's office; Townsend Fall was chosen coroner, and Alex Caldwell (W.) defeated A. S. Arnold (D.) in the district for representative, though the latter received a large majority of votes in Elk and McKean.

Caldwell defeated Seth A. Backus (D.) in 1854. David Barclay received 558, Richard Arthur, 121, and C. B. Curtis, 36 votes for congress; Charles McVean (W.) received 400, and James Love (D.) 359 votes for prothonotary; D. D. Hyatt (D.) defeated Carpenter Winslow (W.) in the race for coroner by 3 votes—319 *vs.* 316; W. N. Whitney (D.) and Reuben C. Winslow (W.) received heavy party votes for auditor, and the prohibitory liquor law received 282 votes for, and 312 against.

The elections of 1855 show Seth A. Backus (D.) received 371 (elected) and William A. Williams (W.) 255 votes for representative; Byron D. Hamlin (D.) 370 and Henry Souther (W.) 270 for senator; Justus C. Chapin (D.) 363 and Horace Warner (W.) 199, for treasurer; William C. Healy (D.) and Charles Luhr (D.) were elected auditors.

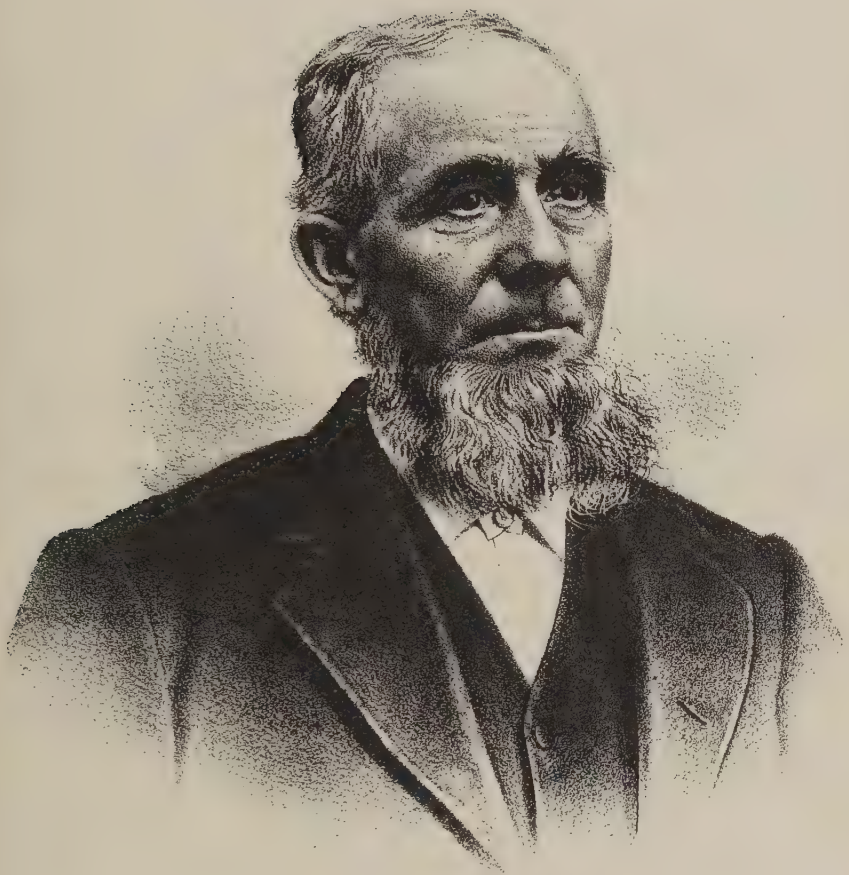
In 1856 there were 575 Democratic, 320 Republican, and 7 Abolitionist votes cast, respectively, for the presidential electors. James L. Gillis (D.) received 530 and James S. Myers (W.) 304 votes for congress; Seth A. Backus (D.) defeated John Brooks (R.) for representative; William C. Healy (D.) was elected sheriff, defeating Charles Mead (R.) by 197 votes; Isaac Horton (D.) and Vine S. Brockway (D.) were chosen associate judges; Eddy Hyatt (D.) and Martin Perrin (D.), auditors; Holmes A. Pattison (D.) defeated Albert Willis (R.) for the office of prosecuting attorney, and George F. Shafer (D.) was elected surveyor.

The elections of 1857 show 594 votes for W. P. Wilcox (D.) and 476 for Joel Spyker (R.). They were opposed by James S. Leinard (D.) and Robert Watson (D.), who received 225 and 262 votes, respectively. John A. Boyle (D.) was chosen treasurer; Martin Perrin (D.), auditor; Jefferson L. Brown (D.), surveyor; C. F. Luce (D.) was elected prothonotary by 397 votes, against 369 for C. McVean (R.); while the attempts to amend the constitution were voted down here by 257 against, 30 for.

In 1858 James L. Gillis (D.) received 479 and Chapin Hall (R.) 395 votes for congress; William P. Wilcox (D.) and F. L. Boyer (D.) were chosen representatives; Kennedy L. Blood (D.) received 504, and Thomas McCulloch (R.) 367 votes for senator; James Coyne (D.) defeated W. F. Schoening (D.) for the auditor's office, and J. C. Chapin (D.) was elected prosecutor.

In 1859 A. M. Benton (D.) and Jefferson Boyer (D.) received 474, and Isaac G. Gordon (R.) and William A. Nichols (R.) 351 votes for representatives (Benton and Gordon being elected). Joseph S. Hyde (D.) was chosen auditor; Isaac Horton, Jr. (Ind. D.) defeated Jefferson L. Brown (D.) for the office of treasurer by 20 votes; G. A. Rathbun (D.) was elected surveyor; James T. Burroughs (D.), coroner. The race for sheriff was carried by Alvin H. Head (R.), who received 412 votes, or 8 over the number credited to Jacob McCauley (D.).

The elections of 1860 show 421 votes for Andrew J. Curtin (R.) and 633 for Henry D. Foster (D.), for governor; 628 for James R. Kerr (D.) and 417 for John Patton (R.), congressional candidates; E. R. Brady (D.) 620, A. M. Benton (D.) 522, I. G. Gordon (R.) 422, and S. M. Lawrence (R.) 507 votes for assembly. G. Ed. Weis (D.) 562 and C. McVean (R.) 381, for prothonotary; D. D. Hyatt (D.) 416, for coroner, and George Dickinson (D.) 416 and W. F. Schoening (D.) 407, for auditor. The electors on the respective tickets received the following vote: B. D. Hamlin (D.) and others 525, and Henry Souther (R.) 407.



Alex Stanton

In 1861 R. G. White (R.) received 512 votes for president judge; C. L. Lambertson (D.) 516 and S. M. Fox (R.) 298, for senator; C. R. Earley (D.)* 518, G. W. Zigler (D.) *490, A. I. Wilcox (R.) 320 and J. B. McEnally (R.) 315 votes for the assembly; V. S. Brockway (D.) 549, E. C. Schultz (D.) 652 and E. McCready (Ind.) 216 votes for associate judge; Justus C. Chapin (D.) was elected district attorney; James Coyne (D.) received 643 votes for treasurer; G. F. Schaffer (D.), surveyor; Henry Warner (D.), auditor. The military vote shows 28 for A. I. Wilcox (R.) and 27 for Joseph B. McEnally (R.).

The election of 1862 shows 607 votes for Milton Courtright (D.) and 276 for Gleni W. Schofield (R.), for congress; 669 for C. R. Earley* (D.), 652 for T. J. Boyer* (D.), 315 for Warren Cowles (R.), and 268 for Martin S. Shannon (R.), candidates for assembly; 593 for P. W. Hays (D.) and 270 for W. W. Horning (R.), candidates for sheriff; R. T. Kyler (D.) was chosen auditor. In August, 1862, G. A. Rathbun was appointed deputy prothonotary, and filled that position until elected in 1866, except for some time in 1863, when William J. Morearty was deputy.

In 1863 T. J. Boyer (D.)* and A. M. Benton (D.)* received 786, and Frank Bell (R.) and John Mehaffy (R.) 391 votes each for representative; Charles Luhr (D.) was elected treasurer; G. Ed. Weis (D.), prothonotary; Louis Vollmer (D.), coroner; George Walmsley (D.), surveyor, and H. D. Derr (D.), auditor.

In 1864 the vote against the amendment of constitution was 382, and for, 260. William Bigler (D.) received 656 votes and G. W. Schofield (R.) 240 votes for congress; T. J. Boyer (D.) 641, for assembly; J. McCauley (D.) was elected auditor; L. J. Blakely (D.), attorney; and D. D. Hyatt (D.), coroner. Rasselas Brown (D.), a presidential elector, received 835, and John P. Penny (R.) 348.

In 1865 H. W. Williams (R.) received 298 votes for president judge; George D. Messenger (D.) 450, for associate judge; D. D. Hyatt (D.) was elected coroner; C. R. Earley (Ind. D.) received 767 votes for representative; James Coyne (Ind. D.) 500 and J. C. Chapin (D.) 337, for treasurer; James A. Malone (D.) 504, and W. J. Leahy (R.) 328 votes for sheriff, and William A. Wallace (D.) 537 votes for senator, against 154 recorded for John Irvine (R.).†

The elections of 1866 show 936 votes for William L. Scott (D.) and 359 for G. W. Schofield (R.), congressional candidates; John D. Hunt (D.) and James McKay (R.) received the respective votes for assembly; E. C. Schultz (D.) 879, Jesse Kyler (D.) 896, and Charles Mead (R.) 412, for associate judges; G. A. Rathbun (D.) 922, for prothonotary; Byron J. Jones (D.) 919, for auditor, and George Walmsley (D.) 915, for surveyor.

In 1867 Thomas J. McCullough (D.) received almost the full vote of the county, 765, for representative; James K. P. Hall (D.), for district attorney; Claudius V. Gillis (D.), for treasurer; George D. Messenger (D.), for auditor; and George Dickinson (D.), for jury commissioner; Horace Little (R.) receiving 262 votes for the same office.

In 1868 Rasselas Brown (D.) received 1,061 and G. W. Schofield (R) 501 votes for congress; W. A. Wallace (D.) and Manasseh Arnold (R.), the respective votes for senator, and T. J. McCullough (D.) and F. M. Adams (R.), for representative; Daniel C. Oyster (Ind. R.) received 990 votes for sheriff; J. S. Bardwell (R.) was chosen coroner, and Clark Wilcox (D.) auditor.

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*Elected in district.

†The district comprising Elk, Cameron, Clearfield, Clarion and Forest gave Wallace 4,884 and Irvine 2,896 votes.

The presidential electors received 1,119 Democratic and 568 Republican votes, respectively.

In 1869 Charles R. Earley (Ind.) received 705, and John G. Hall (R. D.) 682 votes for representative; Frederick Schoening (D.) 921 and Charles McVean (R.) 483 votes for prothonotary; Henry D. Derr (D.) 918 and J. K. Whitmore (R.) 511, for treasurer; Joseph Wilhelm (D.) 609, Jerome Powell (R.) 423 and Jos. E. Moyer (D.) 355, for auditor; and Michael Weidert (D.) was chosen coroner.

The elections of 1870 show 798 votes for Rasselas Brown (D.), and 324 for L. D. Wetmore (R.), (elected in district), candidates for president judge; 787 for Selden Marvin (D.) and 342 for G. W. Schofield (R.), congressional aspirants; 741 for John G. Hall (D.) (elected) and 340 for W. E. Lathey (R.), candidates for assembly; 697 for George Walmsley (D.) and 416 for J. L. Brown (R.), for surveyor; Joseph Kerner (D.) 674 and Charles Mead (R.) 329, for jury commissioner; James K. P. Hall (D.) was elected attorney; G. F. Dickinson (D.) defeated C. McVean (R.) for the office of auditor.

In 1871 Edmund English (D.) received 893, and A. I. Wilcox (R.) 680 votes for representative; William A. Wallace (D.) and Jesse Merrill (R.), the respective votes for senator; J. V. Houk (R.) 768 and Charles Luhr (D.) 929 defeated Julius Jones (D.) 547, and George Dickinson (D.) 767, in the race for associate judges; Daniel C. Oyster (Ind. R.) 776, defeated James McCloskey (D.) 769, for the office of sheriff; Charles R. Earley (Ind.) 846, defeated Joseph Wilhelm (D.) 714, for treasurer; C. W. Barrett (D.) and C. A. Wilcox (D.), were chosen auditors. In this year 571 votes were cast for calling a constitutional convention, and 454 for the proposed amendment.

In 1872 Thomas L. Kane (Ind.) received 1,181 and Carlton B. Curtis (R.) 626, for congress, similar votes being given for congress-at-large and delegates-at-large; John G. Hall (D.) 1,151, George A. Aughenbaugh (D.) 1,138, and A. C. Finney (R.) 617, for delegates to convention; David P. Baird (D.) 1,173 and William H. Newcom (R.) 641, for representative; Frederick Schoening (D.) 1,203, for prothonotary; Thomas Irwin (R.) was elected auditor. The votes for presidential electors were 753 Democratic, 679 Republican and 9 Prohibition.

In 1873 there were 1,021 votes recorded for license, and 450 against. D. P. Baird (D.) received 1,288 votes, and J. W. Phelps (R.) 394, for representative. James K. P. Hall (D.) and Rufus Lucore (R.) received the respective party votes for attorney; Joseph Windfelder (D.) and Hezekiah Horton (R.), for treasurer; Thomas J. Burke (D.) and A. W. Gray (R.), for auditor; Philip Krigle (D.) and Ranson T. Kyler (D.), for jury commissioner, while T. S. Hartley (R.) was elected coroner. In December the new constitution was favored by 592 and condemned by 229 voters of Elk county.

In 1874 Levi A. Mackay (D.) received 1,190 and C. T. Alexander (R.) 335 votes for congress; Warren J. Woodward (D.) 1,119 and E. M. Paxton (R.) 457, for judiciary; Sebastian Wimmer (D.) 917 and D. C. Oyster (R.) 693, for assembly; Daniel Scull (Ind.) 558, Isaac Horton (R.) 462, P. W. Hays (D.) 322, and H. H. Wensel (R.) 258, for sheriff; N. G. Bundy (D.) 815 and J. J. Taylor 727, for auditor; and Charles McVean (R.) was elected coroner.

In 1875 Fred. Schoening (D.) was elected prothonotary by 1,310 out of 1,312 votes cast; Jacob McCauley (D.), by 798 against 766 given to Charles McVean (R.); William H. Hyde (D.) received 1,058 and R. J. Spangler (D.) 991 votes, and were elected auditors; P. D. Thomas (D.) (elected in district)

received 1,028 and William P. Finley (R.) 539 votes for senator; Eugene Lentz (D.) 1,030 and R. W. Petrikin (R.) 513 votes for surveyor.

The elections of 1876 show 1,330 Democratic, 534 Republican and 50 Greenback votes for the respective electors. Levi A. Mackay (D.) received 1,373 and R. V. B. Lincoln (R.) 65, for congress; William L. Corbett (D.) (elected) 1,355 and Henry Welter (D.) 566, for senator; Charles R. Earley (Ind.) 977 and Sebastian Wimmer (D.) 901, for representative; C. H. McCauley (D.) 1,269 and J. O. W. Bailey (R.) 635, for attorney; Eugene Lentz (D.) 1,354, for surveyor; Philip Young (D.) 741, William Clyde (D.) 585 and Martin Clover (R.) 567, for jury commissioners; Julius Jones (D.) 1,395, G. Ed. Weis (D.) 1,264 and Horace Little (R.) 648, for associate judge.

In 1878 there were five candidates for sheriff. Daniel C. Oyster (R.) received 580, John R. Kime (D.) 522, Thomas J. Burke (Ind.) 354, James Rogan (Ind.) 76, and George Everett (R.) 88. Andrew J. Curtin (D.) received 1,010 and Seth H. Yocum (G. B. and R.) 803 votes for congress; John G. Hall (D.) 1,111 (elected), Edward M. Grant (R.) 445 and T. W. Taylor (G. B.) 389 votes for senator; C. R. Earley (D.) 844, W. H. Horton (G. B.) 648 and W. W. Ames (R.) 423, for representative; Michael Bruner (D.) 1,065, B. T. Ely (G. B.) 655 and A. E. Goff (R.) 212 votes for treasurer; Fred. Schoening (D.) received 1,580 votes for prothonotary, while J. M. Mecum (D.) and Charles Miller (D.) were elected auditors.

In 1879 G. W. Wurzell (D.) was elected district attorney, and Joseph Emmert (D.) and J. V. Bonnert (D.), jury commissioners. The elections of 1880 show 1,534 Democratic, 720 Republican and 88 Greenback votes cast for the respective electors. Rasselas Brown (D.) received 1,624 and W. D. Brown (R.) (elected), 693 votes for president judge; Andrew J. Curtin (D.) 1,496 and Thomas H. Murray (R.) 828 votes for congress; J. L. Brown (D.) 1,338 and C. R. Earley (Ind.) 963 votes for assembly; Thomas Sullivan (D.) 1,332 and James J. Taylor (R.) 994 votes for sheriff.

In 1881 Fred. Schoening (D.) received 1,927 votes, and had no opponent for the office of prothonotary; George Weidenboerner (D.) received 933 and James Penfield (R.) 881 votes for treasurer; G. Ed. Weis (D.) 1,202 and G. G. Messenger (D.) 1,072, were elected associate judges, defeating W. H. Osterhout (R.), who received 885, and E. Morey (R.), who received 517 votes. R. F. Smith and T. J. Taylor received 1,251 votes each, and were elected auditors, J. S. Chamberlain (R.) receiving 681 votes for the office. W. L. Williams (D.) was chosen coroner.

The elections of 1882 show 1,322 votes for A. G. Curtin (D.) and 545 for S. H. Orenig (R), congressional candidates; 1,452 for John G. Hall (D.) and 384 for Miles W. Tate (R.), for senator; 1,359 for Jefferson L. Brown (D.) and 494 for O. M. Montgomery (R.), for representative; Charles B. Earley (D.) received 1,328 votes for district attorney, John Wainwright (D.) 1,326 for surveyor; Henry Largay (R.) 738, G. C. T. Hoff (D.) 594 and John Bonnert (D.) 531, for jury commissioners.

The elections of 1883 show 932 votes for Albert Weis (D.) and 858 for Henry Largay (R.), candidates for sheriff; 1,002 for John Wainwright (D.) and 634 for G. W. Clinton (R.), for surveyor; 648 for proposed sheep law and 181 against.

In 1884 the Democratic electors received 1,447, the Butler or Greenback electors 127, the Republican electors 1,082 and the Prohibition electors 31. P. R. Ackley, Andrew Patterson, Joseph A. Ege and J. D. Wallace were the electors named. A. G. Curtin (D.) received 674 and John Patton (R.) 1,935, for congress; H. M. Powers (R.) 1,191, and W. H. Horton (D.) 1,478, for repre-

sentative; John Collins (D.) 1,571 and W. H. Osterhout (R.) 1,109, for treasurer; W. S. Horton (D.) 1,659, Albert Greiner (R.) 1,016, for prothonotary; Julius Jones (D.) 1,655, and John H. Vaughan (D.) 1,664, for auditors, while E. Hovencamp (R.) had 1,066 votes for the same office.

In 1885 Ernest J. Wimmer (D.) received 862 and Dyson Rishell (R.) 661 votes for district attorney; Reuben Mohney (D.) was elected jury commissioner, receiving 858 votes, while E. M. Rogers (R.) received 630.

The elections of 1886 show 1,946 votes for J. K. P. Hall (D.) and 841 for John Patton (R.), candidates for congress; 1,069 for H. L. Young (R.) and 1,736 (D.) for John H. Wilson, for senator; 1,942 for A. A. Clay (D.) and 858 for A. E. Whitney (R.) for assembly; 1,190 for Peter Gainor (D.), 994 for D. C. Oyster (R.) 410 for Anthony Anmon (Ind. D.) and 213 for George F. Spuller (D.), candidates for sheriff; John Wainwright (D.) received 1,668 and J. W. Brown (R.) 1,131 votes for surveyor; W. L. Williams (D.) was chosen coroner; G. Ed. Weis (D.) received 1,458, G. G. Messenger (D.) 1,426 and O. M. Montgomery (R.) 1,380 votes for associate judge.

The elections of 1887 resulted as follows: John R. Kime (D.) received 1,505 and John Ernhart (R.), 910 votes for associate judge; John B. Foster (D.) 1,377, W. S. Service (R.) 852, Charles McVean (R.) 107 and L. W. Gifford (Ind. D.) 62 votes for county treasurer; W. S. Horton (D.) 1,576 and C. E. McCrea (R.) 887 votes for prothonotary; Henry Weithoff (D.) 1,488 and A. E. Timm (D.) 1,421, were elected auditors, over E. Hovencamp (R.) who received 1,016 and J. F. English (R.) 26 votes.

In 1888 there were 1,322 votes cast for Republican, 1,824 for the Democratic, 52 for the Prohibition and 18 for the Labor electors. There were 1880 votes cast for James Kerr (D.) and 1,211 for Theodore P. Rynder (G. B. and U. L.), candidates for congress; 1,975 for Capt. A. A. Clay (D.) and 1,230 for E. M. Rogers (R.), candidates for assembly; 2,225 for Charles A. Mayer (D.) and 49 for C. L. Hawley (U. L.) candidates for president judge; 1,953 for E. J. Wimmer (D.) and 1,241 for W. W. Barbour (R.), candidates for district attorney; C. J. Dill (D.) and S. L. Brown (R.) were elected jury commissioners.

The election of June 18, 1889, on the question of constitutional prohibition shows 826 votes for the prohibitory amendment, and 1,579 against it. The suffrage amendment received 237 votes, and was opposed by 1,480.

The returns by boroughs and townships as published in the local journals are as follows: Horton township gave 108 votes for amendment and 75 against, majority 33; East Spring Creek gave the antis 54 majority, 25 votes for and 79 against; West Spring Creek went 41 for and 19 against; Highland township went 37 for and 5 against, majority 32; Fox township went 147 for and 228 against, majority 81; Jones township voted 69 for, 118 against, majority 49; Ridgway borough voted for the amendment 109, against the amendment, 150, majority against, 41; Ridgway township cast 90 votes for amendment, 125 against; in Jay township, 53 votes for and 72 against, gave the antis 19 majority; Benezette gave 14 majority for the amendment, 69 for, 56 against; Rolfe gave the Prohibitionist 5 majority, 39 votes for and 34 against. Benzinger's vote was almost unanimous against the proposition, the people looking upon it as not only an attack on personal liberty but an attempt at a combination of church and State government.

The Elk county elections of November, 1889, show 1,419 votes for G. R. Woodward (D.), 671 for J. Jackson (R.), candidates for sheriff; 1,291 for Dr. W. B. Hartman (D.) and 786 for Dr. Sapp (R.), candidates for coroner; E. E. Willard (D.) received 1,266 for surveyor, Horace Little (R.) being his opponent.

J. L. Brown

CHAPTER VI.

JOURNALISM—SCHOOLS.

JOURNALISM——St. Mary's Republican—The Elk County Advocate—The Elk Democrat—The Daily Democrat—The Elk County Gazette—Other Journals.

SCHOOLS——First School in Elk County, and Early Teaching—Township Schools—First Public School—Statistics, 1888-89—School Superintendents—County Institutes.

JOURNALISM.

THE first newspaper printed and published in Elk county was called the *St. Mary's Republican.* It was born in the town of St. Mary's in the latter days of the year 1849. After a struggle of a few weeks, it died of starvation; this, too, in the thriving borough which now supports two sprightly Jeffersonian-Democratic journals, one of them a semi-weekly. What a change to be wrought in only thirty-eight short years!

The Elk County Advocate first saw the light of day on March 9, 1850. It was in size 22x28, and in appearance ranked fairly with the county papers of that day. The press and types were bought with money subscribed mainly by citizens here, but with some assistance from non-resident land owners. Practical printers were gathered in from Jefferson, Clearfield and Warren counties. After an all-night effort, the paper was got in readiness for the weekly horseback mail, then carried by the late ex sheriff, David Thayer, through the almost unbroken forest to Warren. The second number was also issued without definite arrangement, with the name of Henry Souther, now a prominent citizen of Virginia, as editor. In the meantime a contest was going on among the imported printers for the job of running the *Advocate.* Arrangements were finally made with Jerome Powell, one of the importation, to edit and publish the paper for one year—the sum of $600 being guaranteed him for the service.

The editor of the *Advocate* noticing the organization of the "Know-nothings," in April, 1854, says: "The patriots of the Revolution fought not only for their liberties and firesides, but also to build up a country here, where the oppressed of all nations could find a refuge and home throughout all future time. But the Know-nothings are out for a different order of things."

The result was that the *Advocate* was published and edited by Mr. Powell, assisted for a short time in the editorial department by Mr. Souther, for about five and a half years, or till September 8, 1855. The paper was then sold to our now prominent citizen, J. L. Brown, of Wilcox, who changed the name, we believe, to the *Elk County Reporter.* From that point the paper changed hands frequently. Maj. J. A. Boyle succeeded Mr. Brown, followed in turn by P. W. Barrett, H. A. Pattison, Dr. J. S. Bardwell, in 1870, and others. John G. Hall finally bought it, and carried it on for a while in the interest of pure and unselfish Democracy.

The *Advocate* came into possession of the Republican party by purchase about December 1, 1868. An organization was formed called "The Elk

County *Advocate* Association," and certificates of stock issued to the amount of about $1,300. We are indebted to J. H. Hagerty for one of the original certificates of stock. In size it is 4½x8½ inches. It is printed in two colors, red and green, and reads as follows:

No..... RIDGWAY, ELK COUNTY, PA., $.....
Ridgway, Pa., December 1st, 1868.

This certifies that.....has paid to
THE ELK COUNTY ADVOCATE ASSOCIATION,
The sum of Two DOLLARS, which entitles him, or the bearer hereof, to One Share of Stock, at two dollars per Share, in the said Elk County Advocate Association.

JOHN R. BAIRD,
J. S. BARDWELL, } Trustees.
J. H. HAGERTY.

On March 2, 1871, Henry A Parsons, Jr., became owner of the *Advocate*, *vice* Mr. Souther, and, abolishing the old numerals, commenced with Vol. I. No. 1, and introduced steam power presses. On September 19, 1872, H. A. Pattison became publisher. In 1884 the office was sold to the Ridgway Publishing Company, limited, the present proprietors, who purchased and added to the plant the Schoening series of law blanks, and some new machinery and type. Just when the name of the paper was again changed from the *Reporter* to the original name *Ridgway Advocate*, we have been unable to learn.*

The Elk *Democrat*† was started August 26, 1869, by the Elk Democrat Association. The stockholders were William A. Wallace, of Clearfield; John G. Hall, George Dickinson, J. S. Hyde, W. H. Hyde, G. D. Messenger, Sr., Nelson Gardner, G. G. Messenger, G. F. Dickinson, David Thayer, C. V. Gillis, W. C. Healy, C. H. McCauley, H. S. Thayer and Fred Wilmarth, of Ridgway; and J. K. P. Hall and Louis Vollmer, of St. Mary's. The paper was started for the purpose of advocating the cause of John G. Hall, the Democratic nominee for assembly, the St. Mary's *Gazette*, the only Democratic paper in the county, having espoused the cause of C. R. Earley, who ran as an independent candidate against Mr. Hall. John F. Moore, of Clearfield, had mechanical charge of the paper until October 30, 1869. A German printer was imported from Philadelphia, and, during the exciting campaign of that year, each issue contained several columns of German editorials for the special benefit of the German voters in Benzinger, St. Mary's, Fox and Jones. The contest having resulted in the election of Mr. Hall, it was decided to continue the publication of the paper, and on November 1, 1869, Eugene J. Miller, of Harrisburg, assumed editorial and mechanical charge of the office. In 1870 the paper was enlarged from seven to eight columns to the page. After a service of two years, Mr. Miller resigned, and the office was leased to C. W. Barrett. In the latter part of March, 1873, Mr. Miller purchased the establishment from the Elk Democrat Association. Up to that time the office was located on the second floor of J. S. Hyde's building, afterward used as a boarding-house. As soon as Mr. Miller had obtained possession, he removed the office to the second floor of the new building of W. S. Service, opposite the court-house, where it remained until the early morning of September 29, 1882, when it went up in smoke in the disastrous fire which reduced to ashes the business heart of Ridgway, having in December, 1874, absorbed by purchase the job printing office of Fred Schoening, making it at that time the most complete printing establishment in the country. Only one line of type from

* From Jerome Powell's sketch and file.

† By Eugene J. Miller, who for fourteen years was the editor and proprietor of the Elk *Democrat*, and who subsequently owned and published the Columbia *Herald*, Erie *Observer* and the Kane *Leader*. He left Ridgway in April, 1886, with his family, for Southern Pines, N. C., to engage in business there.

the entire outfit escaped the flames, and that was not in the office, having been borrowed by Mr. Parsons. This line Mr. Miller still has, carefully laid away, and prizes it highly as a relic of the old *Democrat* outfit. Thanks to the courtesy of H. A. Parsons, Jr., proprietor of the *Advocate*, not an issue of the paper was missed. The week following the fire a small sheet was issued, and from that time until the 2d of November following, the paper appeared regularly from the *Advocate* office as a half-sheet, when a shanty having been built on Court street, opposite Mercer's meat market, and a new outfit procured, it was again issued as a full-sheet, being printed on a Prouty press, which was the first cylinder press ever brought into the county. In August, 1883, the office was moved from the shanty to the second floor of R. I. Campbell's new brick building. In the spring of 1884 a Bookwalter engine was put in, and the newspaper and job presses run by steam. On December 1, 1884, Mr. Miller sold the office to George R. Dixon, A. M., the present proprietor. The *Daily Democrat* was issued in November, 1887, and continued during the meeting of the institute. Mr. Dixon is a trenchant writer. In 1875–76 he wrote a valuable history of the county schools, much of which is incorporated in this work.

The Elk County Railroad & Mining Gazette Company was incorporated in August, 1867, with C. R. Earley, H. Kietz, W. James Blakely, C. McVean, Fred Schoening, L. J. Blakely, E. C. Schultz, and George A. Rathbun, members. The object was to publish a journal showing forth the resources of the county. The first issue of the *Gazette* is dated September 24, 1868, with Edward F. Hodges, editor. He was followed by L. J. Blakely. Capt. G. C. Brandon, who died at Mount Pleasant, Mich., in 1889, was, for a number of years editor of the *Gazette*. His daughter, Mrs. E. B. Wilmarth, is now editor of the *Democrat* at that place. Volume V, No. 36 of the *Elk County Gazette* was issued January 9,1873, by G. C. Brandon, and he continued regular publication for over fourteen years, until March 11, 1886, when C. W. Barrett succeeded him. In the salutatory of Mr. Barrett, March 18, 1886, this sentence finds a place: "Financially we expect to pay our liabilities and collect our bills, or *vice versa*, and upon this last declaration hangs all the law and the profits." In April, 1887, the *vice versa* part of the program seems to have been accomplished, for the office passed from the possession of the sheriff into the hands of D. R. Wilmarth & Co. There was no paper issued on April 14, but on April 21 D. R. Wilmarth & Co. appear as publishers, with H. A. Hall, editor and G. A. Westcott, superintendent. In January, 1890, Harry A. Hall disposed of his interest in the *Gazette* to the Wilmarth Bros., preparatory to the establishment of his law office at Ridgway.

The Grace Church Record, a monthly sheet, was published at Ridgway in June, 1876, with Rev. William James Miller, editor, by Charles R. Earley and W. F. Geary.

The *Herald* was issued semi-weekly, at St. Mary's, June 11, 1887, by C. W. Barrett, formerly of the St. Mary's *Gazette*. He sold the office, January 19, 1888, to F. J. Wimmer and T. A. Jacob, the latter being now sole owner.

The Clarion Breeze, No. 1, Vol. I, was issued at Johnsonburg July 18, 1889, by A. J. Quimby, formerly of Coudersport. This journal, like the town it represents so well, started pretentiously, and continues to carry out its pretensions.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Elk county was opened in 1821, two years after the establishment of a school in Cameron county. It was presided over by Cephas

Morey, and carried on in one of the two rooms into which the leading building on Meadic run, in what is now Benezette township, was divided.

In that early age there were many peculiarities in habit and in diction, the words would and could were pronounced by some wold and cold, the letter z was pronounced zed, and had been pronounced a short time previous izzard, the words cubic, music and others, now ending in ic, were written cubick, musick, and the words ending in or were spelled and written our, as honour, labour, etc. In those schools there were no blackboards in use; slates were used for the purpose, and all examples in the lessons in the arithmetic were performed on the slate. The pens used were made from the goose-quill, the ink from maple bark, copperas and pokeberries. Dilworth's and Webster's spellers, which were succeeded by Comley's and Byerly's, Murray's English reader and introduction were the principal books used in those schools. The arithmetics were Pike's and Dilworth's; Walker's abridged vocabulary was referred to as a standard on pronunciation, providing the schoolmaster was so fortunate as to have one in his possession. Spelling from memory, words given out or pronounced by the teacher, produced somewhat of emulation, and as the higher branches were not taught, the pupils having more time and by frequent exercises in orthography became excellent spellers.

Capt. Peter Goff opened a school in Jay township in 1822. In 1823 the first school in Fox township was opened at Irishtown. Dr. William Hoyt was the teacher, while his daughter, Camillo, presided over another school on the Little Toby. Olive Brockway conducted a school at Brandy Camp in 1826, and Hannah Gilbert at Ridgway. In 1832 Miss Graham conducted a little school at Millstone village, and eight years later John Knox presided over a very primitive school at the mouth of Spring creek. In 1842 Peter Hardy taught in a little frame building erected about that time at the crossing of the turnpike and St. Mary's road, in Jones township. The schools of Benzinger date back to 1844–45, when two lay brothers of the Redemptorist order—Joseph and Xavernis—opened a school. The following year the first public school was presided over by Fred Clarinaav, who was succeeded by John Fresh and Charles Luhr. The convent schools followed, as related in the history of St. Mary's. In 1861 L. S. Houk taught the first school in Highland township, and the beginnings of education were made in every section of the county.

The report of Superintendent C. J. Swift, on the schools of Elk county, dated June 4, 1888, gives the following statistics: 81 school-houses or 99 rooms; 10 graded schools; 28 male and 89 female teachers; 1,890 male and 1,645 female pupils, of whom 2,440 attended schools; school tax $37,196.69, State moneys $3,203.21, total revenue $44,573.52; teachers' salaries $23,613.15; total expenditures $41,930.47, including salaries, and $9,357.67 expended on houses and rents. The figures for June, 1889, correspond with the increase in population and wealth. In the sketches of the townships and boroughs a history of the local schools appears compiled from Mr. Dixon's admirable centennial paper, and from other sources.

The first superintendent of schools was W. B. Gillis, chosen by the school convention in June, 1854, and granted a salary of $75 per annum. At the time of his appointment there were only twenty nine schools in the county, and the directors of many of them were so adverse to the new office and its incumbent as to refuse him admittance. The position was so disagreeable, and the condition of the public schools so disheartening, that Gilles resigned within a few months, Dr. C. R. Earley being appointed to fill out the term. He reported that "nearly every male at the age of twenty-one years had signed a

W. H. Osterhout

petition for the repeal of the law creating the office of county superintendent." Notwithstanding this report, the directors, in convention, re-elected the doctor in May, 1857, and increased his pay to $400. In 1860 he was again elected; but, resigning in 1861, Rufus Lucore was appointed and served until May, 1863, when James Blakely, of St. Mary's, was elected. Mr. Blakely was re-elected in 1866, and during his six years' tenure of office he witnessed the remarkable growth of the school system. George Walmsley of St. Mary's was elected in 1869, but being ineligible, Rufus Lucore was appointed. At this time the salary was placed at $600, but in 1872, when Mr. Lucore was re-elected it was increased to $1,000. George R. Dixon, A.M., was elected in 1875. His attention to school affairs created among the people new and favorable impressions of the system, and won their interest. At the beginning of his term, and in 1876, there were sixty-six schools in the county. Superintendent C. J. Swift has now about one hundred school rooms under his supervision.

County Institutes.—The first institute was held in June, 1856, under the call of Dr. Earley. When he took the chair only one teacher was present, Wallace W. Brown, but others came in, and a session of two weeks was pronounced a success. The institute has met annually since that time. In December, 1884, there were present W. J. King, Maud Paddock, Edith Henry, Mary Gray, Mary Haskin, Benezette, Penn.; Mary Reed, Dry Saw Mill, Penn.; William Gross, Charles Ritter, Ralph J. Hirsh, Maggie Weidert, Lizzie Rogan, Minnie Fillinger, Mary Kangley, J. L. Henry, Kate Fillinger, John J. Laumer, Theresa Laumer, Frank J. Lion, Fred Burnhard, St. Mary's, Penn.; S. E. Hayes, Mary McGrady, Mrs. Lemuel McCauley, A. A. Newell, Kate McQuone, P. W. Moyer, Ella Donovan, Orpha Keltz, Viola Keltz, Kate Callahan, Emma Callahan, Maggie Ahern, Bridget Walsh, Annie Gillen, Kersey, Penn.; Viola Hayes, Dagus Mines, Penn.; J. H. Hayes, Lawrence Fee, Weedville, Penn.; Alice Neill, Flora Irwin, Kane, McKean Co., Penn.; Alice Brian, Brookston, Forest Co., Penn.; J. C. McAllister, Jr., Brandy Camp, Penn.; Ottis Sibley, Brockwayville, Jefferson Co., Penn.; W. J. Morrison, W. A. Smith, Eva Richards, Brockport, Penn.; Bertie Lindgren, Delia Van Aiken, A. E. Whitney, Emma Beman, Ada Malone, Jennie Mitchell, Babe E. Wilcox, Prof. Swift, Ella Kime, Hattie Warner, May Little, Kate O'Connor, Kate Gresh, Cozy Miller, Kate McNaul, Julia Flynn, Ridgway, Penn.; Matie Locke, Kate Murphy, Amanda Wilcox, John B. Ague. Nellie Northrop, Flora Weining, Wilcox, Penn.; Laura Warner, Jessie Parsons, William Deveraux, Miss Annie Dill, Rasselas, Penn.; Hattie Van Stienberg, Eliza Brosius, Blanche Hindman, Emma Campbell, Raughts, Penn.; M. F. Hindman, Millstone, Penn.; Eliza Donachy, Whistletown, Penn.; Maggie A. Whitehill, J. B. Dunn, Luna Rodgers, Arroyo, Penn.; Ida Millin, Hallton, Penn.; Mrs. Maud Crain, Carman, Penn. During the last five years the list of attendants has been so extended as to preclude the possibility of reprinting here.

CHAPTER VII.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

SOME VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—ELK COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR—THE FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT (BUCKTAILS)—NAMES OF SOLDIERS—THE ELK COUNTY GUARDS—SIXTEENTH REGIMENT, P. V. I.—COMPANY H, OF RIDGWAY, AND ITS RECORD.

JAMES L. GILLIS was the first regularly discharged soldier of the war of 1812 who settled in Elk county. Isaac Coleman entered the militia in 1812, when but sixteen years old, and served until the English were routed from the lake and land. In 1824 he came to Elk county from New York, and died at Brandy Camp, in September, 1879. David Langdon, a veteran of 1812, resided at Brockway in 1884. He was then ninety years old, and declared he never felt tired in his life except once—during his march home from Sackett's Harbor, after muster out. Other defenders of the young Republic came hither, while the children or grandchildren of Revolutionary heroes find a home here to-day.

Scarcely had the echoes of the Confederate guns at Fort Sumter died away, when the telegraph wire bore a message from Thomas L. Kane to Gov. Curtin asking permission to raise a regiment. The permit was granted at once, and going into Elk county he enlisted Hiram Woodruff * at the old tavern in Williamsville Hollow, placed a bucktail in the recruit's hat, and went forth to enlist the Forty-second Rifle Regiment.

THE FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT (BUCKTAILS).

Company G, of the Forty-second Regiment (better known as the Bucktails, or Kane's Rifle Regiment), was recruited in Elk county, in April, and mustered May 29, 1861, when Hugh McDonald was commissioned captain. He served until muster out, June 11, 1864, and was brevetted major in March, 1865. Jesse B. Doan, the first first lieutenant, resigned January 11, 1862; Thomas B. Winslow was promoted from private to first lieutenant on the same date, and served until the close. A. J. Sparks, second lieutenant, resigned in April, 1862; John A. Wolf rose from sergeant to first lieutenant, February 1, 1863; John L. Luther was promoted to second lieutenant, March 11, 1863, and was discharged March 12, 1865; Sergt. Seth Keys was mustered out in June, 1864; Sergt. J. B. Thompson was transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth, May 31, 1864, also Sergts. James McCoy, Charles G. Sharer, and R. E. Looker, the transfer of the latter being made twenty days after receiving wounds; Sergt. John C. Cole died of wounds, June 11, 1862; Sergt. Denis Fuller was killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; sergeant Charles B. Wright deserted October 11, and Sergt. Norman C. Bundy was missing August 11, 1861, but the latter returning in May, was honorably discharged May 12. Corps. Arnold B. Lucore and Thomas J. Stephenson were mustered out with the company June 11, 1864; Corps. Elijah S. Brookins and John McNeil

* Joseph Tombini came here in 1859, having hitherto resided across the line in McKean county. He states that Richard Looker signed the Bucktail roll first, followed by Hiram Woodruff.

were transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment, and Samuel S. Caldwell to the V. R. C. Corp. John H. Evans died at Harrisburg, July 1, 1861; John Looney was killed at Fredericksburg, and John C. Wray died at Harrisburg.

Among the private troops killed on the field or who died from the effects of wounds were W. W. Barr and Joseph N. Hoffman, killed at Spottsylvania, May 9, 1864; Martin Kelly, Cyrus Marginson, Willard Aylin, at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862; John Wenrick and John A. Spencer, at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; Hiram Woodruff, at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, while A. S. Davis died of wounds received there; W. D. Watkins was accidentally killed at Alexandria; D. Nolin committed suicide; Charles K. Coleman, James Cassiday, Ben Fuller, Alanson Holly, Jerry Sullivan, Ezra P. Tillson, and John Imes died in service; John Miller was killed while drawing the attention of the enemy; John P. Arts and Allen C. DeBeck, were missing after the affair of May 30, 1864, at Bethesda Church. Among the wounded discharged were Clinton Bundy, W. H. Chase, G. C. De Beck, John F. Dailey, James H. Elder, Ben Ireland, J. A. Lehman, Allen Mahlen, John Reinhart, August Rhanewalt and Jackson Stewart.

The private troops discharged on surgeon's certificates are named as follows: Simon B. Benson, Lafayette Bingham, A. C. Carpenter, Orlando Davis, William Daniels, G. W. English, A. J. Graham, J. J. Garrison, Thomas A. Gross, James H. Hollis, C. Lukens, R. W. Lenish, T. Montgomery, James McDonald, Ben Sparks, Edward D. Sawyer, George Shaffer, John Sheeley, W. L. Stark, N. H. Tubbs and Jesse D. Varner. The troopers sentenced by court-martial to be discharged were D. M. Henderson and Michael McCoy.

The transfers to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment, May 31, 1864, were Clinton Bundy, Levi Bateman, Napoleon Burnett, James C. Cummings, F. G. Cordes, Marcus Kline, Joseph Farley, Floyd Holly, J. A. Hollingshead, Reuben Keller, W. Kreecht, J. W. Miller, Marshal Quay, Cyrus Robbins, James Rawley, F. H. Robinson, A. J. Simers, Elhannan Stephens, J. W. Strubble, Robert L. Sharer, C. Wansall and Lawrence Willey.

The private troops mustered out with company, June 11, 1864, were John F. Darley, G. C. DeBeck, Tartulas J. Garrison, T. B. Johnston, John W. Leeman, Thomas H. Ryan, G. W. Scott, J. W. Wharton and Joseph Walshe. Among the men transferred to other regiments were Thomas Furlong and John Imes to the V. R. C., and James Gross and George H. Price to the Sixth U. S. Cavalry; A. Kearns, L. Lewis and R. C. Winslow were not on roll at this date; William Warner and J. H. Whitehead were on detached service; Edward Doan was reported as missing in June. John Showers and James A. Graham in August, and George R. Norwood in May, 1861; Rufus Padget and W. D. Warner in June, 1863; Solomon King was a soldier in Company I. Among the soldiers of the Forty-second residing here belonging to the regimental association are Levi Bateman, L. W. Gifford, T. B. Johnson, William Kreecht, Reuben Keller and L. Lucore.

Capt. Anthony A. Clay, of Rasselas, served in the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, and has been a resident of Elk county for over twenty-three years. He was born at Vienna, Austria, in 1839.

Among other soldiers from this county are the following named from St. Mary's and neighborhood: James Phelan, 58th; Anthony Schauer, 10th; Jeremiah Sullivan, 58th; Louis Garner; George Krellner, 6th; Sebastian Metzgar, 6th; George Kingsley; Charles Scheider; M. Stevich; Thomas Zimmett, 111th; Jacob Schubert, 111th; George Smith, 111th; Capt. Charles Volk, 111th; Frank Bieberger, 111th; Frank Weidenboerner; Charles Harpstritt,

111th; Andrew Dippold, 111th; Frank Weis, 111th; George Nissell, 111th; —— Stauffer, Sr., 111th; —— Stauffer, Jr., 111th; Stephen Henry; Frank Sosenheimer, 105th; John Langenfeld; —— Nissell; A. Brahm; John E. Weidenboerner, 105th; John Fischer, 105th; Wendel Lion; Philip Wilhelm, U. S. Cavalry; William Krackle, 10th; John Kries; John Miller; Jacob Miller; John Oyster; Reuben Kellar; Nicholas Brockway; Henry Largay; John Wellendorf; Peter Albel, 105th, (killed), and a few others.

Dr. Bardwell was appointed local surgeon of the invalid corps January 1, 1865, on which date there were fifty-six invalid soldiers placed in the old court-house, now the Bogert House, under Capt. Short. Two months later another detachment arrived and were quartered in the old school-house across the river. All the men recovered and were discharged.

R. W. Petrikin, born in Benezette township in 1843, was killed by Indians in Mexico, October 15, 1882, while acting as chief of construction on the Mexican International Railroad. He entered West Point in 1861, and in 1866 was assigned duty as lieutenant at Baltimore.

The Elk County Guards organized in August, 1854, with R. Maginniss, captain; Harvey Henry, first lieutenant; W. N. Whitney, second lieutenant; J. F. Dill, ensign; W. C. Healy, first sergeant; Crawford, second; Wilcox, third, and H. Souther, fourth; H. A. Parsons, first corporal; P. T. Brooks, second; L. Brigham, third, and C. Mead, fourth.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT, P. V. I.

The Ridgway Rifles, Company H, of the Sixteenth P. V. I., was organized in 1874, with Frederick Schoening, captain. Among the first members were J. O. W. Bailey, T. W. Benson, W. S. Horton, J. W. Morgester, M. S. Kline, P. R. Prindle, C. W. Barrett, C. Bowers, Harry Wilson, Henry J. Iloff, Michael Luly, Joseph Holseybooth, W. S. McVeigh, W. A. Cummings, H. A. Parsons, Jr., J. D. Fullerton, L. W. Ely, Henry Warner, Joseph Metts, L. Luther, C. H. Rhines and C. F. Howe. The total enrollment up to July 31, 1887, was 209, of which number 54 were discharged, 4 re-enlisted, and 3 died. All the volunteers enrolled up to July 31, 1887, were residents of Ridgway. Of the original members, Will. S. Horton and H. A. Parsons, Jr., are still members of this company, the former succeeding Fred. Schoening as captain, and the latter succeeding Joseph Bailey as first lieutenant, who succeeded G. R. Woodward. This Joseph Bailey was commissioned *vice* J. O. W. Bailey, who died in 1878 at Camp Chautauqua. C. H. Rhines was the pioneer second lieutenant, followed by George R. Woodward, Joseph Bailey came next, followed by Charles F. Geary, the present second lieutenant. The company was called out during the riots of 1887–88, and has been present at all State drills since 1874. The present strength of the command is 61, of whom 50 were at Camp Kane, Warren, in July, 1889.

In 1888 Company H won the regimental trophy for rifle shooting, and claims twenty-nine sharpshooters' badges, having lost in 1887 by only two points. O. T. Miner, a soldier of 1861–65, was a member of this command until recently. The State decoration is awarded all guardsmen who at the 200 and 500 yard ranges, five shots at each range, possible 50, make at least 25. Those who make 42, and upward, are designated as "sharpshooters," and get a silver bar. Following is the list for 1888, giving points and years of service:

Sharpshooters—W. S. Horton, 50, 6; Joseph A. Lewis, 46, 2; William B. Shean, 46, 2; Henry A. Parsons, Jr., 45, 6; C. A. Olmsted, 45, 6; F. E. Nichols, 45, 6; L. B. Elliott, 45, 6; A. F. Beman, 45, 3; Horace Huston, 45,

Yours Very Respectfully
D. O. Oyster

1; George R. Woodward, 44, 6; Charles F. Geary, 44, 2; William Collom, 44, 4; James L. Henry, 44, 2; A. S. Motter, 44, 2; Charles Moore, 44, 1; D. E. Moore, 44, 2; James D. White, 43, 6; A. E. Ross, 43, 2; William Cunningham, 43, 1; George McFarlin, 43, 3; David Lobaugh, 43, 2; W. B. McCormick, 42, 6; Isaac N. Benton, 42, 2; Milton Sleight, 42, 6; Claud Kime, 42, 1; Amos DeVoge, 42, 1; O. S. Winslow, 42, 1; A. M. Ent, 42, 2; H. Ellinger, 43; Clyde Kime, 43.

Ordinary marksmen—W. M. Elliott, 40, 6; Joseph Cassidy, 40, 1; Martin Mitchell, 40, 2; Jack E. Barrett, 38, 1; W. T. Moore, 36, 1; True Gilman, 35, 1; James A. Neill, 35, 1; D. W. Healy, 34, 1; John Cunningham, 32, 2; John Wallgren, 32, 1; J. W. Curry, 32, 1; Fred. Hartley, 31, 1; Mack Lewis, 31, 1; John Davis, 30, 2; C. E. Luther, 30, 1; Harry Ellinger, 30, 1; F. S. Tinthoff, 30, 1; D. A. Meilus, 29, 1; John Meicht, 29, 1; O. T. Minor, 28, 1; W. C. Beman, 27, 1; W. E. Horton, 27, 1; George Barrett, 27, 1; J. P. Keys, 26, 1; Charles Quinn, 26, 1.

In 1889 the silver bar honor was won by the same members, with one or two exceptions.

CHAPTER VIII.

RAILROADS.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAILROAD—SUNBURY & ERIE RAILROAD—PITTSBURG & NEW YORK RAILROAD—OTHER ROADS—ACCIDENTS, ETC.

THE Philadelphia & Erie Railroad was chartered April 3, 1837, as the Sunbury & Erie, and the work of construction was commenced in 1852. The whole line was opened October 17, 1864. In January, 1862, it was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at 30 per cent of the gross earnings. In 1870 the lessors agreed to receive the net revenue. The total length is 287.56 miles.

A letter dated Ridgway, December 23, 1846, signed by Leonard Morey and Henry Souther, advises Ignatius Garner of his appointment as delegate to the Philadelphia railroad convention of 1847, from Elk county, the convention being called to consider measures for the completion of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad. In July, 1851, a railroad meeting was held at J. Luhr's house, St. Mary's, George Weis presided, with Philip Stephan and Ed. Babel, vice-presidents, and C. Luhr, secretary. Books were opened and $8,100 subscribed. An address by E. C. Schultz was followed by an increase of subscriptions to $15,500. Ignatius Garner, John Susenbonner, A. Stockman and others favored the building of the Sunbury & Erie road. At Ridgway M. L. Ross, Dr. C. H. Fuller, Maj. Maginnis, H. A. Parsons, Charles Horton and George Dickinson were the leaders in favor of subscribing to this road, while the pioneers of Benezette also favored it.

A convention of delegates from the townships was held February 17, 1852. This convention instructed the commissioners to subscribe to the stock of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Company. Negotiations were at once entered into, and on September 6, 1852, a subscription of $100,000 was authorized, subject

to the confirmation by a general meeting of citizens to be held October 5, that year. This meeting ratified the action of the commissioners, and on October 8 the grand jury authorized a subscription of $39,383 to the stock of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and the commissioners acquiesced. In May, 1853, bonds for the latter subscription were issued, and in July $20,000 bonds of the former subscription were signed.

Thomas L. Kane was one of the directors of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company. To him is credited the discovery of the low summit of the mountains in McKean county. In 1856 he came to spend the summer at Williamsville, and while there studied the geological structure of the country, and planned the line of the Big Level road as well as of many of the railroads of McKean and Elk counties. The location of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, as at present constructed, has been questioned by a number of engineers. Be this as it may, the present line with its first prominent summit at West creek, north of St. Mary's, at an elevation of 1,695 feet, and its more western summit at Kane, with an elevation of 2,020 feet, shows a much more preferable line than those preliminary surveys run to the north, of which Col. Jarret's was one, with the eastern summit at an elevation of 225 feet higher than the present highest summit at Kane.

On June 23, 1863, S. Wimmer came to Elk county as principal assistant engineer of the Pennsylvania company, to complete the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad from Whatham to Warren, of which E. Miller and Milton Courtright were chief contractors. In July, 1864, the road was practically completed; but not until March, 1865, did Mr. Wimmer sever his connection with the road, owing to his acceptance of a position as engineer on the Vera Cruz railroad, where the Wimmer bridge stands as one of the memorials of his work, near La Cumbres de Maltrata. In March, 1869, he took charge of the building of the Benezette and Driftwood division of the Low Grade, and subsequently, of the road from Benezette to DuBois, which was completed in 1874.

The railroad accident of April 7, 1875, resulted in the death of Adam Brehm. The accident occurred just east of Rathbun. . . . . The accident east of the railroad bridge at Ely's mill, of November 1, 1877, when the day express ran into the Empire freight, resulted in the death of Calvin D. Shearer, and William Collins, engineers; Morris Farrell, fireman, and William Stevens, brakeman; and William Gallagher, fireman on freight. D. C. Oyster, a passenger, escaped, like other passengers, with some little injury.

The wreck of August 11, 1889, occurred just above Whistletown. Bert Anderson, an Erie brakeman, of Bradford, was buried beneath the wreckage, where he was found dead that Sunday evening. It is said that his invalid wife had warned him not to go on the trip, feeling that he would never return alive. He too, felt very uneasy, for on bidding her good-bye he promised her that he would leave off railroading on his return. He said this would be his last trip. The locomotives telescoped each other, and were twisted into a mass of crushed and broken iron. Ten cars of the Erie train and fifteen of the Philadelphia & Erie train shared the fate of the engines. The wreckage was piled high upon the track, and soon caught fire. Two cars loaded with naphtha were ignited, and with a loud explosion increased the extent of the blaze. The fifteen cars of the Philadelphia & Erie were about all consumed in the flames, while the Erie cars fared better.

In July, 1881, work commenced on the Pittsburg & New York Railroad between Ridgway and Whistletown. The line was projected from a point opposite Red Bank creek to Mahoning creek, and thence by Brockwayville and Ridgway to Bradford. The building of this road led to much trouble, but a truce

was called. At midnight, on April 14, 1882, the truce between the New York, Lake Erie & Western and the Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad Companies was broken, and by the morning of the 15th a quarter-mile of track was constructed on the disputed right of way between Ridgway and Johnsonburg. By May 4 there were two miles of track placed between Ridgway and Whistletown, and on May 6 the quarrel was settled by the New York, Lake Erie & Western Company relinquishing all claim to right of way between the towns on the west side of the Clarion, agreeing to run over the Philadelphia & Erie between the points named, while the Rochester & Pittsburgh surrendered an equal length of their line from Ridgway to the mouth of the Toby.

The accident on the Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad, at Rasselas, twenty-five miles southeast of Bradford, took place July 1, 1883. S. N. Toles, conductor, Michael Downs, brakeman, R. A. Clement, George Quinn, Adamo Angelo and Sam I. McKee, all of Bradford, except the Italian, were killed outright, and John Collins, mortally wounded, died July 2. The accident was caused by the rear portion of a heavy freight breaking away from the main train, and rushing down a grade of fifty-eight feet per mile dash into the second division driven by Patrick Downs, who instantly reversed the engine and jumped for his life.

The Daguscahonda Railroad, though a short one, has played an important part in the development of a large section of the country. Dr. C. R. Earley was superintendent in 1871, and like other progressive enterprises in which he is interested, made this a success. In August, 1871, Track-walker Dan Downs fell asleep on the track, four miles from Ridgway, and was killed by the express train. The Daguscahonda Railroad accident of September 30, 1871, resulted in the wreck of six freight cars. On February 3, 1872, Patrick McTige was killed at Ridgway depot.

The Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad was completed from Driftwood, Cameron county, to the mouth of Red Bank creek in Clarion county, in 1874. . . . . The Ridgway & Clearfield Railroad, 27.23 miles in length to Falls Creek was opened November 9, 1883, but its extension of 7.64 miles was not completed until 1885. . . . In August, 1883, it was proposed to extend the McKean & Buffalo Railroad from Clermont to Johnsonburg, under the name of Clermont & Johnsonburg Railroad, Byron D. Hamlin being president.

The Wilcox & Burningwell Railroad Company was organized in March, 1886. . . . The Johnsonburg Railroad Company was chartered in March, 1887, to build a road from Johnsonburg to Clermont in McKean county, eighteen miles, then to connect with the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad. In July, 1889, the road was completed and leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Several important points at which stations have already been located are Glen Hazel, Instanter (new) and Clermont. This new connection is used mainly as a feeder in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A standard gauge railroad is to be built from Portland to Hallton, thirteen miles, by Andrew Kaul, J. K. P. Hall, W. H. Hyde, J. K. Gardner and others. In March, 1890, B. E. Wellendorf made a preliminary survey of the route. A tannery at Carman and several large saw-mills it is said, will follow. The Clarion River Railway Company elected, in February, 1890, J. K. Gardner, vice-president; J. K. P. Hall, secretary and treasurer; B. E. Wellendorf, engineer, and Harry Alvan Hall, general manager.

CHAPTER IX.

MEDICAL.

THE PIONEER PHYSICIANS OF THE COUNTY AND LATER PRACTITIONERS—RECORD OF PHYSICIANS WHO REGISTERED UNDER THE ACT OF 1881.

IN 1809 the pioneer physician of the county arrived in the person of Dr. Rogers, of whom a good deal is related in a former chapter. In 1818 Dr. Nichols came, then Dr. Clark, and before 1823 Dr. Hoyt was in Fox township. In 1843 Madam Dorothea Wolfram came as an accoucheur under special contract with the colony at St. Mary's. Dr. D. Miner was in Jones township in 1844; Dr. Earley came about 1846, and practiced at Ridgway as early as 1855. When Dr. Van Volsey arrived in 1861, Jeremiah Chapman was Dr. Earley's first partner in the drug business, and later Dr. Hill was associated with him. Lewis Iddings, A. B. Pulling and Buchman were in Fox township in 1850–51, and at that time Dr. Earley was a resident of Jay township. Dr. W. J. Blakeley was at St. Mary's, and he and Earley, Bardwell and McKnight were the only regular physicians of the county in 1863.

The record of physicians who registered under the act of June 8, 1881, is given as follows, also the place and date of diploma, as well as the year of registry.

Those who registered in 1881 were as follows:

†Dudley B. Day, Cincinnati, 1877.
†John S. Bardwell, ——, 1856.
*Theo. S. Hartley, Buffalo, ——.
†C. G. Wilson, Jefferson College, 1873.
†Eben J. Russ, Nat. Med. College, 1861.
†Cyrus A. Haskins, Buffalo, 1878.
†William B. Hartman, Pa. Med. Col., 1856.
†Walter L. Williams, practice, 1869.
†S. Michael Free, Ohio, 1880
*Herman Straessley, practice, ——.
‡E. L. Ernhout, Wilcox, 1879.
‡A. M. Straight, Bellevue, ——.
‡Fred Saurwald, St. Mary's, ——.
‡Edward T. Williams, Centreville, ——.
‡Andrew Meisel, Elk county, 1871.
Samuel B. Hartman, Jefferson College, ——.
†C. R. Earley, ——, 1846.

Those who registered in 1882 were as follows:

‡Carolum W. Anderson, Geneva, 1861.
*Jacob D. Woodruff, Buffalo, 1882.
Jeremiah K. Bowers, Phila. ——.
‡T. R. Williams, Baltimore, 1882.

Those who registered in 1883 were as follows:

†D. D. Fislier, Vermont, ——.
†Francis W. Sapp, Baltimore, ——.
Joseph H. Hoffman, Philadelphia, ——.
Jason T. Waid, Buffalo, 1883.
A. A. Sweier, Philadelphia, ——.

Those who registered in 1884 were as follows:

Edgar T. Williams, practice, 1871.
James H. Wells, Bellevue, ——.
A. B. Bevier, Bellevue, ——.
William H. Tassell, Baltimore, ——.

Those who registered in 1885 were as follows:

V. R. Corbett, Philadelphia, ——.
Francis G. Early, Philadelphia, 1885.
Charles R. Earley, ——, 1846.
L. Gibbons Smart, Baltimore, ——.
Byron Clark, Baltimore, ——.
Sherman E. Ayars, Ec. College, N. Y., ——.
A. Kelly Corbin, N. Y. College, ——.
Hugh Henry, Cleveland, ——.

Those who registered in 1886 were as follows:

Mrs. H. M. Mullhaupt, Philadelphia, 1886.
*W. C. Quinn, Baltimore, 1886.
William C. Jones, Michigan, 1886.

*Deceased. †Present. ‡Moved.

Isaac B. Brown

Those who registered in 1887 were as follows:

†W. J. McKnight, Pennsylvania, 1886.
†James G. McCoy, Ohio, 1873.
J. N. Smith, Cleveland, ——.
†H. P. Holt, Baltimore, ——.
J. A. Burgoon, Clarion County, ——
John L. Wright, Philadelphia, 1881.
Henry H. Smith, Philadelphia, 1887.

Those who registered in 1888 were as follows:

William C. Niver, practice, 1852.
R. J. Hillis, Baltimore, ——.
F. H. Sinning, Philadelphia, 1885.
*Charles M. Blakeslee, practice, 1853.

Those who registered in 1889 were as follows:

Merrit Wilcox, Philadelphia, ——.
Walter B. Hottel, Cleveland, ——.
William R. Palmer, Buffalo, ——.
†John C. McAllister, Jr., Baltimore, ——.

L. L. Sapp registered in March, 1890; Dr. Hartman came in 1865, Dr. H. T. C. Krumme about 1867, just after W. W. Shaw's advent. C. H. Fuller was an old botanical doctor.

CHAPTER X.

BENEZETTE TOWNSHIP.

ELEVATIONS—MINERALS—POPULATION—ELECTIONS—RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS, 1844—THE TOWNSHIP IN 1850—VILLAGE OF BENEZETTE—MISCELLANEOUS.

BENEZETTE TOWNSHIP, east of the Appalachian chain, is the home of Bennett's branch of the Susquehanna. The highest measured point is at the head of Mix run, near the southern line of the county, 2,130 feet, and the lowest point, near the village of Dent's run, 1,100 feet, while the depot at the village is only 925.8 feet above tide level.

The strata underlying Benezette are represented in the section of the Benezette dry hole. This hole was originally a salt well, and was drilled to a depth of 600 feet about twenty-six years ago. The hole was three inches in diameter, and salt water was thrown up over the derrick, by gas, for half an hour at a time. The water came from a depth of 300 feet. It was afterward drilled to a depth of 721 feet in search of oil, and was abandoned in February, 1878. Well-mouth above ocean level, 1,005 feet. The record is as follows:

Conductor	7	Hard blue limestone	130	Red rock mixed	625
Red and gray rock	17	Light slate	134	Gray sandstone	633
Gray shale	57	Dark slate	152	Red rock	657
Red rock	61	Sandy slate	178	Hard gray and blue rock	699
Gray slate	73	Slate	200	Red rock	707
Red rock	91	Red rock	204	Gray rock	713
Blue slate	99	Gray hard rock	207	*Second sand* (not through)	721
Blue sandy rock	103	*First sand*	217		
Blue slate	123	White clay	225		

The Winslow coal veins were among the very first worked in this township. The location was near the confluence of Trout and Spring runs, and at the heads of Autens' and Dent's runs. The place was known as the "Winslow Colliery"—titles never conferred on coal mines or banks by Americans. In 1863 an examination of the beds showed several veins of good coal. Simon P. Romig, Judge Jones, E. Fletcher & Brother, Harbison & Walker and Barr & Radcliff were the principal operators from 1872 to 1878 in coal and fire-clay deposits. In June, 1881, Emery & Reading leased large tracts in Benezette

*Deceased. †Present.

township for oil-well and mining purposes, and in 1882 some wells were drilled. At the beginning of 1890 the oil stampede, referred to in the first chapter, took place.

The ferriferous limestone of Benezette has been burned for many years with success. Ten years ago Winslow's quarry furnished enough to the adjoining kiln to yield from thirty to forty-five bushels per day. The lime from the kiln sold at 10 cents per bushel for farm and mortar purposes; but for plasterer's use it had to be picked at a cost of 4 cents per bushel extra. In the kiln of that period it required one bushel of coal to burn six bushels of lime. In 1874 Romig burned 300 bushels of lime from this stone. Iron ore was found near the junction of warrants 5015–14 and 5020–21. It was simply ferriferous limestone heavily charged with iron, but unprofitable to work.

Fire-clay deposits between the villages of Benezette and Rock-hill were opened in 1879. So early as 1854 a deposit on the Jones farm, 8,000 feet south-west of Benezette, was opened at an elevation of 1,330 feet, or almost 300 above Jones' dwelling. Reed and Harbison worked this bed in the "seventies," and in 1880 Harbison & Walker were owners. Near warrant 5482 a clay bed was worked in 1874 by the Fletchers, and in later years by Harbison & Walker, who found a market at Pittsburgh, the price being $3.50 per ton delivered in that city. The deposit known as Barr's clay mine was opened in 1875, and produced an excellent clay for fire-brick.

The population in 1880 was 835, including 297 in Benezette village. In 1888 there were 101 Democratic, 97 Republican and 5 Prohibition votes cast $=203\times5$ representing 1,015 inhabitants.

So many references have been hitherto made to the old settlements in this township, the writer confines this sketch to the recorded history of the last fifty years. The first township election for Benezette, was held in February, 1846. E. E. Winslow was chosen justice; Henry Derring, constable; Carpenter Winslow and John English, supervisors; William Boyer, John Murray, R. C. Winslow, Simpson Johnson, Samuel Overturf and Theodore Johnson, school directors; John Collins, Ralph Johnson and William Johnson, auditors; R. C. Winslow, clerk; John C. Hicks and Benjamin Johnson, overseers of poor; George English, assessor; Thomas Overturf, judge, with Ellis Lewis and Theodore Johnson, inspectors of election; Charles Winslow and Coleman Johnson, fence viewers. Henry Derring was chosen justice in 1849. E. C. Winslow in 1850. In February, 1890, D. W. DeHass was elected justice of Benezette township; L. Lucore and G. W. Mahon, supervisors; W. A. Shaffer, treasurer; J. E. Daugherty, school director; L. D. Rearich, auditor; D. E. Hewett, collector, and F. S. Blesh, clerk.

The resident tax-payers of Gibson township (later part of Benezette township, 1846), in 1844, were John Brooks (surveyor), Washington Brooks, Aaron Bailey, Nathaniel Bailey (tannery), Benjamin Blossom, Saul Ellis, James and William Barr, Wintel Bartholomew (farmers), James Bateman (hunter), Jacob Coleman, (postmaster and grist-mill owner), John Coleman and Washington Coleman (saw-mill owners), Philip Chambers (saw-mill), Samuel Conway (blacksmith), William Boyer, Thomas Dent (saw-mill owner), Andrew Dent, Thomas Dent, Jr., William Dent and Michael Frisbey (sawyers), James, David and John English (farmers), John C. and John S. Hicks, George Hollingsworth, Jesse Hall, Joshua Jewells (carpenter), William E. and Giles Jordan, Ralph Johnson (saw-mill owner), Theodore, M. D., William and Benjamin Johnson, Amos Kingsley, William Lane (blacksmith), Harrison and Archie Logue, Henry Lashbaugh (or Lorshbaugh), James, Henry, John and William Mason, Joseph Mason (saw-mill owner), Joe Mason (shoemaker),

John Murray, William Montgomery, James Mix, (saw- and grist-mill owner), Hezekiah and Solomon Mix, Daniel Miller, George Mahan, Thomas, James and Andrew Overturf (farmers), Joseph, Robert and Joseph, Jr., Ritchie, John Stormfelder (tinner), Edward C. Schultz, Michael Spangler, Henry Shafer, Henry Stuttle, William Shepperd, Henry Strump, John Swartz, John Shafer, George, Daniel, John, Samuel, Sylvester, Isaac, Benjamin and Jacob Smith, Mears Sarver, James Wiley, Cyrenius E. and William Wykoff. James Yards' lands, represented by George Mead, covered a large area of this township small owners claiming the balance. The resident tax-payers of Huston township or rather of that part of it belonging to Elk county in 1844, were Isaac Bliss, Isaac Coleman, Henry Gross, James Tyler, John and William Macomber, Leonard Morey, Jr. (saw-mill); Morris and Charles Webb (saw- and grist-mill owners) and Hiram Decker.

R. M. and D. Winslow were merchants in Benezette township in 1850. There were thirty-six dwellings, thirty-six families, 243 inhabitants, twenty-seven farms and ten industries.....The new depot at Rathbun was completed in January, 1890, and an extensive net-work of tramways erected round the Hall & Kaul mills.

The village of Benezette is located on the Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, on Bennett's branch of the Sinnemahoning. Reuben Winslow, a man of energy, founded it. In the year 1813, while the battle upon Lake Erie was being fought, which resulted in Perry's victory, the cannonading was heard all along the settlements within the limits of the township. The inhabitants, totally ignorant of the cause, and supposing it was an attack of the Indians on some other settlement, assembled and started in search of the Indians, continuing the pursuit for several days.

In July, 1852, J. C., Jr., propounded the following question in the *Advocate*: "If it takes twenty-eight days and nights to carry papers from Philadelphia to Bennett's Branch, Sinnemahoning, how long would it require to get news from Paris?" Times have changed. The railroad now carries the tidings in a few hours. The village is liberally supplied with good hotels—the Benezette by Henry Blesh, the Winslow and the Daley. At Dent's Run is the well-kept house of W. A. Hatton.

The fire of June, 1884, was caused by the explosion of a lamp in a store-room. All the business part of the town was destroyed, eleven houses being burned.

The Catholic Church of Benezette was dedicated November 23, 1879, by Bishop Mullen. It is administered by Rev. Dr. Brennan at Driftwood.... The corner-stone of the I. O. O. F. hall at Benezette was placed August 14, 1884, by George Aumann, T. J. Shaffer, G. L. Winslow and D. W. Bennett....Medix Run post-office was presided over from April, 1880, to September, 1882, by John Barr, when Luther Lucore was appointed. Mrs. Maggie McDonald was acting postmistress from April, 1880, to April, 1886.

Cornelius Wainright, who died at Dry Saw Mill in July, 1876, settled at Driftwood in 1857, leasing the John Coleman farm, hotel, blacksmith shop and wagon shop. In 1862 he moved up Bennett's branch, and in 1868 erected Dry saw-mill, near Grant depot.....The history of Dent's Run is so closely identified with that of Driftwood, that references to it are made in the history of Cameron county. W. A. Hatton's hotel at Dent's Run was destroyed by fire February 13, 1889, while Miller's store was saved....The fire of May, 1875, near Mount Pleasant depot, not only destroyed the woods in that vicinity, but also the barns of Johnson & Blesh and shop of William Johnson. St. Mary's was threatened at this time by bush fires.

CHAPTER XI.

BENZINGER TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF ST. MARY'S.

BENZINGER TOWNSHIP——GENERAL DESCRIPTION—EARLY LAND PURCHASES—RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS IN 1844—ELECTIONS—VOTERS IN 1846—POPULATION—BUSINESS.

BOROUGH OF ST. MARY'S——LOCATION, ETC.—BEGINNINGS OF THE TOWN—REMINISCENCES OF CHARLES LUHR—MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS—FIRES—INDUSTRIES—BANK—HOTELS—CHURCHES—CONVENTS AND CONVENT SCHOOLS—ACADEMIES—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—SOCIETIES—MISCELLANEOUS.

BENZINGER TOWNSHIP is divided into the Mississippi and Atlantic basins by the Appalachian chain. In the eastern half are found the headwaters of West creek (which runs to Emporium to unite with the Sinnemahoning. This creek is fed by the north fork coming down from Jarrett's Summit), and Trout run or north branch of Bennett's branch. Elk creek, which heads near the Cascade mines, east of St. Mary's, flows in a general westerly course to Ridgway. Powell's run parallels Elk creek a few miles north, and Crooked creek drains the extreme northern part of the west half of this township. The greatest elevation is on the divide between the head of Crooked creek and the north fork of West creek. This is said to be as high as Jarrett's Summit, 2,245 feet, as determined by Col. Jarrett, September 15, 1855. At Rathbun depot, the elevation is 1,316 feet, and at the point where West creek crosses the east line, 1,280 feet or twenty-eight feet higher than Beechwood depot.

Round St. Mary's the lands have been cultivated for forty years, and as the hills are low, this section of the county tells at once of its agricultural wealth. The coal deposits in the neighborhood of St. Mary's are extensive, and have been a source of wealth to the county for over a quarter of a century. About two and three-fourth miles north of St. Mary's, at the old school-house (1,830 feet), a coal vein was discovered at an elevation of 1,780 feet. A general measurement of the strata shows 67 feet of gray sandstone, shale and slate, 3 of K. U. coal, 33 of sandy slate and shale, 18 inches of K. M. coal, 55 feet of sandstone and shale, 3 of Dagus coal, 3 of fireclay, 17 of shale, 16 inches of coal, 10 feet of sandstone and shale, 10 of limestone and shale, 13 of shale, a layer of coal, 16 of shale and 2 feet of coal, showing the lower productive measures to be 235.3 feet thick at St. Mary's. Ten miles south the Freeport limestone is only 40 feet above K. U. coal. From the center of warrant 4401 southwest to northeast corner of warrant 4395 the boldest exposure of sandstone in this township is found.

In 1842 the idea of establishing a colony on Elk creek was conceived, as related in the history of St. Mary's. Lands were purchased from the Fox Land Company of Massachusetts, September 20 of that year, for $24,668.62, or 75 cents per acre, the last payment being due in 1849.

The agreement between the trustees of the United States Land Company and Mathias Benzinger, of Baltimore, dated April 18, 1844, provided for the sale of 35,090 acres of land to the latter, on warrants numbered from 4112 to

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4408, out of which 100 acres for a church lot and 1,980 acres for roads were to be deducted. The price paid was 75 cents per acre, or $24,757.72.

The resident taxpayers of Shippen township (Benzinger township in 1845) in 1844 were Martin* and Charles Herbstritt, Bartle Guire, John Addelberger, Nicholas Hill, Adolph Stockman, Paulus Dimel, Mathias Wellendorf (blacksmith), Sebastian Krauss, John Karker (cordwainer), Frank Kellar (tailor), Charles Kellar, John Rittman, Anton Avers, Dill Baltason, Charles Schrieber (matchmaker), Herman Koch and Nicholas Roth (cordwainers), Lawrence Stockman*, Benedict Heubel, Julius Forenbaum (cordwainer), John Sosenheimer (tinner), George Hasselman, George Weis and Joseph Stockman. Each of the above named owned one or more town lots, except Joseph Stockman, who was a single freeman. Rev. Alexandre, a Hungarian count, was the trustee of a saw-mill—an eleemosynary institution. In 1845 the names of Anthony Antonaves, John Walker, Matthias Glaus, Francis Smith, Anthony Fochtman and Andreas Fleisman appear on the roll.

The first election was held in February, 1846: George Weis* and Ignatius Garner were chosen justices; N. Hill*, constable; Adam Vollmer*, Louis Vollmer*, F. J. Kellar, F. Schmidt*, Valentine Muller* and B. Weidenboerner*, directors; L. Stockman*, Ignatius Garner and Michael Langenfeldt*, auditors; L. Stockman*, clerk; George Wonder* and F. X. Biberger, in the west, inspectors; Adam Vollmer*, judge of election, and Adam Vollmer, assessor. Anton Hanhauser was chosen justice in 1849; J. Graham* and E. C. Schultz in 1850.

The Benzinger election of February, 1890, resulted in the choice of John Glesner and Charles Sneider, supervisors; J. B. Heindl, N. J. Tierney and Ignatius Schaut, school directors; John B. Gerber and W. A. McCoy, auditors; J. J. Vollmer, collector and constable; George Nissel, overseer of poor; J. M. Meyer, clerk, and Paul Busch, treasurer.

The first voters in February, 1846, were the officers named and Joseph Gernzer*, John Wonder (at Baltimore, now in Fort Wayne, Ind.), John Sosenheimer, Casper Buchhage*, Matthias Wellendorf*, Michael Derlet*, Anton Fochtman*, Carl Schrieber*, F. Eisenhauer*, Augustus Osterman*, Anton Kuntz*, Bertol Guyer*, Francis Schmidt*, F. J. Kellar, Fred Miller*, Francis Bonnert*, Peter Burget*, Joseph Korbe*, Michael Frey*, Joseph Kern*, and Bernard Weidenboerner*. All the voters and officers of 1846 are dead, with the exception of Ignatius Garner, John Sosenheimer and John Wonder.

The population in 1880 was 1,976, exclusive of St. Mary's, which then was credited with 1,501 inhabitants. In 1888 there were 56 Republican and 367 Democratic votes recorded in the township, pointing out a population of 2,115, while in the borough there were 43 Republican, one Prohibitionist, and 308 Democratic votes given, showing 1,760 inhabitants—a number under the present population. The election on the prohibition and suffrage amendments of June 18, 1889, is noticed as follows by one of the local journals: "Six hundred and forty-one votes were cast in St. Mary's borough and Benzinger township, out of which the amendment received 32. In the borough 295 votes were cast, 280 against and 15 for the amendment; two votes were lost, probably by two persons getting two prohibition tickets instead of one prohibition and one suffrage. Majority in the borough against the amendment, 263. In the township 346 men voted: 329 against, 17 for; majority, 312. Total majority in the precincts, 575." In St. Mary's borough were George Weis, Lee & Rom, Charles Fisher and G. Schoening, dealers; Joseph Luzr, A. Fochtman, James Graham and John Haus, hotel keepers, in 1850. In Benzinger township

* Deceased.

were 263 dwellings, 270 families, 1,270 persons, 114 farms and two manufacturing concerns. In 1852–53, M. Hans and Joseph Windfelder had breweries here and Philip Stephen a distillery.

The mines of the St. Mary's Coal Company were opened in September, 1863, and mining operations commenced in July following. In 1883 the Dagus coal was still taken out by this company, each side of the tracks of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, where the bed ranges from thirty-four to forty inches in thickness. Mr. Patton was then superintendent, and he resided near the summit of the hill, 160 feet above the working coal bed, and seventy feet above a three-foot vein he discovered in drilling a well.

The Keystone mines, formerly owned by the Benzinger Company, of which Dr. O. S. Sanders was president, and W. H. Finney, secretary, are one and one-half miles east of the depot at St. Mary's. They were worked up to the period when D. Eldridge abandoned it. The extreme western opening was 1,825 feet above tide, and the coal bench was thirty-six inches in depth. Just east, at an elevation of 1,835 feet, was another opening into this Dagus bed. The mines were purchased by J. K. P. Hall, in 1889. The Cascade mines were opened east of the Keystone tract in 1878, by Kaul & Hall, with James Black, superintendent. The elevation is 1,815 feet and the depth of seam forty inches. Since 1880 Martin Dippold is superintendent, and W. A. McCoy has been weighman since the beginning. This mine employs 130 hands, and produces 80,000 tons annually. Their railroad system is one and one-half miles of standard track. The Silver Creek mine on the Monastery lands, just northwest of St. Mary's, was opened late in the "seventies," and explored to a depth of 253¾ feet. The mine was worked by Eldridge until the deposit was exhausted.

The Scahonda coal tract, north of the depot, comprises the "Four Fingers"—prongs of the plateau—underlined by Alton coal, at a depth of fifty feet. The vein is thirty-six inches in depth. At a depth of seventy-eight feet a twenty-four-inch vein of Alton coal was discovered. William C. Young's mine on the east side of the creek, is 1,880 feet above tide. Weidenboerner's opening on warrant 4405 is 1,817 feet above tide, and shows thirty-six inches of cannel coal. The deposits are said to be of little commercial value.... The Hazel Dell mine, just east of St. Mary's, was opened in 1879 by the Cascade Coal Company, and was under the management of Daniel Geary, for some years, until P. J. Fleming succeeded him. Mr. Cook is the present mining boss. There are forty-five men employed and the product is 100 tons per day.... The Tannerdale Coal Company was incorporated in June, 1866, to develop the coal deposits in Benzinger township. The members were Isaac and I. T. Lulam, W. H. Hewitt, A. Stoutenburgh, P. S. Henderson, J. Kirkpatrick, F. A. Leash, Pamelia, Kate M., Lizzie C., M. and W. M. Singerly.

The only bed mined up to 1884, was the Dagus, three miles northeast of St. Mary's, within a half mile of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. The elevation of the opening was 1,750 feet. One mile east, on the Shabler farm, at an elevation of 1,675 feet, another mine was opened in the Clermont coal, and on the same farm at 1,660 feet a bed of the Alton upper coal.... The Kaul mine, adjoining the borough limits, was opened years ago and purchased by Mr. Kaul from Windfelder & Hill, in 1872. This mine may be said to be the supply mine of the borough.... The Elk creek mines were developed by Kaul & Hall, in 1877, with Superintendent Eldridge in charge.... In June, 1876, the Young mines were opened at Scahonda. In September, 1879, the St. Mary's test oil well was down 2,011 feet, and No. 2 was located on the Leonard Wittman farm, five miles north of No. 1, on Powell's run, 2,500 feet.

BOROUGH OF ST. MARY'S.

St. Mary's is located in north latitude 41° 25′ and longitude 1° 25′, west of Washington, according to observations made by Stokes in 1849. It is located in the midst of a rich agricultural district on an elevated plateau, where the steep hills, common to all other sections of this part of Pennsylvania, are merged into a heavy-rolling table land about 1,900 feet above ocean level. The history of the town dates back to 1842. Its beginnings are told by documents in possession of Charles Luhr, from which the following story is taken:

Some time in the early part of 1842, a committee from Baltimore and Philadelphia was chosen to go westward in search of uncultivated lands for the establishment of a colony. It has always been a great mystery to me how this committee ever found their way into the wilds of Elk, and under whose guidance, but such it was, nevertheless. On their return they reported favorably for this location. The lands were bought, and articles of agreement signed. The first meeting in Baltimore was held October 25, 1842, and reads as follows: "Minutes of the German Catholic Brotherhood of Philadelphia and Baltimore to found a colony in Jefferson and McKean counties, signed by John Kernhaas, secretary." Then follows a copy of the contract or agreement, made September 20, 1842, between the Fox Land Company, of Massachusetts, of the first part, and Nicklas Reimel, John Albert, Michael Derleth, Adolph Stockman, John Schad, Peter Brechtenwald and Mathias Schweitzer, members of the Brotherhood from Philadelphia and Baltimore for the purchase of twenty-nine warrants of land in the counties of Clearfield, Jefferson and McKean (Elk not being formed at that time) for the sum of $24,668.62, or about 75 cents per acre, payable in rates. The last payment to be made in 1849. Sundry meetings were held during October, organizing the members; dividing them into several classes or installments, fixing payments, etc. On October 28, a committee consisting of John Sosenheimer, John Winter, John Want and F. X. Bieberger, were chosen to start November 1 with the first installment for the colony, to meet a similar party from Philadelphia. Two families were included in the first installment, viz.: Benedict Ziebel, wife and four children; Barthel Geyer, wife and three children—fifteen persons in all, including the committee. Their route was laid out to Columbia, Penn., by railroad; thence by canal to Freeport; thence by the overland route to the place of destination. The bill of expenses for the party may be interesting to the readers and is recorded as follows: Transport and over-weight, $88.69; utensils, $13.46; groceries $18.02½; books, $2.75; cash, $80; miscellaneous, $14.20½. Arriving at Kersey, the party took up quarters with John Green; the house being too small for all, they had to take to the barn. As no road led to the promised spot from this point, and only a few blazed trees being their guide, the sturdy pioneers did not shrink from their undertaking, but with a pack on their shoulders, leaving their families in Kersey in comfortable quarters, and following those few indications of a hunter's path, they arrived on the banks of Elk creek December 8, 1842. The site chosen for the first log hut was on the hill where now stands the home of Mr. Matthias Wellendorf. This gentleman and Mr. John Walker were of the first from the Philadelphia branch, and are the only two of the brave and enduring pioneers still residing here. December 8 being the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, and the name of the first white woman who trod the soil being also Mary, the colony was named St. Mary's. The men toiled all week in clearing lands, building log huts covered with hemlock bark, cutting and opening roads, and returning Saturday's to their families in Kersey, providing they did not miss the trail. As soon as a road was opened and sufficient huts were erected, the entire party moved to their future home.

Other names are given in connection with this settlement of December, 1842: Matthias Wellendorf, J. Walker, Herman Koch, F. J. Kellar, J. Vornbaum, A. Ewars, N. Hill, C. and M. Herbstritt, J. Dill, N. Reimel, J. and M. Albert, P. Reitenwald and Messrs. Kraus, Fingering, Krauter and Girard—all from Philadelphia. A few days later the colonists from Baltimore arrived—I. Lehaut, B. Henebel, B. Geyer, Caspar Wolfrom, G. Hassellman, Bartel Ox and Alderberger—who joined the first party at Kersey. As stated, the first cabin was raised on the Wellendorf home lot. J. Dill built a second, which is still standing. Late in December of the same year, as they had built enough shanties, they took their families in and began to cut down trees along St. Mary's road. The shanties and all other work done was made in common, so also had they a common store where they drew their rations. The

clearing and the work in general progressed slowly. The community plan of working would not go—some were always sick, and others had some other ailings or excuses—so that during the first year only a few town lots were cleared, although in the spring of 1843 the number of colonists was increased by the second installment from Philadelphia and Baltimore. About 1844 John Kaul, Andrew Dessler and John Raum arrived. While they were building their shanties the men used to come in on Mondays, take their rations along, camp out and return on Saturday to their families in Kersey. In one of their journeys to the settlement, Girard and his son, with their rations for the week, were a little behind the rest of the party, and went out of their path somewhere near Laurel run and lost themselves. They wandered about all day; when night came they built a fire, and as they had their rations along for the whole week, they made a hearty supper. The next day they began wandering again and walked continually all day long. Toward evening they came to a place where a fire was smouldering, when the old man said: "Thank God! we must now be near some settlement, as there must have been some one here who has built this fire." While they were occupied in replenishing the fire and making arrangements for supper, the young man said: "Why, father, this is the place where we camped last night, and we built this fire!" Next morning they resumed their journey; this time they struck a creek, which they followed, and toward evening they came out at Ridgway.

* In the fall of the year 1842, Father Alexander, from Baltimore, came to the colony by invitation. This gentleman, a man of great learning and experience, and a lover of rural life, became so convinced that the community plan would not work, that the settlement was bound to break up, and the labor and money already spent in the undertaking lost. He conceived another plan to save it, but this could only be carried out by some person of influence and means. He, therefore, after consultation with the colonists, went back to Baltimore, and laid his plans before Col. Matthias Benzinger, a man known for his kindness, enterprise and experience. He prevailed on Col. Benzinger to come and look at the settlement. Late in the fall of 1843, Col. Benzinger came to the colony, and after examination concluded to buy the lands. The community society then had their contract annulled with Mr. Kinsbury, and Col. Benzinger then bought the colony lands, with some other adjoining, making about 66,600 acres. The following year, as soon as the season was favorable, part of the lands was laid out in farms of 25, 50 and 100 acres, and also part of the village of St. Mary's, and he gave each of the colonists of the community, who remained, 25 acres and one town lot free. Now each one was for himself, and the work and improvements went on well from that time. In 1844 John Kaul came from Bavaria and located for a time at St. Mary's, but subsequently settled on his farm. In the fall of the year 1844, George Weis came to the colony and put up a store at the house of J. Walker, then the largest and best in the place, and in the following spring built his store-

* Early in the summer of 1843 Rev. Father Borgess, of Trinity Church, Philadelphia, visited the settlement, after holding services in the old church at Irishtown. He advised the pioneers to disband to leave the wilderness; but they persevered, and converted the wilderness into a garden spot, their earnestness winning additions in 1843. In 1844, during the Know-nothing riots in Philadelphia, a number of Philadelphians sought refuge from political and religious troubles here: George Weis, Philip Stephan, Louis and Adam Vollmer, Gerhard Schoening, B. Weidenboerner, A. Kuntz and others not so well known. Baron Charles Van Ersel died at St. Mary's, August 3, 1851. He came from Belgium in 1849, and was preparing a home for his wife and children when death called him away. He died in the house of Charles Luhr, of appoplexy. Ignatius Garner administered the estate. Francis J. Kellar, who arrived with the first colonists, December 8, 1842, died in October, 1881, leaving Messrs. Wellendorf, Walker and Avis, the only contemporary pioneers, surviving. Gerhard Schoening died in October, 1883. He came to the United States from Prussia in 1837, and early in the "forties" was one of the three agents sent to select lands in Elk county for the German colony. Old Mrs. Erig, who died at St. Mary's in January, 1873, is said to have been born in 1767. Louis Vollmer, born in Bavaria July 25, 1818, came to the United States in September, 1841, and to St. Mary's in 1845, he died January 5, 1889. Mrs. Heindl, a settler of 1846, died late in the fall.

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house and store on the north side of Elk creek. About the same time Col. Benzinger engaged Ignatius Garner as agent and general director of the colony, and early in the year 1845 Mr. Garner went to Europe with Rev. Cartuyvels, and came back in July with a good number of substantial settlers. About this time Baron Von Schroeder, of Munich, joined Benzinger in partnership. From that time the colony made rapid progress, settlers coming from Europe and all parts of the United States. A large three-story log house was built on the south side of Elk creek, with twenty-four rooms, where the colonists found shelter until they could build houses for themselves. At the same time a neat church was built, and also the large saw-mill on Elk and Silver creeks, by Father Alexander, who made his residence here, and by his good example, cheerfulness and liberality, contributed largely to the success of the colony. At the same time Col. Benzinger took into partnership John Eschbach, another wealthy and influential citizen of Baltimore. These two gentlemen did not spare any time or money to make the colony a success. Roads were now laid out and opened at the expense of the company. These road openings gave work to those in need, and from one to two hundred dollars were paid out weekly by their agent for these purposes. In the fall of the year application was made for a post-office, as the nearest post-office was then nine miles from St. Mary's, at Daniel Hyatt's, and a special office was granted on the 19th of November, 1845, and Ignatius Garner appointed as postmaster. In the first quarter 222 letters were sent, and the amount of money received was $16.83. During the September term the court of Elk county granted the formation of Benzinger township, and the legislature early in their session appointed an election house.

During the summer of 1846 Joseph Luhr came to St. Mary's and opened his hotel, which many a traveler will remember on account of the kindness of the landlord and the good fare received. The colony increased steadily. In January, 1847, the number of souls amounted already to 980. The colonists were laborious, frugal and always cheerful. The prospects were often gloomy, yet perseverance overcame all. The festivals of the church and the national holidays were always regularly kept. Many an inhabitant of Elk, and even adjoining counties will remember the 4th of July which they celebrated in common with the inhabitants. In the spring of the year 1848 Benzinger and Eschbach took into partnership William A. Stokes, a renowned lawyer from Philadelphia, who came to St. Mary's with his family on the 4th of July, in the same year, with the intention of making his residence in the colony. He commenced to clear the Roselay farm, about four miles east of St. Mary's, and to build a mansion on it. His wife, being in delicate health when he came here, died about a year after their arrival, so he sold out in the fall of 1849 and returned to Philadelphia. Rev. J. L. Y. Cartuyvels became his successor in partnership, and finished the clearing and building of the Roselay farm. The church and parsonage, which was built, in 1845, was situate in the triangle formed by Centre, Markus and Cross streets, and was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, on the 10th of May, 1859, in the day time, the origin of the fire being unknown. This was a sorrowful day for the inhabitants of St. Mary's, but they did not despair. Preparations were soon made to build another and more substantial church nearer the center of the town. The place was selected in a dense forest, but willing hands had it soon cleared; materials were prepared and collected, and on the 27th of June, 1852, it was so far advanced as to have the corner-stone laid. The work went on gradually so that on the 8th of December, 1853, the church was opened.

Municipal Affairs.—The town of St. Mary's was incorporated by special

act of the legislature, March 3, 1848. Ignatius Garner was elected first burgess, followed in 1849 by Anthony Hanhauser; 1850, George F. Schaffer; 1851, F. X. Biberger; 1855, Edward Babel, and 1856, E. C. Schultz. It is said that George Garner filled this office. The clerks were Matthias Wollendorf, 1849; Ignatius Garner, 1850–51; Louis Vollmer, 1851; Bernard Eckle, 1853; Casper Wehner, 1854; John Butsch, 1855; Joseph Wilhelm, 1856; Michael Brunner, 1857... B. Weidenboerner was president of the council until succeeded by Charles Luhr in 1855. In 1856 Charles Luhr was commissioned justice, serving until 1863.

On April 25, 1857, Louis Vollmer was elected burgess; Bernard Eckle, John Butsch, G. F. Schaffer, Gerhard Schoening and Michael Brunner, councilmen; Messrs. Eckle, Butsch, Schaffer, Vollmer, Francis Weis and Michael Fry, school directors; Wendel Lion, town constable; C. Chisbe, assessor; Henry Severing, high constable; George Weis and Philip Stephen, overseers of poor; Jacob Shoat, auditor; John C. Weidenboerner, judge, with Michael Schenebeck and Lorenzo Westnetzer, inspectors of elections. The office of burgess has been filled since that time by the following named citizens: Louis Vollmer, 1858; G. Edward Weis, 1859–60–68–69–70; Anthony Kuntz, 1861; James Blakeley, 1862–63; Joseph Windfelder, 1864; Matthias Wellendorf, 1865–73–77; F. X. Biberger, 1866; Bernard Eckle, 1867; Charles Luhr, 1872; Charles Weis, 1874–76–79–80; George Weidenboerner, 1875; Michael McNally, 1878; Josiah Berden, 1881; Michael Gerg, 1882; Charles Weis, 1883–84; H. A. Hall, 1885–89....Joseph Hanhauser is present clerk, succeeding Charles Luhr, who was secretary in 1859–64, when Joseph Wilhelm was appointed. In 1865 John Butsch was secretary, and in 1866 C. Luhr was appointed; in 1869, M. Brunner; in 1871, E. Spellenberg; in 1875, C. Luhr, who served to 1887.

The following officers were elected in February, 1890: Justice of the peace, Charles Weis; chief burgess, Adam Pistner; town council, John Vollmer, George Schlimm; school directors, Frank Goetz, Thomas Ernst; high constable, Thomas Valentine; tax collector, George Hoehn; overseer of poor, Joseph Schauer; judge of election, John G. Volk; inspectors of election, A. Kuntz, William Beecher; auditor, A. C. Schaut.

Water Company.—The St. Mary's Water Company was incorporated July 6, 1889, with J. K. P. Hall, president; George Weidenboerner, secretary, and Charles Luhr, treasurer. The directors are J. K. P. Hall, George Krellner, John Schauer, Andrew Kaul, John Rogan and George Schlimm. The water rights were granted to the borough by the Benedictine Father, and right of way between the dam and borough obtained variously: The water is brought from Silver creek, which is dammed one and a half miles above the large stone church, and the waters are led 4,000 feet east of this dam to the reservoir, where the engine-house stands. This reservoir is 160 feet above the depot at St. Mary's. Mr. Thomas, of Clarion, is superintendent of construction.

Gas Companies.—St. Mary's Gas Company was organized under the law, May 9, 1889, with A. Kaul, J. K. P. Hall, Eben J. Russ, Charles Luhr and George Krellner, stockholders. The object was to mine for gas in Ridgway township, and convey it to St. Mary's by pipe line for use of consumers. Charles Luhr was elected president, and Harry A. Hall, secretary. In July ninety-four acres were purchased west of Johnsonburg, where two wells are being drilled by Irving Schultz for the company. In August a Mr. Conroy contracted to lay seven and one-quarter miles of pipe from the wells to the limits, and also seven miles within the borough—the contract calling for completion in October. Work on the main line and in the borough was at once entered upon....The

new gas company of St. Mary's was organized January 1, 1890, with Joseph Schlimm, president; E. W. Kuntz, secretary; Louis Gies, treasurer, and they, with George Reusher, Sebastian Craft, Frank Goetz, Theodore Miller and F. A. Ehrich, formed the board of directors....The Silver Creek Gas & Oil Company of St. Mary's was incorporated in November, 1889, and in February, 1890, work was begun on their well below the monastery.

Fire Companies.—St. Mary's Fire Company, No. 1, was incorporated in May, 1875, with George Schmidt, Philip Meyer, Frank Gerg, Charles Kuffin and John W. Fox, subscribers and directors. In 1877 Elk Fire Company was in charge of Marshal G. E. Weis, with John Krug and A. Weis, assistants; J. M. Mecum, engineer; A. Auman and Charles Weis, captains; W. W. Ames, president; P. B. Wachtel, secretary, and John Krug, treasurer....The Star Hose Company, No. 2, was organized in January, 1890, and the following officers elected: President, Mat Schieler; first vice-president, George A. Valentine; second vice-president, Ralph Lawrence; secretary, W. A. Klausman; financial secretary, Joseph Imhoff; treasurer, John Swartzfisher; foreman, George Foster; first assistant foreman, A. Benninger; second assistant foreman, George Loeffler....The Citizen's Hose Company was organized Feb uary 21, 1890, with following named officers: Dr. A. Mullhaupt, president; W. L. Price, vice-president; C. S. Wilmarth, secretary, and N. J. Tierney, treasurer. In the fall of 1889 the borough council received 1,000 feet of hose, and new hose-cart and engine.

Fires.—The fire of May, 1850, which destroyed the old church building was the first....The new grist-mill at St. Mary's was burned November 22, 1852 ....The fire of June 14, 1871, destroyed three buildings on Mary street, in the vicinity of Walker's hardware store....On May 2, 1872, the Alpine House and other buildings were destroyed....The Ellis mills at Blue Rock were destroyed by fire, July 24, 1873; no less than 650,000 feet of lumber, 400,000 lath and 15,000 pickets were destroyed.

The fire of July 25, 1880, destroyed the following named buildings: Coryell & Russ, store, warehouse; Meecum's residence; W. W. Ames' office; John Smith's tobacco factory, store-room and residence; Joseph Rosenhoffer's two dwelling houses and barn; A. Auman's and John Seal's residences; John Smith's business house; J. Wilhelm's hotel and two store-houses; Ed. McBride's three store buildings and barn; A. Geeck's barber shop and dwelling; A. Meissal's bakery, store and dwelling; A. Schauer's store, saloon and dwelling; P. B. Wachtel's store and dwelling; Riley Bros.' hotel and barns; Charles Luhr's dwelling house; railroad depot; Vogel's hotel and brewery; J. F. Windfelder's hotel; J. E. Weidenboerner's store-house; L. Wittman's store; J. W. Wilhelm's store, and George Schaut's large building, containing two stores, photograph gallery and two flats. The total loss was placed at $104,000.

The fire of February 16, 1889, threatened the Rettger house on Maurus street. To the firemen and waterworks system its escape from total destruction is due.

Industries.—The Penn Lumber Company was chartered in March, 1887, with Andrew Kaul of St. Mary's, president; J. K. P. Hall, secretary and treasurer; A. Kaul, J. S. Schultz, W. H. Hyde, J. G. Hall and B. F. Hall, directors. This company is composed of individual owners of lands and mills, banded together for the purpose of manufacturing and selling lumber. Each mill sends to the head office at St. Mary's regular reports, and from this office advices are furnished the offices at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, whence information is returned relating to the stock required. The pro-

ducts of the mills is about 80,000,000 feet annually. The present president and secretary are the same as in 1887. J. B. Given, of Philadelphia, was general manager up to the date of his death, in February, 1890. William H. Hyde, J. G. Hall, A. Kaul, John Ernhout and J. B. Given are directors. Fred. Wilmarth is sales agent at Pittsburgh. The Penn Lumber Company markets the cut of the following named mills: The Eagle Valley & Gallagher Run; Saw-mill Run and the Farm mill of the Hyde estate; Beechwood, of the Beechwood Lumber Company; Rathbun, of Andrew Kaul & Co.; Summit mill, of A. Kaul; Daguscahonda and Wilcox mills, of Jackson; S. Schultz; Carman & Vineyard Run mills of the Portland Lumber Company, and Truman mills of Arthur's Coal & Lumber Company. The old Benezette mill is also in this category, but not included, as the work there is about closed.

The Hall & Kaul lands in Benzinger, Jay, Fox and Jones townships, together with two tracts in Cameron county, aggregate 40,000 acres, exclusive of their lands as members of the Portland company. This huge tract is operated by the owners, giving direct employment to about 700 hands, and, being among the largest shippers known to the Pennsylvania company, contribute largely to swell the ranks of employes of that railroad corporation.

In the fall of 1889 Andrew Kaul and J. K. P. Hall purchased warrants 2425, 2377, parts of 2361 and 2363, 163 acres in 2319, and 65 acres in 2323, or a total of 3,900 for $108,000, embracing 7,000,000 feet of cherry, together with hemlock and other woods. Some short time before this the Portland Lumber Company purchased the Mill Creek property for $100,000. ....The Sample Lumber Company, of Alabama, comprises in the membership Andrew Kaul and John L. Kaul, of St. Mary's, and Alfred Truman. John L. Kaul is secretary.

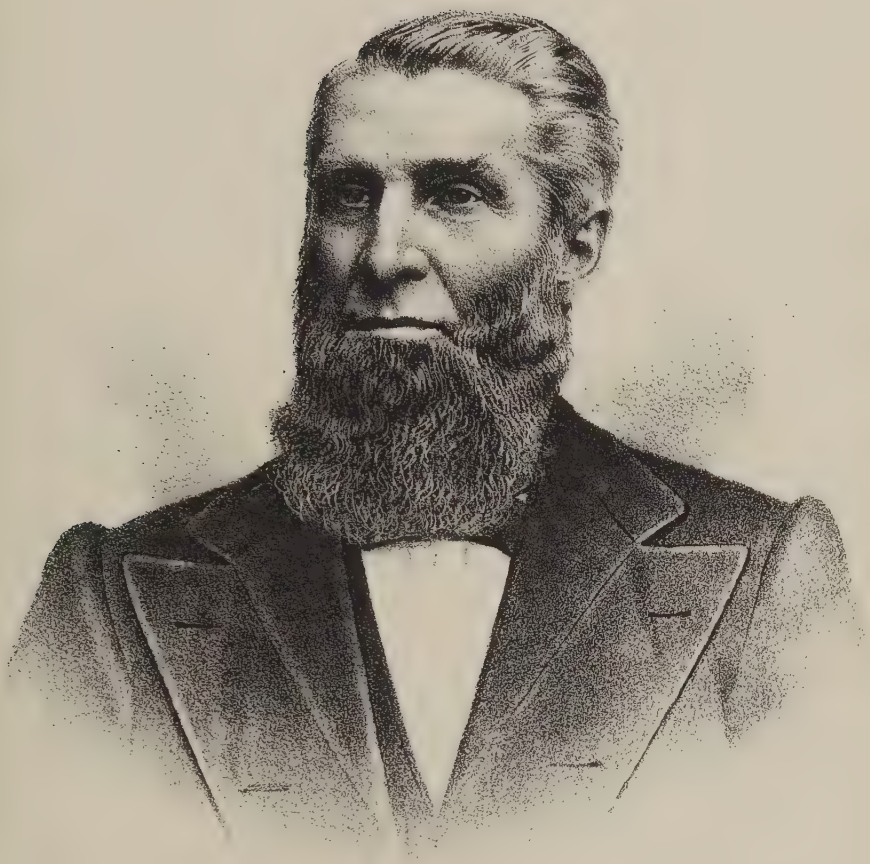
The St. Mary's Tannery was established in April, 1884, and work commenced September 5, that year. The proprietors are J. K. P. Hall and A. Kaul, and Kestler, Lesh & Co., of Boston. The capacity is 2,200 sides per week, and the number of men employed is eighty. A. Moser has been manager since the beginning, and the specialty is Union sole leather.

The Spring Tannery, inside the borough limits, was established years ago by Judge Schultz and conducted for years by Joseph Wilhelm. In 1885, the works became the property of Hall & Kaul, who manufacture rough leather. J. F. Myer is manager.

In July, 1873, the Walker & Hoffman brick-yards were established..... The Lewis & Bauer grist-mill was opened in August, 1889....John Dornish and J. Fritz have rented the Benedictine Priory mill of Father Prior. They are now making extensive repairs on the mill, and it will soon be in running order.

The first brewery was established by Michael Hantz in 1845, a small concern, which continued about ten years. Joseph Windfelder built a brewery in 1851. In September, 1876, the building and machinery became the property of Charles and Henry Luhr, the present owners. The annual sales range from 1,000 to 1,500 barrels. The third brewery was started by Charles Volk in 1855–56, opposite the old Washington House, later built where is now the City Hotel, and later built the brewery now owned by Straub, in Benzinger township. The Babylon Brewery was founded by Edward Babel—hence the name. This burned down a few years ago. The second brewery in the borough was established by William Geiss, who sold to the present owner, Charles Walker.

Bank.—The St. Mary's Bank was established in 1867 with Sampson Short, W. M. Singerly, Louis Vollmer, John G. Hall, and J. K. P. Hall, stock-holders.



John Ironside

The capital stock was $50,000. After the retirement of Messrs. Short and Singerly, J. S. Hyde became a member of this firm. Mr. Vollmer retired later, so that J. K. P. Hall, John G. Hall and the Hyde estate are the present proprietors. The capital stock is continued at $50,000. The office is in the Hall building erected by Mr. Hall in 1874.

Hotels.—The first hotel was kept, where the Silver Creek Tannery now is, by Buchhaga. This was subsequently conducted by Graham, and in 1851 was closed, and near by E. C. Schultz established his tannery. The next hotel was established by Anthony Fochtman in 1845. This house stood on the hill opposite J. Walker's old home and was named the Lion Hotel. On his death the business was discontinued.

The Washington House was established by Joseph Luhr in 1847 and conducted by him until 1872, when it was rented to various parties, the last renter being Peter Shoup, who carried it on until 1887.

The Franklin House was erected by Anthony Hanhauser in 1849. After conducting the house for about twelve years he leased the house. The house was next sold to William Geis, who conducted it until its sale to Anthony Koch, who sold to Mr. Boyer in 1886.

St. Mary's Hotel was established about 1855 by M. Wellendorf, who conducted the house for a number of years, after which his children carried on business there up to 1877–78.

The Alpine, where is now the Commercial, was built by Joseph Windfelder after the war. Herman Kretz was tenant in 1866–67. Afterward Mr. Scull conducted the house until its destruction in May, 1872. It was rebuilt by John Wachtel, who carried it on until Riley Brothers purchased it and became owners in 1878. In 1884 they sold to Mrs. Jackson, who sold to William Geis, the present proprietor. During Riley Brothers' administration the name was changed to Commercial.

The City Hotel was built by Lawrence Vogel in 1886. On his death in 1887 the widow rented the house to N. McCarty, who is the present proprietor.

Churches.—The Catholic Church of St. Mary's is contemporary with the first settlement of Benzinger township. Father Alexander was the first priest,* followed by Rev. Borgess, who attended the church at Irishtown in 1843, and visited this, then new, settlement. A church building was erected in 1845, on the triangular piece of ground between Centre, Markus and Cross streets. This house was burned in 1850, giving place to the present stone church, completed in 1852. In 1850 the Benedictine Fathers took possession of this old Redemptorist mission, and for forty years have labored among the people. One at least of the many illustrious men of this religious order deserves mention here, as by work and family he was connected with St. Mary's—Arch-Abbot Boniface Wimmer, born January 14, 1809, near Ratisbon, Bavaria, died at St. Vincent's Abbey, near Latrobe, Penn., December 8, 1887. His original Christian name was Sebastian, which of course was lost in the new religious name, Boniface. He completed a classical course of eight years, at Ratisbon, and entered the Munich University in 1827, with the object of graduating from the law school, but changing his intention entered the Ratisbon Seminary, and on July 31, 1831, was ordained priest. In 1832 he entered the Benedictine Monastery, at Metten. From 1833 to 1846 he was priest and pro-

* It is related by Andrew Reilly, of Smethport, that in 1842 he set out for Bellefonte to seek a priest to attend his dying brother. On arriving at Ridgway he learned that a priest had arrived at the German settlement (St. Mary's), and on arriving there told Father Alexander his mission. The weather was very cold, but the priest set out on the long weary journey and reached Nunandah Creek in time to administer the last sacrament.

fessor at Edenstetten, and in 1840 was promoted to a chair in Louis Gymnasium, Munich. Meantime emigration to the United States was large and some calls for priests came from beyond the Atlantic. The young Benedictine concluded to be among the pioneers and conceived the plan of establishing an abbey in the United States. The plan met with some obstacles, but the missionary spirit conquered, and ultimately King Louis I. favored the proposition and came to bid farewell to the priest, the four students and the fifteen young men who set out in August, 1846. They arrived at New York September 16, and soon reported to Bishop O'Connor, who transferred to them the church property, where St. Vincent's Abbey now stands. In 1850 he founded the priory of St. Mary. In 1854 he visited Rome, and the title of abbot was conferred on him, and the same year the monks at St. Vincent were incorporated under the title "The Benedictine Society of Westmoreland County." Afterward he turned his attention to the West, establishing houses in Kansas, Minnesota and Chicago, and later to the South, in 1876–77, establishing an abbey in Louisiana, one in North Carolina, one in Virginia, one in Alabama, one in Georgia, and also one at Newark, N. J. In 1881 he established a monastery in Illinois. On Skidaway Island, near Savannah, he established a school for colored children, and the Church of the Sacred Heart, at Savannah, for colored citizens. December 29, 1883, he was raised to the dignity of Arch-Abbot. The attending ceremonies were the most interesting known in the history of the Benedictines on this continent. In July, 1877, Father Paulinus was succeeded by Father Celestine as prior and Rev. F. Edwards took the place of Father Dennis as priest of the English Catholic Church. In February, 1890, Father Innocent was pastor and Rev.. Placitus Piltz, O. S. B., pastor of St. Mary's.

The Shiloh Presbyterian Church was organized May 26. 1867, but on July 8, 1866, the first Protestant sermon was preached by Rev. D. Hull, of Northumberland Presbytery, at St. Mary's. This sermon was given in Joseph Patton's small office, where occasional services were held by Mr. Hull until the meeting of his presbytery on the third Tuesday in April, 1867, when, on the petitions of certain parties, a committee, Revs. Hull and Sturgess and Elder Quiggle, was appointed to organize a church. This committee met with the people in the dining-room of the Alpine House (then operated by H. Kretz), May 26, when an organization was effected with the following members: Joseph and Jennet Patton, James, Mary, Edward and Eliza Mitchell, Christian Folkrod, Elizabeth, Louisa E., George P. and John W. Folkrod and Eugene and Ann Tormey. Joseph Patton was chosen elder and E. Mitchell deacon. Rev. Mr. Hull was authorized to continue reception of members and perform the services of ordination and installation two weeks hence. On that date James and Jennie Snadden and Robert Martin were admitted to membership, and the first-named admitted additional elder. The above-named individuals were duly set apart to the offices to which they were elected with appropriate services, when the present title was given to this church, which was incorporated January 16, 1869, on petition of James Snadden, Samuel Reynolds, Evan J. Russ, John Wylie, Charles Finney, Charles Ames and Joseph R. Patton. The latter, in 1863, came to St. Mary's as superintendent of the St. Mary's Coal Company, and was the main supporter of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church. He died January 27, 1884, having served as clerk up to December, 1882, when W. W. Ames succeeded him in this office. On his departure for Brookville on September 1, 1888, the pastor became the acting session clerk. Rev. Mr. Hull supplied the pulpit until May 15, 1872, when Rev. Robert White succeeded, and was installed pastor and served until 1877. Rev. S. T. Thompson was called and presided here in March, 1880. He remained here until August 19,

1884. In May, 1885, Dr. Kennedy came, and was installed in the fall of that year. A church house was built some time after incorporation on lots donated by Dr. Shirley, of Reading, Penn. The value of building and lots is about $3,000. The number of members recorded is seventy, and the Sunday-school 120.

Convent and Convent Schools.—In 1848 a few Sisters of Notre Dame came here to teach the female schools. They left the field shortly, or on November 20, 1849. Mother M. Walburg Deitrich, daughter of J. Deitrich, was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, May 20, 1802, and made her religious profession as a Benedictine nun in 1834, at the ancient convent of St. Walburg. In June, 1852, she came to the United States with other sisters—Mother Benedict Reip and Sister Maura—of the order, and on July 22, of that year, Mother Reip established the first Benedictine convent in this country, at St. Mary's, in a small frame building where is now the monastery. Prior to her death, on April 27, 1876, she saw no less than thirty-two convents of Benedictine nuns established in the United States. Her sister nuns were not so fortunate. Mother Reip died in Minnesota and Sister Maura at Erie.

The first reception of nuns took place in October 1853, Sisters Scholastica, Alexia and Lidwina, of St. Walburg's, being received. At this time also twelve novices were received, of whom Sister Bernardo (formerly Miss Mary Weidenboerner), Sister Edwarda (Miss Pauline Redant), Sister Luitgard (Miss Mary Butsch) and Sister Hildegard (Miss Theresa Renner) were residents of St. Mary's. Of the others, Sister Placida is the only one now in the convent. The present Sister Bernardo is a sister of the first named. There were two receptions in 1854, when seven sisters entered this convent. In February, 1855, Sister Nepomecene entered and is now here. In December, three nuns from St. Walburg arrived, who afterward went forth to aid in establishing other convents.

In 1856 Sisters Frances, Ruperta and Anselma, with Sister Scholastica as Superior, went to Erie and established the present convent there. Miss Riederer accompanied them as a postulant. There are now sixty-seven sisters there. In March, 1857, Mother Emerana, accompanied by Sisters Benedicta, Alfonsa, Philomena and Mienrad, went to Indiana, Penn., but finding the location unsuitable, moved to Newark, where they established the present convent. In June, 1857, Mother Benedicta Reip moved to St. Cloud, Minn., with the greater number of the sisters of this house and established a convent there. After the departure of the pioneer prioress, Sister Theresa was appointed. She presided over the convent until 1875, when Mother Isadore (Miss Magdalene Piltz), who entered here in 1861, succeeded, having hitherto filled the position for one year. In July, 1857, Sister Wendelin (Miss Margaret Rieder) and others were received. In 1858, there were four postulants received, among them Miss Sarah Ann Blakely (Sister Beatrice), the first directress of the new academy, which position she filled until 1863, when she and other sisters moved to Nebraska City, Neb., to establish the convent there. In 1859 the work of building a house was commenced, and in 1860 the large stone convent was completed under the supervision of Father Giles, then prior of the monastery. This building was opened in December, 1860. At this time there were over thirty sisters forming the community, exclusive of all formerly sent forth to found new convents. In 1859–60 a few receptions are recorded, among whom were Sister Ida, now in the convent, and Sisters Martha, Floriana and Justiniae, and in October, 1861, Sisters Mary (Miss Mary Glenn), Cunnigunda (Miss Christina Thomas), Frances (Miss Magdalena Fox) and Agnes (Miss Tillie Ackerman). The latter is deceased, but the other Sisters are now in the

convent. In 1862 Miss Weidenboerner (Sister Bernardo), Miss Piltz (Sister Isadore), Miss Paulus (Sister Elizabeth), Miss Binder (Sister Mechtild) and Miss Anna Bush (Sister Scholastica) entered the convent, and are now here. In 1862 three sisters from the convent went to Shakopee, Minn., to found a new convent there—Sisters Adelaide (Elder), Clara (Vogel) and Mechtild (Richter). The Johnstown convent was founded in 1870 by nuns from St. Mary's, Sister Mary being one of the founders. In 1863 there were ten receptions, and during the last twenty-six years there were about 130 sisters made profession here. Twenty-five sisters died here and are buried in the convent cemetery. In August, 1887, Mother Isadore retired at the expiration of term, and Mother Pia was elected. She entered the convent in May, 1871, being formerly Miss Anna Tegler, of St. Mary's. The total number of the community in August, 1889, was sixty-four. In May, 1868, the convent at Richmond, Va., was founded by nuns from the mother house, among whom were Sisters Edith (Vogel), Philomena (Magill) and Clara (Mary Vogel).

The mission schools of this convent were established at Tidioute, Lucinda and Fryburg, 1876; Kane, 1878; Warren, 1883, and Centreville, 1884. These are, in fact, branch houses of the house at St. Mary's. Sister Wendelin, Edwarda, Luitgard, Bernarda, Aloysia (Miss Theresa Nissell), Adelbertha (Miss Glath) and Adelbertha second (Miss Mary Withman) are numbered among the dead of all the sisters who entered from St. Mary's.

The convent chapel was built by Andrew Miller, of Philadelphia. He also donated the three beautiful altars, valued at over $2,000, together with $4,000 expended on the building. Any one who has ever been within a convent chapel may understand what beauty in church decoration means, and apply the painting of the imagination to this beautiful house of worship. The only daughter of the donor—Sister Stanislaus—is a member of this community.

Academy.—In 1853 St. Benedict's Academy was established, with Mother Walburg Deitrich, directress; Sister Boniface, teacher of English, and Benedicta, of German. School was continued in the pioneer house until 1860, when the new convent building was erected. In 1859 Mother Beatrice took the place of Madame Walburg, and presided over the academy until Sister Mary was appointed, in 1863. She served until 1870, when Sister Boniface (Cassidy) was appointed, filling the position for three years, but not continuously. Sister Genevieve (Doran), one year; DeSales (Burgoon), one year; Pauline (McDermott), nine years; Mary (Glenn), three years; Boniface (Cassidy), one year; Agnes (O'Connor), the present directress. Sister Beatrice (Wimmer) presides over the music class; Sister Edith, over the primary class; Sister Benedicta, over the senior classes; Sister Mary over the drawing classes; Sister Walburg, over the fancy work. The academy is attended variously, the boarders numbering from eighteen to fifty, and day pupils about thirty-five. The present academy building is 80x45 feet, four floors in height, with basement; supplied with hot and cold water throughout, and heated by steam. There are fifteen large rooms, together with the great dormitory on the third floor and the study-hall. Such rooms extend almost the whole length of the building.

Public Schools.—Prior to 1848 the schools of this section were conducted by the Redemptorist Fathers, but in February of that year a school district was organized, with Gerhard Schoening, president; I. Garner, secretary and L. Vollmer, treasurer. George Weis, Adam Vollmer and Philip Stephen were members of the first board. In March, same year, a tax of ten mills was authorized, and in April, Louis Germanhausen's house was rented for the use of the teacher. The old school-house stood west of the priory, and is now a carpenter shop. T. F. Klarinaar was the first lay teacher, he coming in 1847,

Burr E. Cartwright

and serving in that capacity here at $25 per month. It appears that a school board had been previously organized, for in January, 1849, F. X. Bieberger is referred to as having been collector in 1847, and exonerated from paying the sum of $28.28. In 1850 Charles Roth took Klarinaar's place as teacher. Lawrence Wesnetzer was also employed with E. C. Schultz; Michael Frey was secretary, followed by Sosenheimer, who, with M. Wellendorf as president, served in 1851. Charles Luhr succeeded Schultz as teacher of English in 1852, with a Mr. Tresh. B. Weidenboerner was then a member of the school board. In September, 1852, Anthony Baecker was employed as teacher, at $25 per month. Ignatius Garner presided, with George Weigel as secretary, and the sisters presided over the female school. The tax duplicate at the time was $387.89, and a school-house was erected. In 1853 Joseph Windfelder was secretary, but gave place to M. Wellendorf, who was president in 1854, with Bernard Eckle, secretary. A. Schmidt, E. Schultz and Charles Luhr were teachers then. B. Weidenboerner succeeded as president in 1856, and in May of that year, Francis Weis* was appointed president, John Butsch being secretary. Charles Kahler, a musician of some merit, was then a teacher in the school. In 1857 John Butsch was succeeded by Louis Vollmer, and Francis Weis. by George F. Shaefer; among the teachers was John Butsch, who taught outside the borough. In 1859 Louis Vollmer and Bernard Eckle filled the offices of president and secretary, respectively, and continued in same until 1864, when Edward Babel succeeded Vollmer as president. F. X. Haberbusch was elected president in 1866; Joseph Windfelder, in 1867; Louis Vollmer, in 1868; Joseph Wilhelm, in 1871, and, in 1875, Bernard Eckle was succeeded by Michael Brunner as secretary. John Sosenheimer was elected president in 1875; George Krellner, in 1876; Leonard Wittmann, in 1878; George Imhoff, in 1884; Charles Luhr, in 1885; J. E. Weidenboerner, in 1886–87; Charles A. Lion, in 1888, and John Haas, in 1889. F. X. Haberbusch was chosen secretary in 1876; John Foster, in 1877; J. B. Foster, in 1878; Charles Luhr, in 1880; Andrew Geeck, in 1884; Albert Weis, in 1888, and Charles Luhr, in 1889.

During 1870–72, J. A. Blater took charge of the male school, succeeding Mr. Brockbank. Frederick Barnhart came in 1873, and remained until early in 1888, when W. H. Devereaux came to preside over the senior boys' school.

Under date of February 23, 1857, an agreement was entered into by the board with Prior Rupert Seidenbusch, by which the latter bound himself to pay to the school board of Benzinger township the amount expended in refitting the house on Boniface street, whenever circumstances would require such house for monastery schools.

In early years the sisters taught the public school near the monastery for $25 per month. A frame building was erected in 1854, below the church, where the rear part of the present large brick structure, put up in 1869, stands. There, Sisters Luitgard, Hildegard, Boniface and Nepomecene presided over the several classes. The last named is still engaged in the new brick school-house, enlarged in 1885, where also the present Reverend Mother taught. There are six teachers employed: Sisters Nepomecene, Cecelia, Gabriela, Stanislaus, Aloysia and Antonia. The number of pupils is 600.... In December, 1889, the plan of providing books, free of charge for the pupils of Benzinger township, was adopted.

Societies.—St. John's Fraternal Society of St. Mary's was incorporated June 3, 1857, with the following-named members: B. Eckle, Edward Babel, Casper Wehner, J. Wegener, John Meyer, John Kries, Francis Kellar, D.

* Joseph Gerber presided over the old Benzinger district, then separate from St. Mary's.

Redant, Joe Kroft, Sebastian Hahn, B. Neilmuller, Joseph, Thomas and George Kerner, Charles Luhr, F. Scratzenstaller, M. Schineebeck, Paul Eberl, A. Fochtman, L. Deitz, Mathias Becker, Michael Hogerel, Joe Eckert, L. Wesnetzer, Joe Windfelder, Thomas Scheidler, G. Weigel, John Wendl, Peter and J. Gluxner, Xavier Biberger, B. Weidenboerner, Joe Gerber, Joe Kreig, George Dehl, C. Ritter, Val. Hoffman, Joe Paullus, Fred Miller, J. Sosenheimer, A. Semmler, Joe Willberle, Daniel Kries, J. Schmidstbauer, L. Gohr, M. Aumann, C. L. Kackler, F. Schneider, Michael and Adam Zimmott, Anthony Seidler, Casper Emmert, Andrew Grass, George Wegemer and Bart. Geyer. The organization was simply a benevolent one, to relieve the unfortunate or helpless families of the district. It has at the present time 254 members, and $2,800 reserve fund. Charles Luhr is president, having served fifteen years, and Michael Brunner contemporary secretary. Joseph Sporner is one of the present officials.

Lieut. M. W. Lucore Post, No. 216, G. A. R., was mustered in January 12, 1882, with W. W. Ames, C.; L. W. Gifford, S. V.; Lafayette Coop, J. V.; Dr. W. B. Hartman, surgeon; Jacob Dice, chaplain; F. M. Hanes, Q. M.; L. H. Garner, adjutant; P. C. Shaffer, O. D.; J. D. Stover, O. G.; William Gillelan, S. M., and George Krellner, Q. M. S. A week later the roster contained forty-four names. The charter was granted August 23, 1881, to W. W. Ames, L. W. Gifford, W. B. Hartman, J. A. Dice, W. A. Hartranft, W. E. Gillen, J. A. Muttersbough, H. S. Williams, William Irwin, Robert Warner, J. H. Rickards, Philip Shaffer, L. H. Garner, Samuel Madara, Elias Moyer, M. A. Lowry, John Koch and Frank Hanes. Since that time the position of commander has been filled by W. W. Ames, L. W. Gifford, W. W. Ames, William McCoy, G. C. Brandon, George W. Boyer and L. H. Garner, and that of adjutant by L. H. Garner, William McCoy, G. C. Brandon, W. W. Ames, L. W. Gifford, G. W. Boyer, L. H. Garner, W. A. Hartranft. The present number of members is thirty-seven. The officers of the post for 1890 are Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Com.; Rufus Lucore, S. V.; T. Thompson, J. V.; L. H. Garner, acting adjutant; W. E. Hewitt, chaplain; Dr. Hartman, surgeon; G. W. Boyer, Q. M.; C. Schnyder, O. of D., and J. Sullivan, O. of G.

Xerxes Hut, O. O. of H., was instituted November 4, 1882, with thirty-one members. The officers were G. C. Brandon, L. W. Gifford, W. B. Hartman, George Spowart, Sam. Madara, Thomas Low, Harry Weis, William Koch and Thomas Valentine.

The I. C. B. U., Branch, No. 469, was organized in July, 1883, and chartered January 13, 1884, with the following-named members: N. J. Tierney, Patrick Rogan, James Fleming, Jr., A. Gibbons, P. Sweeney, James Rogan, Sr., Mathew Kangley, M. Sullivan, R. Cloak, John J. Kreig, Edward Gorman, Frank Leary, George Laber. In May, 1883, a temporary organization was effected, with N. J. Tierney, president, who has served in that position since, except in 1887, when W. E. Meagher was elected. The first secretary was James Fleming, succeeded by Anthony Gibbons, W. J. McClure, Edward E. Timm, M. C. Butsch and John Fehely. The latter has served two years, the others one year each. The branch comprises 128 members, with place of meeting at Rogan's Opera House.

St. Johannes Wittwen Verein was incorporated January 2, 1887, with J. A. Hanhauser, G. Krellner, M. C. Butsch, J. Heindl, Joseph Schauer, Joseph Diehl, Joseph Kraft and Alois Stopf, all of St. Mary's, stockholders.

St. Mary's has not been without a band organization since 1845, when I. Garner, F. X. Kohler, Michael Frey and John Moyer held the brass instruments. This was the pioneer band of the four counties treated in this volume.

In 1847 Charles Luhr joined the society, holding the piccolo. In 1851–52 a second band was formed, with I. Garner, George E. Weis, C. Luhr, C. Weis, William Weis, John Butsch, M. Brunner, L. Wesnetzer, John Sosenheimer, F. X. Kohler, Frederick Schoening, members. This organization continued twenty-one years. In the "seventies" another band came into existence, and in 1882 the Silver Cornet band. In 1887 the Benzinger band was organized. The Citizens' band was organized February 5, 1889, with John G. Volk, president; Joseph J. Luhr, secretary; G. F. Schaut, treasurer, and Max Miller, teacher. The other members were Charles B. Garner, Edward Wittmann, Jacob Meisel, Joseph Meisel, Frederick Luhr, M. J. Heocherl, Joseph Freindel, Louis Hauber, Frank Dornish, Stephen Geötchling and Frank Wilhelm.

Mountain Queen Lodge, No. 459, K. of P., claims the following officers for 1890: David Heath, P. C.; David Puncheon, C. C., and Daniel Seward, K. of R. and S.

Keystone Assembly 10547, K. of L., organized some time ago, is a prosperous association.

The Elk County Agricultural Society and Trotting Park Association was incorporated September 17, 1883, on petition of James Rogan, J. K. P. Hall, Andrew Kaul, B. F. Hall, G. C. Brandon, G. E. Weis and Henry Luhr. The place of meeting was fixed at St. Mary's, round which are found the agricultural wealth and leading farmers of all this section.

Miscellaneous.—In the convent may be found some valuable paintings, among which a few, by Sister Mary, are prized very highly. The "Christ on the Cross," by Von Hoeck (born at Antwerp in 1598, and a student of Rubens), brought from Belgium in 1849 by Baron Charles Van Ersal, is now in possession of Ignatius Garner. In 1882 he shipped it to Munich, to be restored. A certificate by Dr. Carl Foerster, art expert and president of antiquarian society of Bavaria, dated December 10, 1882, shows the painting to be one of Von Hoeck's. He also bears testimony to the work of restoration, and terms it a fine, well-preserved and undoubted original, which bears the truthful characteristics of the Rubens school.

The Bible of the Old and New Testaments, translated into German by Rev. Dr. Johan Eclen, with permission of church and king, in 1537, is in possession of Ignatius Garner; also a copy of Dr. Johan Deitenberger's translation of 1587, published at Cologne by Kerwinum Calenium. Each large volume is perfect in paging and printing, while the illustrations are almost as clear as they were over 300 years ago. The last mentioned volume is in the original hog-skin binding, with embossed cathedral figures. He has also a smaller Bible in Latin vulgate, printed in 1679, at Cologne, by Herman Demen, and approved by Pope Clement VIII. This last-named relic was presented to Mr. Garner in 1874, by Father Burns. He also has a bell, cast about the fourteenth century, bearing the names of the evangelists. Dr. Earley has one of the old Bibles of the twelfth or thirteenth century, written on vellum in the monastic style of that period, and also one of the early printed volumes.

In 1877 a flint stone dresser was found in the crevice of a rock west of St. Mary's by A. Aumann. About this time an old lady found a steel sword, with brass handle and guard, under an old log near the Barrens.

In 1845 Ignatius Garner was commissioned postmaster. In 1855 George Weis was appointed and served until 1860, when Fred Schoening was appointed. James Blakely was appointed after the war, followed by Charles McVean, who gave place to I. Garner in February, 1887. H. A. Parsons was appointed in 1889....The first railroad agent was W. E. Armstrong. He was followed by John Collins. In 1877 or 1878 Samuel Mutherbach was appointed, and in 1882 L. H. Wilson. P. Fisher is assistant agent.

CHAPTER XII.

FOX TOWNSHIP.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION—SETTLEMENT—SOME FIRST THINGS—RESIDENT TAXPAYERS, 1844—ELECTIONS—UNITED STATES LAND DEEDS—COAL AND OIL COMPANIES—VILLAGES—CHURCHES, INDUSTRIES, ETC.

FOX TOWNSHIP is mainly in the trough formed by Boon's mountain on the east and Shawmut mountain* on the west. The Appalachian chain stretches along the northeastern line for two miles, when it diverges westward for two miles and then runs south 25° west, crossing the southern line two miles east of the southwest corner. East of this divide the headwaters of Kersey creek and Cherry run have their sources, while west is Little Toby and its feeders, running southwest, and the southern feeders of Elk creek, flowing north. Sandstone-capped Boon's mountain reaches a height of 2,265 feet east of Centreville, and on the road from Kyler's to Weedville 2,085 feet; a hill just southwest of Kyler's, 1,950 feet, affords one of nature's observatories. The valleys east of the mountain are deeper and narrower than those on the west side, and the topographical appearance is very dissimilar.

The trough contains the principal coal deposits, the exploration at Northwestern Mining & Exchange Company and the Connor mines (opened in 1866 by the owner), being carried to a depth of 516 feet prior to 1883, showing two heavy outcrops and nine distinct bodies of coal. The Peter Connor coal field is on Warrant 4077, at an elevation of 1,875 feet. This field was leased by D. Eldridge, who abandoned it. The Kersey Coal Company opened a deposit of Alton coal in 1866, about three and one-half miles south of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, on the western side of the Daguscahonda Railroad. In 1848 Dr. Earley opened a bed at the heads of Coal run and Toby branches, which in 1884–85 was part of Northwestern Mining & Exchange Company's field. On the Hawk farm, on one of the feeders of Mill run, Nathaniel Hyatt opened a mine in 1847 or 1848. This was immediately north of the Kersey Coal Company's old mining village. One mile north of Kyler's was Enos Hayes' coal mine; but the first in that district was opened by Judge Kyler, whose trade extended to Allegany.

Limestone is exposed on Toby creek, southeast of Kyler's Corners, at an elevation of 1,570 feet above tide. This exposure is six feet in depth. It is also exposed on the head of Sawmill run, from which it was quarried by Judge Kyler for lime-burning. At a point one mile west of Kyler's, on the Thompson farm, near Brandy Camp, a red bog-iron ore was discovered some years ago. The quality is similar to that near Ridgway and in Spring Creek township, and consequently of little commercial value until new methods of reduction are introduced. Sandstone is found here, as in all other sections of the county.

In 1811 the Fox & Norris Company offered fifty acres to each of six families as an inducement to settlement. In 1812 Jacob Wilson, John Kyler, Elijah Meredith, Samuel Miller, Amos Davis and Jonah Griffith accepted this bonus.

*The old Shawmut Railroad was constructed almost on the summit of this ridge.

A. S. Horton

C. L. Chamberlin

and brought their families into the wilderness (Davis came in about 1807 or 1810 as the pioneer), but the three last-named left in a few years. The farms of the three first-named still bear the titles of their original cultivators. William Morgan taught the first school, in John J. Bundy's house, now on the Breham farm, Dr. William Hoyt succeeding him, and William Christie presided over the third term. The company built a mill between Daguscahonda and Centreville, at Old Burnt Mills. A second mill was erected, to replace the pioneer one which was burned, and this gave place to Peter Connor's mill, and later to the John Koch grist-mill. Stephen Oyster's grist-mill on Little Toby was completed on the site of the old mill, February 15, 1851. George Weis and Daniel Oyster were dealers in that year, the latter with A. Harrington; R. Brown, at Brandy Camp, and Nathaniel Hyatt, kept hotels. Jesse Kyler operated the coal mines. Dr. Lewis Giddings resided two miles south of Centreville.

The resident tax-payers in 1844 were George Artz (joiner), Michael Brown, Chauncey Brockway, Philetus Clark (saw-mill), Daniel Clark, Joseph T. Comley (tannery), Jeremiah Callahan, Henry Carnes (saw-mill), Josiah Earl, Clark Eggleston, Patrick Fern, Amos Fox, John Green, W. F. Green, Henry Gross, Miles German, Catherine Hays, Jeremiah Hewitt, William Hoyt, James R. Hancock, Eddy, Daniel and Nathan Hyatt, John and William Horning, Martin Huhn (blacksmith), Conrad Huhn, Isaac and Charles Horton, James and William Iddings, Reuben Iddings (saw-mill), David R., Jesse and John Kyler, Jacob Kregar, John and George Kellar, Plummer Little, Patrick and John Largay, Conrad, Jacob, Elias and John Moyer, William McCauley, Elijah, Elijah, Jr., David and William Meredith, Thomas, John, James and Patrick Malone, Terence, Matthew and Arthur McQuone, John Miller, William Maxwell, James L. and Edward M. Moore, John, Daniel, George and Lawrence Nolf, Jonathan Nichols, Daniel Oyster (grist and saw-mill), William Pauley, Andrew, Ira and Jesse Pauley, Jonah, Joseph and Uriah Rogers, Nelson Riggs, James Reeseman, Thomas Rielly, Patrick Shelvy, John (mason), and Robert Sullivan, Andrew Shafer, Jacob Schmeltzer (saw-mill), Peter, George, John and Rufus Thompson, Reuben Thompson (saw-mill), G. B., David, William, Jacob, Josiah, Joel and Joseph Taylor, Alanson Viall, Michael White, Jason Wadsworth, Samuel and Jacob Wilson, Gardiner Weaver and John Wonderly. The United States Land Company, represented by James Wilson, owned a large part of this township; the Kersey Company owned the mill tracts; five acres formed the area of Horton's saw-mill lots, and a number of small tracts were credited to non-resident owners.

At the election held February 27, 1844, Chauncey Brockway and Eddy Hyatt were chosen justices; Joseph Rogers and John Horning, supervisors; Joel Taylor and Uriah Rogers, constables; George Thompson, assessor; P. B. Little, E. Hyatt, Joe Taylor, J. T. Comley, W. W. Horning, Joseph Rogers and Jacob Taylor, school directors; C. Brockway, clerk; William Maxwell and Nathaniel Hyatt, overseers of poor; Daniel Oyster, E. Hyatt and James Iddings, auditors; Jacob Schmeltzer, judge, with W. S. Meredith and Jacob Moyer, inspectors of elections. Isaac Horton was elected justice in 1846; Chauncey Brockway and Peter Thompson in 1849. The officers for Fox township chosen in February, 1890, were Charles Straessley and W. J. Frantz, school directors; Patrick Quinn and Henry Gross, Jr., supervisors; C. Miller, overseer of poor; William Thomas, auditor; A. M. Cut, treasurer; John Poutzer, clerk; Michael Keeley, collector.

In December, 1844, the United States Land Company deeded to the German Agricultural Society (Nicholas Reimel, John Albert, Matthew Schweitzer

and Peter Richterwalt, trustees) a tract of land (1,012 acres) in the vicinity of the place hitherto known as Strasburg, and another of 510 acres known as the "facility tract." The consideration mentioned is $187 (with other goods and valuable considerations). The Strasburg tract was surveyed (Warrant 4370 December 11, 1793, was granted to James Wilson, who sold to Samuel M. Fox in April, 1795). The facility tract, No. 4371, was surveyed at the same time, and passed through the same ownership. In 1840–41 new surveys were made by Amos and Little, and an elaborate chart of the Kersey tract was prepared by them. In 1808 Samuel M. Fox died, and Joseph M. Fox represented the heirs.

The Toby Creek Coal and Oil Company was organized in March, 1865, with Andrew Dutcher, W. H. Armstrong, Elias S. Lowe, Fletcher Coleman and Frederick Lovejoy, members. The object was to develop the mineral lands in Fox township. This company drilled a well on this land.... The Noble Coal and Oil Company was incorporated in February, 1865, with Orange Noble, George B. Delamater, John W. Hammond, John H. Bliss and Herman Janes, for the purpose of developing coal and oil lands in Fox township. The company still own their lands, but the timber has been sold to Oyster & Short.... The Kersey Coal Company was incorporated in 1866 for the purpose of mining coal in and around Kersey.

Kersey derives its name from the original owner, who came in 1812–13 with James and David Reeseman, John Kyler, Jacob Wilson, Elijah Meredith and others, who crossed from Boon's mountain to Elk creek, where Mr. Kersey built his mill and connected it with the settlements by a road from Reeseman's to Jacob Wilson's and thence to John Kyler's via Merediths. Erasamus Morey traveled this road in 1815, when it was a bridle path. The next road was from Clearfield to Bennett's branch, and the next from Karthaus to Bennett's branch, cut through in 1822, for Peter A. Karthaus, by Leonard Morey for $12 per mile. Julius Jones came in March, 1854, from Essex county, N. Y., and settled on the Potter survey, where he bought the Thayer & Sisson saw-mill, which was burned in 1855. About 1833, Kersey's mill on the Karthaus and Ridgway road was built. Prior to this, many settlers came in, among whom were those pioneers referred to in the general chapter and in the pages devoted to biography.

Centreville was platted for John Green in November, 1846. Thirty years later there were the following business houses at this point: one grocery, one drug store, two taverns, a temperance hotel, two breweries, two shoe shops, two blacksmith shops, a wagon shop and a harness shop. The post-office in 1876 was called Kersey's. The mail was brought here by horseback. Conrad Caseman carried it back and forth from Milesburg to Smethport weekly, making a journey of 145 miles. A Catholic church also stood here at this time.

The church of St. Boniface (Catholic) is the succeesor of the old church at Irishtown, which was old when the pioneers of St. Mary's passed here in 1842. It dates back about fifty-seven years, and among the survivors of its early members are Nancy Callahan, Messrs. Largay and Sullivan, John Collins, Sr., and Joseph Koch, Sr. The settlers built the church at Irishtown (or Kersey, by which name it is still known) a few years after the settlement. Some of the names of the clergymen attending to Catholics there: Fathers Nugent, Dean, Pendegrass, Coady (still living, and rector in Titusville, Penn., of St. Titus Church) and Smith, who became the first resident pastor, a house having been erected for his use, and which is yet standing. Father Burns succeeded Father Smith. After him the Benedictine Fathers attended Irishtown (1853), the first one of that order being Father Amandus, O. S. B.,

Father Odilo, O. S. B., succeeded, and it was during his term as pastor that the present church (1853–54) was built, where it now stands, two acres of ground having been donated by a Mr. Green. Many Germans having settled in Centreville and neighboring farms, other Benedictine Fathers continued to officiate, some of whom are still living, viz.: Fathers Placidus, Rupert Seidenbusch (bishop of Northern Minnesota), Fathers Ignatius (at present attached to the Benedictine order in England), Erhardt, Athanasius (who built the parochial house in 1862—still standing). From the year 1867, secular clergy were pastors, the first one being Father Joseph Oberhofer, who died as pastor of St. Joseph's Church, January 16, 1889. Then came Father A. M. Wirzfield, in 1869. who died in a very short time after leaving Centreville in 1870. Father F. J. Hartmann next became pastor, during whose term the church was enlarged. In 1878 Rev. A. Reck came, and in 1880 Rev. T. J. Clark was appointed assistant, who was succeeded by Rev. E. J. McGinley. In 1882 Father Reck resigned, on account of old age, when Rev. P. Brady took charge and presided over the parish until 1884, when the present Father Link was appointed. The parochial school-house was erected in 1884–85, by the contractor, Joseph Wandell, at a cost of $4,000, under his superintendence; improvements were made in church and parsonage, and new cemetery grounds purchased and surveyed. There are 150 families in the congregation, most of whom are of German descent or nativity.

The Kersey Methodist Church was chartered September 26, 1885, on petition of J. C. Wharton, John Marsh, Joe Wandel, I. Harvey and S. Michael Free. The church building at Centreville was completed April 26 of that year. The names of pastors who have served this church are Revs. H. M. Burns, J. A. Hovis, S. E. Ryan, A. L. Brand, O. H. Nickle, P. D. Runyan, and Thomas Pollard, the present pastor.

The Kersey Grange Building Association petitioned for incorporation in January, 1878. William McCauley, W. H. Meredith, R. T. Kyler, C. E. Green, N. G. Bundy, W. W. Rogers, David, R. J. and W. H. Meredith and Hays Kyler were named directors.

Adelphi Hut, O. O. of H., was organized at Centreville November 4, 1882, with the following-named officers: C. R. Fritz, John McKelloph, A. H. Rambo, J. M. Cornell, Z. A. Anderson, B. Smith, Gust. Lurndgust, George Brown and H. Swanson.

St. Boniface Beneficial Society was incorporated September 17, 1883, with office at Centreville. The subscribers were Charles Mueller, Michael Fuenffinger, Martin Koch, Charles Brandmiller and F. X. Eberl.

The Centreville Cornet Band was organized in January, 1887, with A. Hann, F. X. Eberl, M. J. Fuenffinger, John Brandmiller and Max Miller, directors.

The Centreville Foundry was established in 1853, by William Wood.... The Collins Hotel at Centreville was destroyed by fire July 30, 1880, and three valuable horses were burned in the stable.... The Koch store-building here is certainly one of the largest and best-stocked mercantile houses in the county.

Earleyville, eight and one-half miles east of Ridgway, was laid out by Dr. Earley in 1865. In 1876 a Presbyterian church, the terminal buildings of the Daguscahonda Railroad, a tannery, a few stores and several dwellings existed here.... The Earleyville fire of March, 1883, destroyed the J. A. Mohan building, in which C. S. Luther kept store.... The old Presbyterian house of worship at this point is sometimes used.

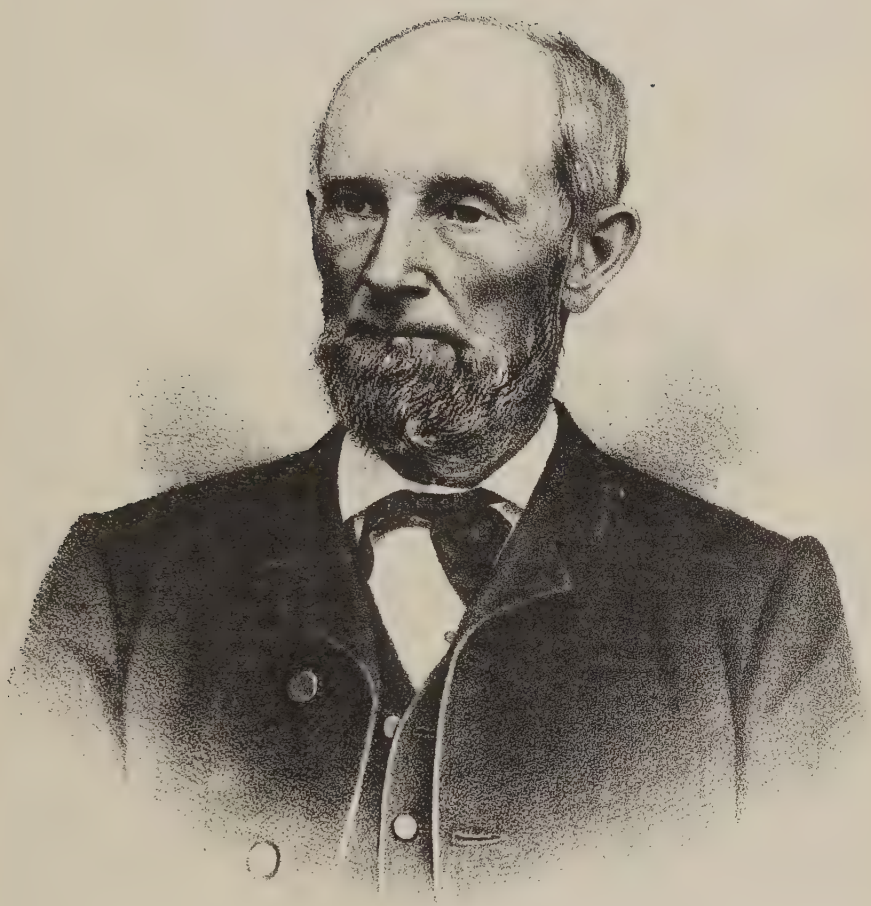
Dagus Mines is the name appropriately bestowed on the great mining center of the county. As stated elsewhere, the village owes its beginnings and prog-

ress to the Northwestern Mining & Exchange Company, whose extensive coal mines offer labor at fair pay to every willing worker. The Northwestern Mining & Exchange Company's enterprise has contributed more than anything else to the wealth of this township. Scarcely a decade has passed away since the vanguard of the company's workmen presented themselves among the settlers. David Robertson, under whom the extensive mines of the company have been developed, has been here from the beginning, and has always been held in the highest estimation by the employees and people. A large clerical force is employed by this company, while the names on the miners' pay-roll run up into the hundreds. The postoffice was established here with J. H. Beadle in charge about the time the Steele store was opened here. A. H. Sassaman has been assistant postmaster for the last seven years. The Steele store dates back to 1880, when J. H. Beadle was sent here to conduct the house. The stock carried is valued at about $20,000. A branch house below Brockport is managed by W. V. Parmley, where a similar amount of stock is carried.

Elkton Presbyterian Church, one mile west of Dagus Mines, was organized by C. P. Cummins, March 6, 1852, and Rev. McCurdy, elder of the church at Beechwood. Among the members were Adam and Lucy Shaffer, B. P. Little, Mrs. Eliza McIntosh, Eliza Winklebleck and Eliza Maxwell. In 1855 Mrs. Horning, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Meredith became members, and a number of children and infants were baptized. In December a Rev. J. Wray signs the records, and not until July, 1867, is the record re-opened by Horace Little. From memoranda made, however, it appears that Rev. Mr. Junkin had charge in 1860 and Rev. Levi Little in 1866–67. Rev. T. S. Leeson of Brookville, presided in 1865. The church at Dagus Mines is mentioned May 26, 1882, when Rev. D. W. Cassidy, Horace Little and others moved to Dagus Mines. At this time there were only seven members of the Elkton Church, all women: Mmes. Ann Bell, Hollebaugh, Ann Meredith, Ann Taylor, Rosanna McCauley and Eliza Green. Others joined at organization, such as Robert Hodgson, Andrew Ruddack and J. Henry Beadle, who were chosen trustees and elders; Sydney Almy, James Stratton, Thomas Leslie, John Lewis, James Lusk and John Herskey, trustees; Mr. Beadle was chosen clerk; subsequently, Rev. S. T. Thompson preached here. In 1885 Rev. Dr. Kennedy supplied the pulpit, and in April, 1886, Rev. A. B. Fields was stated supply. In September of that year Robert F. Oswald took Mr. Beadle's place as clerk. The trustees then elected were Messrs. Oswald, Brown, Bell, Patterson, Craig and Wentworth. During the years 1887–88 a number of members were received, and in August, 1889, the little church erected in 1882 was refitted and painted. It was dedicated by Rev. Dr. Kennedy of St. Mary's, August 25, 1889. The present membership is twenty-five. Rev. James Dickson is pastor.

Messiah's Church of Toby, at Kyler's Corners, was organized by Elder J. D. Boyer, October 18, 1857. Since that time Elders M. H. Moyer, Micajah Lanning, J. Aldred, A. L. Brand and Nehemiah Stokely have filled the pulpit, Elder S. Ebersole being the present pastor. The church house was dedicated October 18, 1868, and this, with other property, is valued at $2,000. Mr. Ebersole preaches at Sterling Run, Mason Hill, Hicks' Run, Mount Pleasant, Mount Zion and Caledonia. The Adventists have a good church building in Rich Valley.

In 1850 there were 142 families, 142 dwellings, 765 persons, 110 farms, and 8 manufacturing industries in Fox township. The population in 1880 was 2,256, including 444 persons in Centreville. In 1888 there were 261 Democrats, 207 Republicans and 15 Union Labor votes cast. . . . . The hotels and proprietors of same, in 1889, were as follows: Andrew Hau, Hau's hotel, Kersey;



Byron H. Ely

William Goodall, Eureka hotel, Dagus Mines; William Conners, Conners' hotel, Coal Hollow; William Kierr, Kierr's hotel, Kersey; John Collins, Collins' house, Kersey; Lewis Thomas, Exchange hotel, Kersey; John Koch, Koch's hotel, Kersey, and George Spuller, Spuller house, Kersey. . . . . The assessment of 1889 shows 3,598 acres, and 2,000 acres of mineral lands credited to the Hyde estate, and 3,425 to Earley, Brickell & Co. The manufacturing interests assessed were: B. J. Boutzer, saw-mill; Joseph Reburo, saw-mill and lime kiln; E. F. Johnson, saw-mill; John Koch, saw-mill; Charles Miller, tannery; Meredith's saw-mill; John Spillane, new and old mill, and Urmann's brewery.

CHAPTER XIII.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP—HORTON TOWNSHIP—JAY TOWNSHIP.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP——ITS CONFORMATION—GROWTH—BUSINESS—ELECTIONS.
HORTON TOWNSHIP —— GENERAL DESCRIPTION — MINERALS — VILLAGES — CHURCHES—ELECTIONS, ETC.
JAY TOWNSHIP —— STREAMS — ELEVATIONS, ETC. — RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS IN 1844—BUSINESS IN 1850—COAL AND OIL COMPANIES—CENSUS STATISTICS—ELECTIONS—CALEDONIA—MISCELLANEOUS.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP is the name given to the broad, flat hills of Elk county. The Big Level ridge, extending from Tylersburg, in Clarion, to Howard hill, in McKean, crosses the northern part of Highland, its elevation along the railroad varying from 1,912 feet on the line of Forest county to 2,071 feet on Spring creek summit. On the line between Warrants 3776 and 2005, the elevation is 2,005; old school-house on Warrant 3776, 1,850 feet, and the point where Bear creek crosses the Warren-Ridgway turnpike, 1,825 feet. In Revolutionary days, and indeed up to 1880, the "Big Level" was the only sure guide for the traveler in this region. The pine and hemlock forests of Highland appear to have been more dense than in any other section, and this, added to the fact that the streams run in all directions and the grades of the plateau slopes are so easy, made exploration very difficult. Evidences of the old military road of Revolutionary days are said to exist on the "Big Level" both here and in McKean county. This ridge is comparatively level all the way to Howard hill, the elevation being gradual. Tionesta creek forms in the northern part of the township within the angle formed by the Ridgway turnpike and Kane road. Spring creek heads on the divide north by west of Highland, with southern feeder flowing from Spring creek summit. Bear creek is found everywhere south of Highland village and east of a line drawn south from Spring creek summit, while Big, West Pigeon and Hunter runs, with numerous feeders, are found in the southwestern quarter. The Pittsburgh & Western Railroad almost parallels the Ridgway and Warren turnpike. Little had been accomplished up to 1884 toward developing the coal deposits of this township, except a digging on the Stubbs farm, although coal was known to exist on warrant 3776 and other places.

In 1850, in Highland township (opened that year) were four dwellings, four families, thirty-three persons and two farms. The population in 1880

was 261. In 1888 there were thirty-seven Republican, eighteen Democratic and nine Prohibitionist votes cast, representing 320 inhabitants.

New Highland post-office was established in December, 1853, with Charles Stubbs postmaster. The first mercantile house in Highland township was opened in 1880 by H. O. Ellithorp. To-day there are only two hotels in the township: George C. Ricker's Jamestown House, at Jamestown Mills, and Anthony Deet's Jack Waite Road House, at Chaffee Siding. In the northern part of the township, on Tionesta creek, is James City, the site of James Brothers' saw-mill. It is connected with the owner's office at Kane by telephone and with the Tionesta Valley Railroad by a siding.

The officers of Highland township chosen in February, 1890, are H. R. Van Orman, justice; A. Maxwell and J. C. Ricker, supervisors; E. Havencamp, Jr., clerk; H. O. Ellithorp, collector; H. Gorton, treasurer; A. W. Irwin and C. A. Ellithorp, school directors.

HORTON TOWNSHIP.

Horton township lies mostly within the fourth bituminous coal basin, and with the exception of a part of the northern sections, is drained by Toby creek. Many of the hilltops reach an elevation of over 2,100 feet, one summit at George Faust's house was found to be 1,960 feet, and the lowest point, where the Toby flows into Jefferson county, 1,463.8 feet. The population in 1880 was 688. In 1888 there were 116 Republican, 102 Democratic and 10 Prohibitionist votes cast, representing 1,140 inhabitants. In 1864–65 mining operations were regularly commenced in this township. The location is about half a mile northeast of the Shawmut Company's store, at Shawmut, or three-fourths of a mile northeast of Mine No. 7, opened in 1867, to take its place as a producer. The elevation of the first is 1,725, and of the last-named 1,685 feet. Near the former, No. 15 mine was developed in 1864, but closed down in 1865–66, owing to the difficulty of shipping the product. About 3,600 feet west of No. 7, was the water vein opening.

East of Brockport, 1,685 to 1,695 feet above tide, a great exposure of limestone occurs, and has been quarried for years. Limestone outcrops in rear of the old hotel on the Hyde farm, on Toby creek, at an elevation of 1,980 feet, in the bed of the creek, near the county line and at many other places.

The village of Hellen is located on Little Toby creek, near where Brandy Camp creek joins it. It is on the road from Ridgway to Brookville. Daniel Oyster, the Brockways and Clarks were early settlers. George Nulf, an old hunter of Hellen, fell from his look out in a tree, while watching a deer lick, and died May 29, 1871.

Shawmut is a town of about seventy-five houses, thirty of which are already occupied. It contains one large store, by Brinker & Jones, besides offices and other necessary buildings which go to make up a general mining town. The coal works of Brinker & Jones are situated down Mead's run, about two miles, and are now being superintended by George Young, of Red Bank, Penn., who pushes business along much to the satisfaction of employees and employer.

The Vineyard Run Mills, owned by J. S. and W. H. Hyde, J. K. P. Hall, and A. Kaul, fourteen miles south of Ridgway, were built in 1883, with a capacity of 40,000 feet of bill lumber per day. The company owned 13,000 acres of pine land in that neighborhood.

Brandy Camp may be termed the mother of settlements in the southwestern townships. In 1818 Isaac Horton settled here, and around this pioneer other settlers located, such as the Brockways. In 1826 the first school-house

was erected, and in it Olive Brockway presided over a small number of pupils. In 1829 Minerva Horton, one of Miss Brockway's first pupils, was the second teacher. She also presided over the school established that year on the Little Toby. In 1867 the township was established, and the year following it was established a school township. Charles A. Brown, a native of the county, is superintendent of the Hyde farm and hotel at this point.

Brockport is a progressive village, on the Little Toby, above the mouth of Mead's run. Years ago the manufacture of lumber was commenced in this neighborhood by Chauncey Brockway, Sr. In 1884 Nulf & Chamberlin established their grocery store; ten years before this John Cuneo's general store was established; William H. and Alonzo S. Horton's store dates back to 1885. In 1889 C. L. Chamberlin purchased W. H. Horton's interest in this store. There are other general stores, grocery stores and hotels, with the lumber manufacturing concerns of James Curry & Son, Gillingham, Garrison & Co. (1883—Richard Torpin, Jr., resident partner and manager)—and others. The Clintons settled in this vicinity in 1843 and H. A. Parson in 1869.

The corner-stone of the Methodist church building at Brockport was placed July 4, 1889, and the church was dedicated October 27, by Mr. J. A. Hovis, the pastor.... The Iddings House, at Brockport, was built in 1886–87.

Horton City is the name given to a new manufacturing center on Mead run, near the old Mead Run school-house. Here is the large general store of Burr E. Cartwright, and his shingle and planing-mills. Here too, are the large saw-mills and lath-mills. The standard gauge railroad system, connected with the works, is seventeen miles in length, equipped with five locomotives and fifty logging cars. The name was given in honor of W. H. Horton, who, in 1885, commenced the true development of this section.

Mead Run claims a general store in connection with the Cartwright lumber industries. In 1889 the contract for building 100 dwellings for the employes of the Northwestern Mining and Exchange Company, was entered into, and the development of this section was entered upon.

Bradford I. Taylor, born at Brandy Camp, near Ridgway in 1844, died in August, 1885. About the time of the war, he was superintendent of the coal mines at Shawmut, and in 1875 made a purchase on the Quintuple tract.... In October, 1879, the Shawmut Coal Company awarded the contract for taking up their railroad track to Hyde, Kline & Co.

The Messiah's Church of Toby was organized for incorporation in June, 1869, with the following-named members: Elias Moyer, Adolph Kepler, W. Gibson, H. M. Gross, George Dills, H. Thompson, J. Coleman, Jacob Moyer, I. W. Hungerford, J. L. Taylor, J. W. Rogers, J. H. Graybill and Solomon Bachert.

The Horton Township Grange (Coloma) was organized January 19, 1876, with twenty-five members. W. H. Horton was elected master; J. G. Harris, secretary; Mrs. J. Burchfield, Ceres, and Mrs. A. D. Alden, Pomona, and Miss Lilly Alden, assistant steward.

Brockwayville was, in early days, what it is now, the center of a great coal and lumber industry, but it was not until recently that the great coal fields developed to any extent. The town has a very good location, and the white pine, which grows abundantly, is another scource of health. The population is about 1,200. The town contains three churches, two graded schools, a fine opera house and numerous stores of all kinds, a brick bank building (erected by the late John G. Hall, of Ridgway), three or four first-class hotels and one newspaper (edited by Butler & Niver). In fact it has all the interests which make a prosperous town. Although in Jefferson county, it is connected with this section of Elk county in commercial and social life.

The elections of Horton township in February, 1890, resulted in the choice of James Jackson and James Dillon, supervisors; A. B. Sparks, justice; A. D. Alden, treasurer; A. J. Allen, clerk; R. A. Cartwright and M. L. Richards, auditors; Thalius Wingfield and William Shank, directors; E. D. Alden, collector.

JAY TOWNSHIP.

Jay township lies east of the Boon mountain divide, with the exception of a small tract in the extreme northwest corner. Bennett's branch enters the township near the southwest corner, receiving Cherry run, Kersey run, Spring creek and Trout run (flowing southeast) and Laurel run (flowing northwest). The first-named creeks have their heads up in the Boon mountain divide, and flow down with mountain sprightliness to join Bennett's branch. What services those streams rendered to the lumbermen of early days may be learned when it is stated that all the square pine timber and spars were floated down such streams to the branch and thence to the Susquehanna via Driftwood and Sinnemahoning. In the pioneer history it is also recorded that one of the first bridal parties canoed down the branch thirty-five miles in one day, or half the time occupied in poling up the same distance.

The highest measured elevation is 2,265 feet above tide on the Centreville and Caledonia road, just east of Auman's house. The lowest point is near Rockville, 1,110 feet, where the branch leaves the township. Almost anywhere the landscape is picturesque, but particularly so on the road from Horse-shoe Bend southeast to Union church, or Goff's farm, and thence to Benezette village. The formation of strata is almost identical with that credited to Benezette township.

In 1871 A. E. Goff opened a bed of Clarion coal, which, in later years, is known as Goff's big-vein opening. A number of years ago, said to be in 1843, coal was mined here by the Warners, the vein being sixty inches in depth. Reuben Winslow opened a bed northeast of Goff's in 1874; another was opened near V. Dennison's house, some distance from Dill's saw-mill. Early in the "forties" John S. Brockway mined near the Spangler dwelling on the head of Spring creek, and during the "seventies" from 1,000 to 1,500 bushels per annum were shipped. The Turley mine in the neighborhood of the old log house (John Thomas') was an old producer. In 1876 the Burke, Cummins & Bateman mines were opened in this township.

The resident tax-payers of Jay township in 1844 were Consider, James, Hannah, Vine S., Alonzo, John S. and Martin Brockway, Sam Bell, Charles Brookins, Elijah Bundy, Edwin Carnes, Charles Caldwell, Rensselaer and Schuyler Crandall, Henry Clinton, Starr Dennison, Sr., and son, Vine Dennison (saw-mill), Daniel Dennison, P. F. Dering & Co., Henry Dering, Al. Farley, George English, John, Shadrach, Oliver, Jr., George W. and Elisha P. Gardner, Edwin P. and Potter Goff, Palmer and Ray Giles, Dick Gates, Ira Green, Zaccheus Huycks, James B. Hutchison & Co.'s saw-mill, William Hicks, George Huller, Eusebius, Noah and Almerin Kincaid, C. F. Luce, Thomas, Ellis and G. W. Lewis, Benjamin, Eli and Charles Leggett, Erasmus, Ameneda, Selah and Leonard* Morey, Dennis Moore*, Smith, John and Charles Mead, Sam Mosier, Martin Maynard, Ezekiel McClellan, Comfort Nicholls, John McCracken, Michael Noel, Sam Overturf, R. B. Petriken*, Alfred Pearsall, Zopher Pascoe, Sam Paulley, Sol. Riggs, William and Lyman Robinson, Clarissa Rowland, Ebenezer Stevens, John Smith, Chester Thayer, John Turley, Adam and David Wheeler, Dr. Irwin H. Strong, Joel Woodworth, Patrick Whalen, Reuben, Carpenter, E. C. and Charles Winslow, R. C. Winslow (owner of grist and

* Owners of silver watches.

Geo. R. Dixon.

saw-mill), Hezekiah Warner*, Jonathan Warner, A. B. Weed (owner of saw-mill, grist-mill and tannery), Peter F. and Frederick Weed and William Weaver. The unseated lands were owned by numerous persons.

O. Shipman & Co. and J. Z. Lindenmuth were merchants in 1850, and J. Parkhurst, hotel keeper. Dr. Earley was physician at Kersey.

The Cherry & Trout Grove Oil & Mining Company was incorporated in 1864, for the purpose of developing mineral lands in Jay Township and other places. Long, Whitham, Price, Wright, Pollock and Grant, were also members of this company.... The Spring Run Oil & Lumber Company was incorporated in March, 1865, with Dr. Newberry, W. T. Martin, L. I. Crans, Amandus Beck and Charles Webb, directors, for the purpose of mining for oil and coal in Jay township. The hemlock is now being stripped by the company.... The Benezette Oil & Coal Company was organized in March, 1865, for the development of mineral lands in Jay township; William H. Martin, Dr. Hickman, E. J. Graham, A. E. Smith and Joseph Rex were members.

In 1850 there were 50 dwellings, 51 families, 327 persons, 44 farms and 7 manufacturing industries.... The population in 1880 was 600, including 70 inhabitants in the village of Caledonia. In 1888 there were 101 Republican votes cast, 67 Democratic and one Prohibitionist, representing 845 inhabitants.

The elections for Jay township were held February 27, 1844. Selah Morey and E. C. Winslow were chosen justices; Charles Mead and Leonard Morey, supervisors; I. D. Pascoe, constable; John Gardner, assessor; Reuben Winslow, Vine S. Brockway, Selah Morey, Adam Wheeler, E. Kincaid and C. R. Gardner, school directors; Potter Goff, clerk; Reuben Winslow and A. B. Weed, poor overseers; C. F. Luce, D. C. Moore and E. C. Winslow, auditors; A. B. Weed, judge, with V. S. Brockway and Ray Guile, inspectors of elections; Jacob Ovel and John P. McCracken, fence viewers. C. F. Luce was chosen justice in 1846; B. A. Weed, in 1849. The officers chosen in February, 1890, are George Scull, justice; Thomas Dornan and Thomas Frazier, supervisors; William Webb, treasurer; J. B. Miller, school director; W. P. Layberger, auditor; C. J. Dill, overseer of poor; J. Weed, clerk, and Eph Hewitt, collector.

The Caledonia settlement dates back to 1815. A man named Boyd, of Schoharie county, N. Y., owned a large area in that vicinity. This he offered to trade for farms in Schoharie and Montgomery counties, N. Y., and among the families who moved hither were the Brockways, Warners, Wilsons, Huycks, Elder Nicholls (and his son-in-law Vial), and Hortons. In 1827 a road was cut from this point to Ridgway, but in 1819 one was opened from Bellefonte to Meadville, running from ten to fifteen miles south of the Kersey and Caledonia settlements. The village plat was made early in the "forties," and when the county was established the first courts were held there in the old seminary, a portion of which is still standing.

The Caledonia Bridge Company was incorporated March 8, 1848, and Ignatius Garner, George Weis, Gerhard Schoening, Joseph Ganser, Adam Vollmer, George Schaffer and G. R. Barrett were appointed commissioners to open books for subscription to the capital stock, such moneys to be expended on the construction of a bridge over Bennett's branch of the Sinnemahoning at Caledonia.... In March, 1882, the post-office was returned to Caledonia, from the Rothrock dwelling, with V. Zurden, postmaster.... The Caledonia Coal Company, of which W. S. Wallace is secretary, is a large and wealthy company, owning one of the largest tracts of bituminous coal lands in the State,

* Owners of silver watches.

the acreage of which, lying in Clearfield and Elk counties, aggregates nearly 34,000 acres, and all is underlaid with fine steam and coking coals. The Elk Coal and Coke Company, one of the lessees of the Caledonia Company, of about 1,000 acres of this territory, is now successfully operating one of the finest coking plants in the State at Glen Fisher, near Caledonia, producing such a fine coke that it has sold the entire output of 100 ovens for a year to come. Various applications from other operators for leases are being entertained, and it is expected within the next few years to have the whole territory of the company dotted with collieries and coking plants.

Washington Camp, 437, P. O. S. of A. of Caledonia, was organized in 1889.

Jay Grange, P. of H., was organized March 1, 1876, with E. McCullogh, William Hewett, J. W. Mead, E. Hewett, R. Gardner, C. H. Scull, L. Rodgers, G. W. Webb, Peter Hollabaugh, Mrs. L. L. Lucore, H. M. McCullough, S. E. Hewett and Mrs. H. W. Rodgers.

The Putnam Lumber Company was organized in May, 1882, with John E. Putnam, W. H. Sloan and James N. Kline, members. The capital stock was placed at $80,000, and Caledonia named as the place of business. The Caledonia mills were erected in 1882 for this lumber company (at a cost of $100,000) with a pine capacity of 130,000 feet and 19,000 feet of hemlock, or 17,000,000 feet during the season. In addition are the lath, shingle, flooring and planing machines. In 1882 this company purchased the Fisher tract of 5,000 acres on Bennett's branch and Laurel and Kersey runs.

The old Putnam saw-mill and timber lands at Caledonia (late the property of James Corcoran) was sold to A. H. Dill, in February, 1890, for $6,745, subject to a mortgage of about $43,000.

The post-office of Weedville is at the mouth of Kersey run. It lies on the Low Grade Railroad.... John Boyd, who was the first settler, built a saw-mill. Frederick Weed and Capt. Weed, who was the father of Judge Charles Weed, of Ridgway, bought the works of Mr. Boyd.

CHAPTER XIV.

JONES TOWNSHIP.

GENERAL CONFORMATION—COAL BASINS AND MINES—RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS IN 1844—ELECTIONS—SKETCH OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE TOWNSHIP—VILLAGES, ETC.—WILCOX—WHAT THE TOWN IS NOTED FOR—POST-OFFICE—BUSINESS, ETC.—POPULATION—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES.

JONES TOWNSHIP lies west of the Appalachian chain, with the exception of a small area in the Atlantic basin east of a line drawn north and south from Jarrett summit, 2,245 feet, whence the north fork of West creek, Clear creek and the headwaters of Driftwood creek flow toward the Susquehanna. The headwaters of the Clarion flow into and through this township west of the divide, Seven-Mile, Instanter, Straight, Jarrett, Middle, Crooked and Johnson creeks entering the East Clarion at and above New Flanders. The West Clarion receives numerous tributaries in its course south through the center of the western half of the township, which it leaves above Wilmarth at an elevation of 1,460 feet. Big Mill creek rises near the northwestern corner,

and Tionesta creek in that corner. The Johnson run basin, east of Wilcox, is the leading agricultural district of this township. Of the principal coal basins, one lies between the East and West Clarion creeks, and includes the Bucktail mines, and the other between the West Clarion and the Bridgetown and Highland settlements. In the first, two layers of coal, three feet and three and a half feet, separated by eighteen feet of sandstone, shale and fire-clay, were found before passing below 304 feet; while in the second, at the top of Pistner's hill, similar veins were found before reaching 297 feet as reported in 1865. In both places inferior coal was found in seams at from 60 to 200 feet below openings. On the line between warrants 3295–6, west on road leading from the Catholic church to Pistner's, was Gen. Kane's limestone quarry, showing about eight feet of hard, massive, blue limestone, in 1879, when it was quarried to be burned in a kiln adjoining. The elevation of the top of limestone at the quarry is 1,920 feet above tide, being higher than the coal at the Bucktail openings.

The Bucktail mines were worked in 1883, under Foreman W. H. Harris. The elevation of the bottom at the lower of the two openings was 1,900 feet, and the dip of the bed, east of south, 2.5 to 3 feet per hundred. The two gangways were 36 feet apart, each running north for about 135 feet, when they changed to east of north and ran 275 feet. The average thickness of coal here was 2.9; although at five openings made prior to 1883 the bed was only sixteen inches thick. In 1876, however, a depth of three and a half feet was discovered back of the outcrop.

In the eastern part of warrant 2610, a coal bed outcropped at an elevation of 1,970 feet at Weitoff's farm, northwest corner of warrant 2564, at 2,005 feet, and on Stone hill at 1,785 feet. At Westcott's old coal drift, south of the forks of road at Catholic church, the Clarion coal was opened prior to 1883, and south of Rasselas depot the railroad was cut through a bed of this coal from two and a half to three feet in depth. In the northern part of warrant 3291, a three-foot bed was worked, the shaft opening into bed being 1,775 feet above tide, while the bed at Johnson's spring, in warrant 3293, was only 1,740 feet above tide. In October, 1874, a Mr. Nolquist, under direction of Gen. Kane, made an opening near Silver creek, at 1,775 feet elevation, where the Schultz mine was subsequently worked. Four hundred feet west of this, at 1,825 feet, another coal outcrop was worked, and in June, 1878, coal beds were opened on the summit between Big and Little Mill creeks, the product resembling the old Montmorenci coal.

The resident tax-payers of Sergeant township (later Jones township), in 1844, were Rasselas W. Brown, Erastus and Nathaniel Burlingame, John W. Blake, Peter Beckwith, Walter Brush, Jedediah Brownell (father of Judge Brownell of Smethport), Joel Demming, Joseph Freeman, Sumner Latham, D. D. Miner, A. B. Miner, John Montgomery, Enos Sweet, John Mowatt, Hosea Miriam, Tim B. Phelps, W. P. Wilcox, A. I. Wilcox, Ira Westcott, John C. Johnson, Miami York and Ebenezer Lee. A. I. Wilcox was assessor. In 1846 the names of Henry and G. T. Warner, Noah Strubble and Jacob Post are found among the tax-payers of this township.

The elections for Jones township were held February 27, 1844. Erastus Burlingame and Rasselas W. Brown were elected justices; Rasselas W. Brown and Jacob Meffert, supervisors; Ira Westcott, constable; E. Burlingame, assessor; Ebenezer Lee, J. Montgomery, John W. Blake, Jacob Meffert, Ira Westcott and R. W. Brown, school directors; J. C. Johnson, clerk; D. D. Minor and J. Montgomery, overseers of poor; S. Latham, D. D. Minor and Ira Westcott, auditors; R. W. Brown, judge, and J. C. Johnson and D.

D. Minor, inspectors of elections. Henry Warner was elected justice in 1849, and R. W. Brown, C. H. Fuller and G. T. Warner in 1850. The officers elected in February, 1890, are E. O. Aldrich, justice; C. O. Carlson, clerk; C. H. Horner, collector; Martin Sowers, treasurer; Irving Schultz and James H. Wells, school directors; Irving Schultz and Aaron Larson, supervisors, and F. W. Aldrich, auditor.

In Jones township, in 1850, were forty-five families and forty-five dwellings, 337 inhabitants, twenty-three farms and one industry (mill). The population in 1880 was 1,427. In 1888 there were 218 Republican, 125 Democratic and 3 Prohibitionist votes cast, representing about 1,740 inhabitants. A large number of unnaturalized Swedes, and other foreign residents, swell the total considerably.

In 1876 J. L. Brown contributed a sketch of the early history of Jones township to the school history prepared by Mr. Dixon that year. He states that the name is derived from Andrew M. Jones, who was owner of almost all the 120 square miles embraced in this division of Elk county. Oliphalet Covil was the pioneer who erected a log-house in 1836. In 1837 Isaiah Wilcox, Beckwith, Crandall, Butterfield, Hewey, Updyke, Dix, Minor and Buell located here. R. W. Brown, who came in 1838, was the only ante-forty settler, who was a resident in 1876. Col. W. P. Wilcox came in 1840, having settled just north of the line, at Williamsville in 1831. In 1837 James Hewey was born, his being the first birth in the township. The first school-house was erected in 1842, on the St. Mary's road. In 1843 a stone house was built on the Smethport and Milesburg turnpike. The district was organized February 27, 1844, with R. W. Brown, Ebenezer Lee, Ira Westcott, J. Montgomery, Jacob Meffert and J. W. Blake, directors. Peter Hardy presided over the school of 1842, until succeeded by Sibyl Beckwith. Octavia Howard, J. Burlingame, Clarissa Warner, Mary Warner, Mary Fall, Amanda H. Miriam (Mrs. Brown), E. Burlingame and Miss Walters taught successively here, until the building was sold in 1857. In the stone building, Olive J. Brown and J. Burlingame taught for a while. This house is still standing, but little used. In 1846 a log house was erected on the road to the Sweet farm, near the junction with the turnpike, in which Clarissa Warner, Emma Howard, Miss Brown (Mrs. Chapin of Ridgway), Misses Medbury and Scull presided successively. The Weidert school was built in 1858, and opened by G. R. Allen, followed by J. L. Brown. The stone school-house built in 1856, near the Warner farm, was abandoned shortly after. In 1859-60 the first school-house at Wilcox was opened by Matilda Horton. This was sold in 1870, when the large school-building commenced in 1868 was partly finished. In 1861 the Markert street house was built and opened by Jerry Burlingame.

Williamsville is a village on the Milesburg and Smethport turnpike. Hon. William P. Wilcox used to reside at this place. It is near McKean county, and is one of the longest established post-offices in Elk county.

This settlement, now called Rasselas, named in honor of Rasselas Wilcox Brown, has a Catholic church dedicated to the honor of the Holy Cross. As far as can now be ascertained, that parish dates back to 1855, as the baptismal records show, and was attended by the Benedictine Fathers of St. Mary's until September 20, 1874, when it was affiliated to the Warren Mission, then in charge of Rev. M. A. Delaroque, still pastor of that mission. In 1878 Rev. Bernard Klocker became pastor of it. The new stone church was begun in 1884, and in 1886 work thereon was discontinued. In 1888 Rev. George Winkler took charge of the mission, and work was resumed. It is a solid stone church, 40x80, with slate roof of Gothic style. Forty families constitute the congregation.

M. Meagher.

The Rasselas Lumber Company was organized in 1882, with J. L. Brown, P. S. Ernhout, W. W. Brown and H. H. Loomis, members. Their mills, at the head of Johnson's run near the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad track, were erected that year, but were burned in 1884, when the present large mill was erected. The company owned 1,300 acres of land.

Instanter, seven miles south of the site of Instanter of ancient times, is the name of a new depot on the new C. & J. Railroad.... The tannery of Shultz & Hoyt was established at this point, and opened in January, 1890.

New Flanders was once the settlement of a colony sent here by the Belgian government. One Victor DeHam conceived the idea of colonization in Elk county, and in 1846 he obtained a number of Belgian colonists by contract, and, with DeHam as leader, New Flanders was founded. But DeHam had not carefully computed the cost of such an experiment, and in a brief period his money gave out, and the colonists, abandoning the enterprise, went to work elsewhere. Many descendants of these Belgians are still living in the county and are leading citizens. One old house, built in 1857, is all that remains of the old city of New Flanders. But the town is now full of life, and its enterprises are backed by men of large means. Around on every side is a deep forest of valuable timber, and here, on these bottom lands in and around New Flanders, the mills will be built to do the cutting. Here are fine railroad and water privileges, and elegant locations for factories. It is a very pleasantly located village, consisting of two hotels, several stores, a meat market and other industries. It is about two miles from Ketner by wagon road, on the road from St. Mary's to Rasselas, and on the recently completed Johnsonburg & Clermont Railroad. At or near the old settlement is the new one of Glen Hazel. The name and wonderful growth of this little town came from the fact that the firm of B. F. Hazleton & Co. have lately built a large saw-mill there, and are building miles of railroad, peeling large quantities of bark, putting in logs and other numerous work, giving employment to a large number of workingmen who are the backbone of any lively business town. At this point the Johnsonburg & Erie Railroads separate. The station on the Erie is called Ketner, and was the post-office for Glen Hazel until recently. The town has several stores, restaurants, markets, boarding houses, etc. The post-office was established in July, 1889, with Mr. Watson in charge.

Wilcox, named in honor of Col. A. I. Wilcox, is located fourteen miles north of the county seat on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. It is noted for its immense tannery, for one of the best hotels in the State, for its palatial residences, its intelligent men and its charming women. The first post-office at the place was opened by A. I. Wilcox, in 1858 or 1859, with A. T. Aldrich assistant. The last-named was *de facto* postmaster, but was not commissioned until 1860, since which time he has filled this position. The sale of stamps for year ending June 13, 1889, amounted to $1,553. A newspaper correspondent, referring to this official in 1889, says: "It looked strange, yet it proved true, that a man who had been guilty of 'offensive partisanship' ever since he was a man grown, was still receiving a salary as postmaster under a Democratic administration. The only explanation we could gather for this state of affairs was that no Democrat wanted the office who was qualified to hold it, therefore Aldrich was left in possession. It looks now very much like a life lease. At the post-office we met those old Republican war horses, Jim Malone and Joe Tambini, the former as hale and hearty as when he was serving his country in Company F, of the old Fifty-eighth."

The pioneer store was built by A. I. & Lucius Wilcox, who carried on business until 1861, when A. T. Aldrich purchased the stock and carried on bus-

iness until February, 1866, in the old store, where the tanning and lumber company's store now is. The building and office in rear were destroyed by fire at that time, and immediately Mr. Aldrich erected his present store.

The present Wilcox House was completed in the fall of 1858, and opened by Thomas J. Goodwin. He was succeeded by John A. Ross, Mr. Morrison, Mrs. Clemmens, Louis Arner, John A. Bell and Ed. Richmond, followed by Capt. Cleveland, a colored employe of Maurice M. Shultz and a whaleboat man, who remained a few years, when Mr. Patterson leased the house, after whom came Fred Schoening and then the present host, H. N. Harris. The hotel is admirably conducted....The elegant residence built by Col. Wilcox is now the property of Irving Schultz.

The tannery at Wilcox was built in 1870 and rebuilt and enlarged in 1885. It employs 250 men inside and 50 outside. In the summer employment is given to 400 bark-peelers. It has 723 lay-away vats, and 6,000,000 pounds of leather are tanned yearly, which represents 333,000 sides, over 1,000 sides of leather every working day of the year. The tannery consumes from 24,000 to 25,000 cords of bark yearly, which is peeled on the company's own lands. A well-equipped broad-gauge railroad, with cars, engines and side-tracks, is among the judicious accoutrements that enable the firm to transport bark and material from the forests to and around the complicated sidings that gridiron the property for six miles. As the supply of bark is one of the most urgent necessities of a tannery, the elder Shultz made liberal provision, to which the sons have made some very handsome additions, by way of increased acreage. They now own in fee and control the bark and lumber on 40,000 acres of land in the counties of Elk and McKean. It is lighted by both electricity and gas, and so also is the town. Gas is used in the furnaces in connection with tan-bark for making steam. There are thirteen boilers, representing about 700 horse-power, which furnish steam for nine engines, eight large steam pumpers and five power pumpers. There are ten rolling machines, which are kept running night and day. Some very large buildings, constructed entirely of lumber, occupy the major portion of the land used exclusively for the tannery, chief of which might be mentioned the three drying, washing, engine, polishing and vat-houses. Seven hundred and twenty-three vats, seven feet wide by nine feet long, and five and one-half feet deep, the actual capacity of the concern, make it pre-eminently the largest tannery in the world. This great industry was established by Maurice M. Schultz, who came into the wilderness about twenty-six years ago. Over $1,000,000 capital are invested in the tannery, in the town of Wilcox, in the railroad tracks and sidings and general paraphernalia, indispensable to the successful conduct of such a mammoth establishment. Employer and employes work in perfect harmony at Wilcox, a hamlet having a population of 1,200 people, who subsist, directly or indirectly, upon the prolific income of the business. Cozy two-story houses are provided for most of the tenants. A handsome residence is furnished the superintendent, A. A. Clearwater, who lives on elevated ground overlooking the hundred or more acres occupied by the town and tannery. The present owners are Norman and Irving Shultz. The former attends to the buying of hides and selling of leather in New York, while Irving resides at Wilcox, and looks after the management of the tannery and the extensive gas and oil interests of the company.

The oil field, five miles north of Wilcox, at Burning Well, is controlled exclusively by Mr. Shultz.

In October, 1887, Capt. John Ernhout leased the large saw-mill at Wilcox, and increased its capacity to 110,000 feet per day, and is still its operator....

The Wilcox Land & Mining Company was organized in January, 1867, with C. H. Duhring, R. N. Rathbun, R. Rundle Smith, S. H. Horstman and A. I. Wilcox, members. The object was to develop the mineral lands in Jones township, and in the neighborhood of the Wilcox saw-mill. In 1887 the property of this corporation was sold to H. A. Duhring.

The banking house of J. L. Brown was established in the summer of 1885, and the present bank block was erected in 1887.

Wilcox, in 1870, claimed a population of 1,100, where three years before a little hamlet with a population of 100 existed. The tannery, completed in January, and in operation, employed 300 men, and the monster saw-mill employed about fifty men. Capt. Cleveland conducted the Wilcox House; James Malone, a jewelry store, and A. T. Aldrich, a general store. Six years later the Schultz well was drilled, and several oil ventures inaugurated.

The Reformed Church of Wilcox petitioned for incorporation February 25, 1873. A. B. Preston, Andrew Fenn, Benjamin Bevier, J. L. Brown, Theo. Cook, J. B. Wells, H. M. Campbell, and E. G. Fuller were the petitioners. This society occupied a room in the public school until 1874, when the present church was completed.

The Wilcox Presbyterian Church was incorporated May 28, 1883, with Dr. A. M. Straight, W. G. Brown, P. S. Ernhout, H. Winning and J. C. Malone, trustees. This society is the successor of the Reformed Church of ten years before, and holds the property of the old church, worshiping in the house erected in 1874. Rev. T. S. Negley filled the pulpit for about six years prior to September, 1888, since which time Mr. Arny, of Kane, has preached here regularly.

The Catholic Church of Wilcox dates as far back as the Kane congregation, but until 1889 the people had no proper church edifice. In that year steps were taken by the Rev. George Winkler, its pastor, to erect a new frame church. It has about twenty-five families, and cost $1,500.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church was erected in 1885. Services were given by the pastor of Kane.

The Wilcox Cemetery Association was organized in January, 1876, with fifty-three subscribers, A. I. Wilcox, A. B. Preston, A. T. Aldrich, Irving Schultz, R. A. Westcott, Theo. Veiditz and J. L. Brown, being directors. The improvement of the old cemetery was at once begun.

State Deputy G. W. Brown, of Youngsville, Penn., organized a new lodge of Good Templars in May, 1877, called Wilcox Lodge, with twenty charter members, and the following-named officers: J. C. Malone, Laura M. Brown, W. N. Longreen, Amanda L. Wilcox, J. L. Brown, Rev. W. H. Hoffman, H. W. Campbell, Mary Praut, Charles Bower, Mrs. W. H. Hoffman, Mrs. A. H. Brown, Mrs. M. L. Malone, Mrs. Laura McPherran, Jessie Aldrich, Prof. W. S. McPherran; trustees, A. B. Preston, J. L. Brown and J. C. Malone.

Wilcox Lodge, No. 571, F. & A. M., was constituted in June, 1887, by the grand officers, when the following named officers were installed: O. M. Montgomery, W. M.; J. L. Brown, S. W.; P. S. Ernhout, J. W.; J. C. Malone, treasurer; Carl Oldoerp, secretary. The officers for 1888 were Gurnee Freeman, W. M.; J. L. Brown, J. W.; P. S. Ernhout, J. W. For 1889: J. L. Brown, W. M.; P. S. Ernhout, S. W.; Dr. J. S. Wells, J. W. Messrs. Freeman, Clark and Van Ostin are members of the commandery.

Hiram Warner Post, 594, G. A. R., was organized at Wilcox in December, 1889, with twelve members. A. A. Clearwater was elected commander. Col. J. M. Grosh and other soldiers from Ridgway assisted at muster in.

CHAPTER XV.

RIDGWAY TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF RIDGWAY.

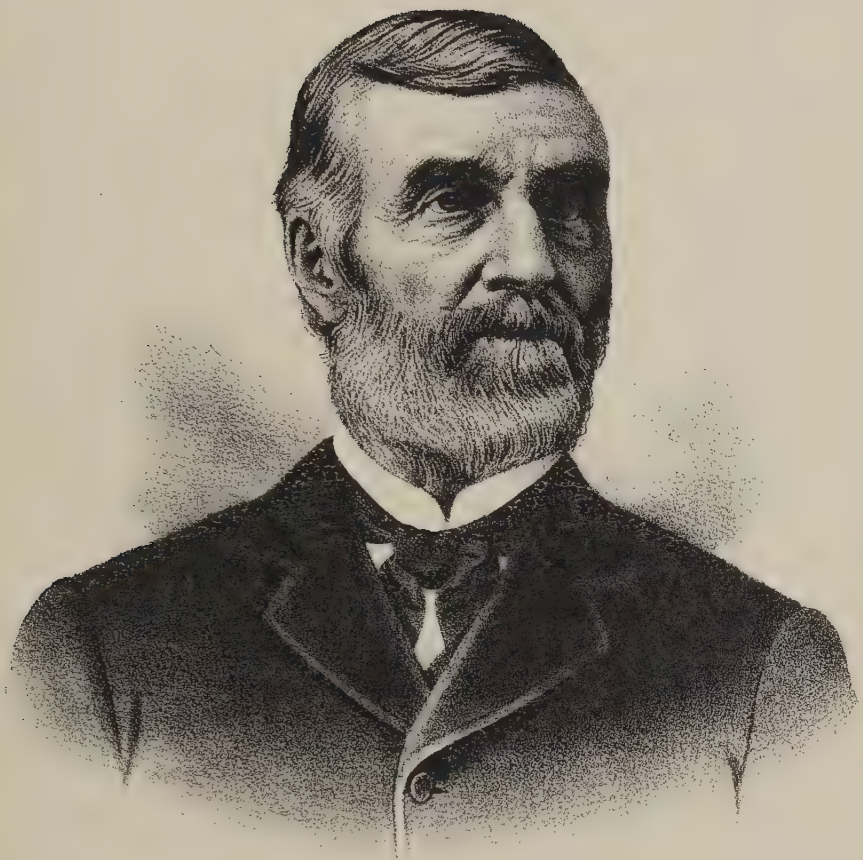
RIDGWAY TOWNSHIP—STREAMS, ELEVATIONS, ETC.—COAL—FIRST COMERS—ELECTIONS—RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS IN 1844—POPULATION—VILLAGES—MISCELLANEOUS.

BOROUGH OF RIDGWAY—LOCATION, ETC.—THE RIDGWAYS AND OTHER PIONEERS—SOME FIRST THINGS—POST-OFFICE, ETC.—MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS—FIRES—MANUFACTURES—BANKS—HOTELS—CHURCHES—CEMETERY ASSOCIATION—SCHOOLS—SOCIETIES, ETC.

RIDGWAY TOWNSHIP lies entirely west of the main divide. With the exception of a few rivulets rising inside the west line, and flowing southwest into Bear creek, all streams find their way to the Clarion—East branch, Power's run and Elk creek entering from the east; Big Mill, Little Mill and several smaller streams flowing south and southwest into the parent stream. From Bridgetown, in the center of Johnson's run coal basin, to a point south of Power's run, the river flows against the dip of the rocks; for the next 8,000 feet the dip of the rocks increases, and the strike changes from northeast and southwest to a general westerly direction, while the river runs west in obedience. At the mouth of Little Mill creek, it takes a southwest course for about eight miles, paralleling the strike of rock, and at fourteen places running to the strike, causing sharp angles rather than curves. At Ridgway it makes an abrupt sweep north of west, and after receiving the waters of Big Mill creek, below Ridgway, it takes the name "Clarion River." The hills rise from 300 to 600 feet above the river bed, which, at the north line of the township, is 1,460 feet above tide. At Boot Jack, said to be the highest point in this township, the elevation is 2,166 feet, while the lowest point is on the western line, near the Little Toby, 1,321 feet.

From borings made for oil at Silver creek well, Johnsonburg well, Dickinson well and Ridgway Gas Company's well, it is learned that the total thickness of strata is 710 feet, or 285 feet in coal measures; 325 in Mauch Chunk and Pocono, and 100 in Red Catskill. Of this total, about 400 feet appear above the water level, and on the hills are huge sandstone and conglomerate rocks, some 30x20 feet, which are now being cut up for export to Erie. This rock is commonly called Johnson run sandstone, and is much prized by builders; the front of the court-house is constructed of it. While much easier to work and less expensive than granite, it meets all the requirements of granite, except for heavy cornice work.

In January, 1879, a coal bed, two and one-quarter feet thick, was opened on Hyde's hill by E. K. Gresh, which Carll pronounced to be Marshburg coal. The Wilmarth coal tract, on warrants 3285–4850, was opened extensively soon after (1880), and given the name "Glen Mayo," as it was operated by J. H. Mayo. The first mine on this tract was originally opened by Frank Whitney, a Chicago detective, and John V. Daugan, a conductor on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. The elevation of this coal-bed is 1,908 feet above tide, or 461 feet above the track level at Wilmarth depot, or ninety-seven feet below the summit of the hill. Prior to 1883 a number of coal drifts were



Julius Jones

opened, several wells drilled for oil, without success, while gas wells, notably Grant's, were successful. In 1876 the Fairwood coal mines were worked by Heylmun & Woodward.

About the time the first settlements were made in Fox township, David Johnson came from Salem, N. J., but when he learned of the Gillis settlement, near Ridgway, in 1821, he moved away. The Gallaghers came about 1825, and the following year a sister of Mrs. Gallagher (Hannah Gilbert) opened a school at Ridgway.

About 1826 James L. Gillis commenced improving Montmorenci for Jacob Ridgway. A road from Marvins via Bunker Hill to Eleven Mile Spring was then in existence, and soon after opened to Ridgway. The Kersey saw-mill, nine miles southeast of Ridgway, was brought into connection with the north country later.

At the first election for Ridgway township, held February 27, 1844, George Dickinson and Samuel Stoneback were chosen justices; Caleb Dill and Squire Carr, supervisors; David Thayer and R. B. Gillis, constables; W. H. Gallagher, assessor; James Crow, George Dickinson, James Gallagher, D. Thayer, John Cobb and Jesse Cady, school directors; Charles Horton, clerk; W. M. Redline and C. Horton, overseers of the poor; Henry Karnes, Thomas Irvin and R. B. Gillis, auditors; Riverius Prindle, judge of election, and Charles Horton and Caleb Dill, inspectors. A. I. Wilcox was chosen justice in 1846; James Gallagher in 1847; George Dickinson and Henry Souther in 1849; L. Luther, in 1850. The election for Ridgway township, in February, 1890, resulted in the choice of O. B. Grant and Jacob Steiss, school directors; John Otth and J. B. Bryant, supervisors; J. B. Bryant, O. of P.; F. C. Ely, auditor; B. F. Ely, treasurer; Peter Gulnack, clerk; Maurice Sherman, collector. The elections in Rolfe election district of February, 1890, resulted in the choice of O. B. Grant and H. B. Edwards for school directors; John Otth and J. B. Bryant, supervisors; F. C. Ely, auditor; B. F. Ely, treasurer; Peter Gulnack, clerk; Maurice Sherman, collector.

The resident tax-payers of Ridgway township, in 1844, were W. J. B. Andrews (who owned two carriages and two patent lever gold watches), William Armstrong (saw-mill), Watts Anderson (saw-mill), the Boston Lumber Company (who carried a mercantile business and large saw-mill), W. S. Brownell, Ephraim Barnes, Dave Beniger*, Pierce T. Brooks, Brooks & Morris, W. J. Baxter, John Cobb*, W. M. Clyde, Job Carr (saw-mill owner), Zenas D. Clark, Squire Carr, Philip M. Carr, Absolom Conrad, Jesse Cady, James Crow, Caleb Dill* (blacksmith), George Dickenson* (who owned a watch and carriage), Adam Ditts, George Dull (saw-mill), Henry Dull, Dennis Eggleston, Fred Ely, Dave Fuller, Ezra W. Foster, Carlos Fuller, James Gillis* (owner of saw-mill and gold watch), Caroline Gillis (owner of a horse and gold watch), Ridgway B. Gillis, James Gallagher, William Gallagher, Silas German, John Given, Dyer Harris, Hughes & Dickinson (saw-mill owners), Chester G. Hays, Arthur Hughes, Peter Hardy, Joseph S. Hyde* (assessed $2,800), Charles Horton*, Nathaniel Ide, Isaac Keefer, Henry Karnes, John Knox, Homer Kendall, Thomas Lynde, John W. Blake, D. B. Munger, Jacob Meffert, Robert McIntosh, Edward McQuone, Steve Miner, William Myres, Payne & Watterson's saw- and grist-mill, Chester Payne, Jesse Paulley, Riverius Prindle*, Matthew L. Ross, Willoughby M. Redline, Jacob Reeder, James S. Stratton*, Ephraim Shall, Samuel Stoneback, David Thayer*, Orrin Van Currin, Cornelius Van Orsdell, Genet Robert, Wilmarth & Co., widow Maria Wilcox, Miner Wilcox*, David Worden, Samuel Whisner, A. I. Wilcox, W. P. Weaver, Ebenezer Lee, John C. Johnson, Frances C. Maybury, Alex Beck, Garrett Corwin,

* Owners of lots.

David M. Fields (owner of a silver watch), Thomas Irvine, Alvin Rawley (hunter), Charles Knapp* (sawyer), Henry Thayer, P. J. Berlin, David Reed, James James, Edward Derby (owner of a saw-mill, buggy and silver watch), John J. Ridgway's grist-mill, Dave Luther's saw-mill, Libbins Luther, Silas Blake (saw-mill), Greenfield Blake, Hervey Gross, Peter Hufftailing, Thomas Schram, Reuben McBride, Thomas Rielly, Michael White, Fred Marving, Jerry Carr, Andrew Shaul, William Evans, John Knobsnyder, William Payne, Washington Turk, Joseph Christie, Martin Campbell, David B. Sabins, Zachariah H. Eddy*, Levi G. Clover*, John Grant, John Lukins, Noble P. Booth, Fred Keefer, Charles B. Gillis (owner of a silver watch, and money lender).

In 1850 J. S. Hyde & Co., Dickinson & Co. and Job Cobb, were dealers in Ridgway township, and David Thayer and P. T. Brooks kept hotels. J. C. Chapin and Henry Souther were the attorneys; Caleb Dill, postmaster. There were forty dwellings, forty families, 241 inhabitants, seven farms and eleven mills in the township. In 1855 Jerome Powell purchased the Whitney & Horton interests in the store. The old store, now the office of W. H. Hyde, was erected in 1852–53, and occupied as a store until 1876, when the Opera House building was opened. There are twelve hands employed directly in this store, and the stock carried is about $50,000. The management of this large store is left to C. F. Burleigh.

The hotels in Ridgway township at present are as follows: At Johnsonburg, the Johnsonburg House, kept by John Foley; Central House, by J. N. Brown and the Haley House, by Mrs. Annie Haley. At Daguscahonda, the McGovern House, by James McGovern.

The population in 1880 was 1,480, exclusive of the borough. In November, 1888, the votes cast were 111 Republican, 107 Democratic and one Prohibitionist, representing a population of 1,095. The great industries at Johnsonburg, however, employ a number of Swedes and others, who are not voters, so that the number of inhabitants may be placed at 1,500. In 1850 there were forty families of 241 persons in the township, forty dwellings, seven cultivated farms, and eleven saw-mills.

Johnsonburg (or Quay) dates its settlement back to the first decade of this century, when the peculiar character described in the chapter on poineers came hither to make a home. On the approach of civilized man, he fled, leaving the wilderness without a white inhabitant for years. In 1882 one of the greatest leather manufacturing industries in the world was established here by Stephen Kistler's Sons, with Samuel Lowry as superintendent. The buildings were completed that year, and the men in this busy hive, together with the hands required to get out 12,000 cords of bark annually, transformed the place into an industrial center of no small importance. This tannery turns out 2,720 hides per week, and the value of annual product is placed at $665,900. The present firm, Wilson, Kistler & Co., own 125 acres, the site of their works, but through them an immense area of hemlock is stripped annually. A correspondent of the *Erie Observer*, visiting this place in September, 1887, tells the story of its modern progress. He writes: "Perhaps the finest mountain scenery in the State, and certainly the least known to tourists, is found in the Elk mountain region near Johnsonburg. To see the grandest part of the Elk mountains, one should take a carriage or horse from the Johnsonburg hotel and follow the excellent driveway to Rolfe, one mile, and continue to Wilcox, six miles distant. Striking peaks, sharp and glittering as the Matterhorn, surround one on all sides. Crystal streams flow through every valley, and the fair Clarion river supplies immense water-power for in-

* Owners of lots.

numerable manufacturing plants. No lover of the grand or beautiful in nature should fail to take a drive through and around Johnsonburg. What is known as the Rocks is a wonderful piece of God's masonry. Solid ice may be broken off from these rocks in July and August. Besides being picturesque, Johnsonburg promises to become the emporium of a great business mart some day. L. C. Horton is the leading merchant and business man of this place. One of the largest tanneries in the United States, and owned by Wilson, Kistler & Co., is situated at Johnsonburg Junction. The monster planing-mill of Henry, Bayard & Co. employs a large number of men. There are several fine hotels. The Johnsonburg hotel, kept by L. C. Horton [now by John Foley], is a favorite place for summer tourists and business people. New buildings are going up daily, and the latest is the Park Opera House and billiard hall, built by Mr. A. Parks, one of our rising business men. Johnsonburg produces her own gas, and her churches and schools are all lighted and heated by gas. There is more freight handled here than in most towns of twice its size."

Quay post-office was established at Johnsonburg in January, 1888, with John Foley, postmaster. At this time the place did not have oil wells, but gas abounded. This, coupled with the unexcelled shipping facilities, brought the paper-mill, which in its turn built up the town, and has increased the business so fast that the post-office shows the receipts for the quarter ending August 1, 1889, to be upward of $335. It is now probable that before the post-office is three years old it will be a presidential office, and before twenty-five years old it will be a first-class office with free delivery. Isaiah Cobb is the present postmaster.

The Clarion Pulp and Paper Company was incorporated November 26, 1888, for the purpose of manufacturing paper at Johnsonburg. The stockholders were M. M. Armstrong, L. D. Armstrong, W. S. Blakeley, Richard and Robert Wetherill and G. B. Lindsey. The buildings were completed at once, and another great industry brought forth among the hills.

On July 18, 1889, the *Breeze* was established, as related in the chapter on the press, and with this new exponent of her resources abroad in the land, the village bounded forward with gigantic strides.

In 1884 religious affairs were represented by a small Sunday-school and a society, the Willing Workers, of which the officers were: president, Miss Annie Golly; vice-president, Miss Mabel Reese; secretary, Miss Hattie Duncan; treasurer, Miss Alice Paxton.

The Catholic Church was first attended, about six years ago, by Rev. Bernard Klocker, and in 1888 Rev. G. Winkler began to build the new frame church, which was dedicated October 6, 1889. The cost was $2,000. There are thirty families belonging to the congregation.

The Methodist Society, of which Rev. J. E. Brown was pastor, worshiped in the school-house, or attended the Union Church at Rolfe.

The Johnsonburg House is now presided over by John Foley, and the St. Charles by James McCloskey. B. Searles carries on a restaurant. Mrs. Wheeler conducts the Wheeler House, J. N. Brown the Central House, and other hotels are being erected. Store buildings are also multiplying, and on hill and in valley dwelling-houses of every character are being erected.

On the night of February 28, 1890, two Swedes were burned up in a small building at Johnsonburg. The burning men were in full view of the onlookers.

The Clarion *Breeze* of January, 1890, refers to the Armstrong Brothers' Pulp and Paper-mills, work on which commenced in November, 1888. It was opened in July, 1889, and now gives employment to 130 men. C. H. Glover

is superintendent and E. Emeigh paper-maker. The Armstrong Brothers' three gas wells supply fuel and light to the mills as well as to their forty tenant houses. The Union Tannery, across the river, gives employment to 100 men. In one year the village grew from three hotels, one store and three or four dwellings to a town of forty-six business houses and a number of dwellings.

Rolfe is a neighbor of Johnsonburg, just across the Clarion. Here is the great tannery of Wilson, Kistler & Co., referred to in the history of Johnsonburg. Here also is the 12,000,000-foot-lumber mill of Henry, Bayard & Co., now operated by W. L. Devine. Henry, Bayard & Co. own several other mills in this vicinity, and many thousand acres of timber, which will supply these mills for many years. Their store is under the management of C. J. Johnson. Rolfe had, perhaps, more dwellings than Johnsonburg, in August, 1889, but not very many business places. A fine union church and a graded school building (not completed) are ornaments of usefulness that Johnsonburg then was wanting in. This Union Church association was organized in April, 1888, on petition of G. W. Willan, W. W. Gore, J. M. English, Samuel Lowry, C. J. Johnson, H. J. Baird and C. E. Danber. The Rolfe fire, of March 1, 1887, originated in Henry, Bayard & Co's. store, and swept it away, with the old store building of White & Co., Devine's ice-house and the Philadelphia & Erie depot.

Daguscahonda (or "The True Water"), a name suggested by Henry Souther (an act not yet forgiven), contained thirty buildings in 1884, including a school-house, a store, a large boarding-house, and a hotel not opened until early in 1885. The extract works of Jackson S. Schultz and the large saw-mill of Henry, Bayard & Co., are the manufacturing industries. H. H. Eaton was superintendent of the extract works, which have a capacity of thirty-five barrels of ten-pound extract per day. Here is the junction of the Earley branch with the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, but, apart from the industries named, the glory of the place has departed, and there is nothing pretentious about it to-day, unless it be the strangely euphonious (?) name. In January, 1884, the house of Simon Hanes, at Daguscahonda, was burned, and with it one of his children. L. N. Eggleston dashed into the fire and rescued the second child and its grandmother.

The large saw-mill, owned by J. S. Shultz, is operated by William Locke, for Hall, Kaul & Co. The extract works, built almost seven years ago, are owned by J. S. Schultz and Nial T. Childs. John Klingel is foreman over fifteen workmen, while William Benson has charge of the office. The main building is 250x34 feet, and the other building proportionately large. The capacity is from forty to fifty barrels of ten-pound extract per day. B. E. Taylor is general merchant and postmaster; A. P. Larson, meat dealer, and James McGovern, proprietor of the hotel. . . . . The gas plant at Daguscahonda was completed in January, 1890.

Whistletown.—Cobb, Gallagher & Fisher established a saw-mill at Whistletown in 1846, and it was run by water-power. Early in 1848 they sold to Palmeter & Phelps, who operated the mill one year, when W. H. Post bought Phelps' interest, W. H. Schram contracting to manufacture the lumber. In 1849 Mr. Schram superintended the rafting of the lumber, and after marketing it, ceased connection with the establishment. The mill was sold to B. F. Ely & Co., who disposed of it after some years, when Isaac Horton, Jr., became owner. G. T. Wheeler subsequently had an interest in the concern for some time, but ultimately it became the property of Dr. Earley. In later years Henry, Bayard & Co. became owners of this old water-mill in its modern form. The name Whistletown was given to it, owing to W. H. Gallagher's penchant for whistling. In 1876 the first school house was erected there, and

J. Henry Beadle.

Miss Lizzie Miller was appointed teacher. Previously teacher and pupils assembled in a barn loft.

Miscellaneous.—The Crescent mills, built in 1851, by E. Derby, for the Portland Land Company, sixteen miles below Ridgway, were in operation in 1851. The saw-mill had a capacity of 40,000 feet, while the grist-mill was simply built for small custom work.... At Wilmarth a school building erected years ago gave place to a new house in 1875, which was opened by J. E. Hewitt.... The school at Gulnack's was opened in 1876, by Rev. I. Brenneman, and Eber Card opened another new school building at Gardner's—the old one having been cut up by the male pupils. At Laurel Hill, school was held in a dwelling-house for years, but abandoned in 1876, when the new school-house at Boot Jack was erected.

In March, 1878, the Island Run colony scheme was extensively advertised. The owners of lands on warrants 4268–69 and 4376–77, five miles from Ridgway, were Hyde, Bradley & Co., and Earley, Brickle and Hite. Their idea was to donate to each of one hundred settlers there twenty acres of land, reserving minerals and merchantable lumber. The Allentown *Weltbote* pictured the beauties of the place, and, as a result, inquiries flowed in from all sides. The owners issued a circular of warning, telling intending settlers to wait until spring and not to come without money.

BOROUGH OF RIDGWAY.

Ridgway is beautifully located in Eagle Valley, near the junction of Elk creek with the Clarion, in longitude 1° 45′ west and latitude 41° 26′ north. The population in 1880 was 1,100. In 1888 there were 161 Democratic, 158 Republican and 12 Prohibitionist votes cast, a total of 331, representing 1,655 inhabitants. The name is derived from that of Jacob Ridgway and John J. Ridgway, the latter of whom died at Paris, France, in November, 1885. He was the only son of Jacob Ridgway, who, in 1817, purchased 80,000 acres in McKean county, and 40,000 in Elk. The old proprietor died in 1844. The early agents were Jonathan Colegrove, Paul E. Scull and James L. Gillis, all deceased. In 1852 W. J. Colegrove succeeded his father as agent. All of them favored this location for the county seat, and to them particularly the citizens of the town are indebted for having the seat of justice fixed here.

Joseph Willis Taylor, who, in 1820, came to this county with his father, Libni Taylor, died May 1, 1885. He aided in clearing the Montmorenci farm, and it is said cut the first tree on the site of Ridgway, before James Gallagher's arrival in 1825. Henry Souther, in a letter on the subject of James Gallagher's settlement, states that this pioneer preceded his family to the site of the present town, and built a small house, which stood back on the old Gallagher farm, when he purchased the property. Mr. Souther had the timbers of this house used in a wash-house, and in recent years this building stood on Main street, opposite the court-house. It was 16x20, one story, and used successively for various businesses. When Mrs. Gallagher and her sister, Hannah Gilbert, arrived, the house referred to was completed.

Ridgway was laid out in 1833, when seven families resided here—the Aylesworths and Caleb Dill, west of the creek; Enos Gillis, J. W. Gallagher, H. Karnes, Tom Barber and Joab Doblen on the east side. In 1834 the first bridge across the Clarion at Ridgway was built, and also one over the north fork at Bridgetown.

Mr. Gillis, with Mr. Dickinson, Arthur Hughes and Lyman Wilmarth, owned the land north and west of the Clarion, in what is now known as West Ridgway, and engaged in the business of lumbering, under the firm name of

Hughes, Dickinson & Co., which afterward became and continued Dickinson & Co. These gentlemen laid out some town lots, but the sale of them was very slow. Mr. Wilmarth had the one south of the turnpike, now Main street, between the mill race and the river; Mr. Gillis, one east of the turnpike, as continued south to the race. John Cobb had two or three, and Caleb Dill some two or more. On the east side of the river Mr. Ridgway caused a village to be laid out, bounded south by the warrant line, west by the river, north by Elk creek and east by James Gallagher's land, and what was afterward known as the "Rough and Ready" property, lying on both sides of Gallagher run. James Gallagher had a plat of about three acres on the north side of the pike, and Enos Gillis a contract for the land north of Elk creek, bounded west by the river.

Ridgway, in April, 1836, as remembered by Mr. Schram, was a very little village. Beginning at the western end of the present town, near the location of Grant & Horton's tannery, was Dickinson's boarding house, Henry Gross' house on the flat close by, then the saw-mill and a barn. There were no buildings from that point until coming to the school-house (built in 1834) adjoining the old burial ground, opposite and below the Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad depot of 1886. Next came Van Orsdall's plank dwelling. On the corner of the Smethport road, on the site of M. E. Lesser's residence, was Caleb Dill's dwelling, justice shop and post-office, and across the road was his blacksmith shop. Just above lived Stephen Neiver; at the northeast corner was John Cobb's house, where Mrs. Dill resided in April, 1886. On the right side of Main street, a few rods east, was James L. Gillis' home, then the store of Gillis & Clover. Crossing the race bridge one came to George Dickinson's home on the south side, the store being on the north side. The mansion house was subsequently built west of the race on the north side of the street, and George Clyde occupied a log cabin toward the dam. The bridge was a 16x12-inch stringer, resting on cribbing; teams forded the river, and in times of high water, boats were used. On the east side of the stream stood the Exchange, owned by David Thayer, then Edward Derby's Old Red House, in the cellar of which was the famous spring, above where Dillon's meat market was located in 1886. Then came P. T. Brook's Lone Star Hotel, where Messenger's drug store was in 1886; an old grist-mill stood back from the street near the present Hyde mill. On Main street was the dwelling of M. L. Ross and the old Dutch House of William Weaver; while on the right the court-house was the only improvement. James Gallagher's store stood where was the telegraph office in 1886, while his dwelling, then used as a temperance hotel, stood on the corner. It was rebuilt in 1886 by John G. Hall. After leaving the corner of Main street, was Mrs. Wilcox's dwelling, occupied by Minor Wilcox, in 1886; Elk creek emptied into the Clarion at the point where is now Dickinson's dam.

In the general history, it is stated that Reuben Aylesworth was the first postmaster at Ridgway. This office appears to have been established in 1829. Caleb Dill was postmaster in 1836, and evidently served until 1850, when John Cobb was appointed. In November, 1851, the post-office was moved from Cobb's old building, in the lower part of Ridgway, to his new store. W. N. Whitney was appointed postmaster in June, 1853, *vice* John Cobb. Business about this time was trifling, and the main street of the village was so quiet and new that rattlesnakes sometimes appeared thereon. It is related that in August, 1854, W. H. Post killed a reptile with seven rattles. Matthew L. Ross succeeded Jerome Powell about 1857, as postmaster, and served until Mr. Luther was appointed. This Luther was serving in 1863, when Dr. Bardwell

arrived. In 1867 G. G. Messenger was appointed postmaster, succeeding Lib. Luther. In 1869 J. H. Hagerty was commissioned postmaster, serving until 1887, when G. G. Messenger was commissioned. On August 1, 1889, Postmaster Messenger turned the office over to Mr. Hagerty. William A. Irwin, the veteran deputy, has been continued.

Municipal Affairs.—The petition to incorporate Ridgway was dated September 23, 1880. The petitioners were Madams G. G. Messenger, A. M. Scribner, J. Y. Barrett, Mary Service, M. E. Lesser and S. E. Johnson, and Messrs. Little, Oyster, Derby, Morgester, C. R. Earley, E. J. Miller, Kime, Bardwell, Willard, Campbell, Holes, Head, Schram, Ross, W. C. Healy, Penfield, H. S. Thayer, Luther Hagerty, Dr. Day, Phil Lesser, Jr., Jerome Powell, W. H. Hyde, J. F. Dill, S. A. Olmstead, F. McGloin, J. M. Schram, W. S. Hamblen, Fred Schoening, W. H. Osterhout, W. C. Geary, Gresh, French, Noon, J. R. Kime, Miles, M. E. Lesser, A. R. Chapin, Dr. T. S. Hartley and H. A. Parsons, Jr.

The first election was held February 15, 1881. Jerome Powell was elected burgess; D. C. Oyster and C. H. McCauley were chosen councilmen for three years; W. H. Osterhout and W. H. Hyde for two years, and W. H. Schram and H. S. Thayer, for one year. The school directors chosen for the respective terms were J. S. Bardwell and H.A. Parsons, Fred Schoening and E. E. Willard; H. M. Powers and W. S. Hamblen. W. C. Healy was elected assessor; J. D. Fullerton, justice of the peace; R. V. Kime (three years), Hugh McGeehin (two years) and T. S. Hartley (one year), auditors; George R. Woodward, high constable; B. P. Mercer, constable; D. S. Luther, judge, with John Flynn and A. W. Jones, inspectors of election; M. E. Lesser and R. J. Campbell, overseers of the poor. The highest vote cast was 174 for Councilman W. H. Hyde. The office of burgess has been filled by Jerome Powell in 1882; M. S. Service, 1883; John R. Kime, 1884–85; R. J. Campbell, 1886; W. H. Schram, 1887; Thomas Gillooly, 1888; L. S. Guth, 1889. W. C. Healy has served as recorder of the borough since organization.

The justices of the peace elected since 1881 are named as follows: A. Swartz Ross, 1882; E. K. Gresh, 1884; W. C. Healy, 1885; Rufus Lucore, 1889.

In June, 1885, there were 55 votes cast for a gas and water-tax, and 1 against, and 140 cast against a water-tax and 2 for. In August, 1888, the vote on the respective questions was 146 and 3 and 185 and 15. In November, 1888, the vote to increase debt was 207, opposed by 1.

The elections of February, 1890, resulted as follows: Burgess—A. Swartz Ross (D.), 226; no opposition. Council—W. H. Hyde (D.), 223; John Flynn (D.), 185; William Earl (R.), 117; J. C. Millin (R.), 133. School directors—S. W. Miles, 198; M. O'Connor, Jr. (D.), 197; Delos Dolliver (R.), 96; B. P. Mercer (R.), 137. Justice of the peace—W. C. Healy (D.), 197; no opposition. Collector—Thomas Barry (D.), 149; Robert Morrison (R.), 176. High Constable—W. M. Dill (D.), 198; no opposition. Borough constable—W. M. Dill (D.), 238; no opposition. Overseer of the poor—John Dwyer (D.), 194; Jacob Butterfuss (R.), 124. Auditor—J. D. Messenger (D.), 210; no opposition. Judge of election—DuBois Gorton (D.), 205; A. Renburg (R.), 118. Inspector of election—W. C. Beman (D.), 213; John Larson (R.), 118.

Gas.—On November 26, 1885, the gas well was connected with the pipes at Johnsonburg, and in four minutes a volume of gas traveled six miles to the gasometer at Ridgway in rear of the Hyde House. That night the burner at the corner of Main and Broad streets was lighted, and the chase after the grim plumbers commenced.... The Ridgway Gas Company petitioned for incorporation October 22, 1883, through the stockholders, C. R. Earley, D. D. Cook,

F. W. Morgan, Charles B. Earley, A. Thompson and S. A. Rote. The capital stock was placed at $5,000.... The Ridgway Light & Heat Company was chartered September 16, 1885, with D. C. Oyster, W. C. Healy, H. M. Powers, Dysan Rishell and Alfred Short, stockholders.... The Elk Gas Company was chartered by the State August 19, 1886. O. B. Grant, W. H. Osterhout, G. F. Dickinson, H. S. Thayer and C. H. McCauley were named directors, representing twenty-eight stockholders.... A charter to the People's Gas Company of Warren was entered here in 1886, and one to the United Natural Gas Company the same year; also one to the Northwestern Pennsylvania Natural Gas Company.... The New Era Gas Company petitioned for charter in April, 1889, through I. D. Bell, S. A. Rote, D. C. Oyster, Alfred Short and John C. Brady. H. M. Powers was named as treasurer. The object of this company was to mine for gas in Ridgway township to be consumed in the borough.

Water.—In November, 1843, the water privilege of the large spring south of the town was granted to the county for the use of the proposed public buildings.... The Ridgway Water Company was chartered July 7, 1885, the stock being placed at $50,000, held by citizens of Williamsport. About this time the proposition of Peter Herdic, in behalf of this corporation, was made. The company proposed, among other things, that "the borough of Ridgway grant a franchise for the building, constructing, erecting and maintaining said water-works within said borough, and the exclusive privilege of maintaining and operating said works for a period of ten years, or until such time as they may be purchased by said borough, and during said period to rent or lease from said P. Herdic, his heirs or assigns, the twenty-five hydrants, at an annual rental of forty dollars each, to be paid quarterly. Should other fire hydrants be required hereafter, the rate of rental shall be thirty dollars each for such additional hydrants, payable quarterly as above mentioned." This and other articles were signed by Herdic, John R. Kime, the burgess, and William M. Sweet. On January 7, 1889, water from the new works was turned into the pipes, and came with a rush into the borough.

Fire Companies—The Laurel Fire Company, No. 1, of Ridgway, was incorporated April 22, 1884. W. H. Osterhout, D. C. Oyster and C. H. McCauley were named directors, and among the subscribers were W. H. Hyde, H. S. Thayer, E. J. Miller, W. L. Williams and John A. Kime.... The Emerald Hose Company elected the following-named officers in March, 1890: President, Thomas B. Gillooly; first vice-president, M. O'Conner; second vice-president, William Vanorman; recording secretary, Samuel Ross; financial secretary, Thomas Barry; treasurer, Daniel Fitzgerald; foreman, Thomas H. Ledden; first assistant, Charles O'Conner; second assistant, Daniel Maloney; board of trustees, H. E. Van Aken, one year, S. G. Coon, one year, R. E. McFarlin, two years; plugmen, J. J. Devoge and John Barry; fire police, J. H. Ellinger, Lib. Luther and Thomas Barry.

The new hose company, organized in February, 1890, elected the following-named officers: J. M. Schram, president; W. S. Horton, vice-president; L. J. A. Lesser, recorder; A. L. Bell, financial secretary; J. H. McEwen, treasurer; H. H. Wensel, foreman; Gus F. Rohde, first assistant; George McFarlin, second assistant; W. S. Horton, George Clark, W. Irwin, William Earl and F. H. Ely, trustees. There are forty members.

Fires.—In June, 1870, the first big fire swept the north side of the square from the site of the Ridgway Bank to Broad street, leaving the old Hyde House safe. The fire of August, 1873, destroyed Lesser & Debble's wagon and the Hyde harness shop. In July, 1874, a building near Hyde's saw-mill was burned.

J. S. Bardwell. M. D.

The Ridgway fire of September 29, 1882, was discovered between 2 and 3 o'clock that morning in the *Democrat* block. The losses are given as follows: Commencing at Broad street, Dr. C. R. Earley's building, $3,000; Charles Holes' building (net), $2,500; Jerome Powell's building (net), $2,050; R. V. Kime's building, $350; James S. Maginnis' building (net), $1,800; Fred Schoening's building (net), $1,000; Union Store Company's building $3,000; Bank building (net), $500; George W. Rhines & Son (net), $2,300; J. W. Morgester's building (net), $1,000; R. I. Campbell's store building (net), $1,500, and dwelling house, rented to G. A. Rathbun (net), $600. (In the above list of losses the value of buildings destroyed above amount of insurance is only given.) The *Elk County Advocate* office in the Powell building lost, above insurance, $1,000, and the *Democrat* office was totally destroyed, except books, etc., in the safe. The loss on G. A. Rathbun's library and office in the bank building was about $1,325. Many others suffered small losses in personal property and mercantile stocks—the people saving the greater part of such property from the fire. The north side of Main street or of square from Mill to Broad street and back to the mill race was destroyed, except a barn in rear of Powell & Kime's store. The Hyde House escaped, through the efforts of the workers to confine the fire to one block; and Edward Derby's house, at the western end, was saved in the same way. A dwelling belonging to R. I. Campbell and one to Mrs. M. L. Ross, on Race street, were also saved, as well as the Hyde mills. It destroyed all the buildings, except one, on the north side of Main street, between Broad and Mill, and for more than a year thereafter many of our business men occupied shanties in the streets pending the construction of new buildings. What then seemed a disaster to the merchants and owners has, as in many cases, proved a benefit to the village and the community at large. The buildings destroyed were of wood, irregular in construction and unsightly in appearance, but have been replaced by substantial brick blocks. Scarcely had the heated ground cooled, than J. W. Morgester and Robert I. Campbell began the work of rebuilding, the former completing his building before the close of the year at a cost of $6,000. In March, 1883, work on the Union Hall (a $20,000 house), for Fred Schoening and James McGinnis, commenced; also on Powell & Kime's Grand Central block, the Ridgway bank building, and G. W. Rhines' building. Morgester's building and three houses erected by Campbell in 1883 form a block with a frontage of eighty-nine feet on Main street. Up to 1889 this work has been carried on. The new building on the corner of Broad and Main streets was erected in 1889 by Hyde & Murphy for Frank G. Earley. P. Fitzpatrick was contractor for the brick work. The cost is estimated at $12,000. The fire of April 22, 1889, at Thompson's mills on Island run, two miles south of the borough, destroyed nearly 500,000 feet of hemlock and pine; also some lath, pickets and clap-boards, valued, altogether, at $5,000, was destroyed, the total loss in lumber, buildings and machinery being from $8,000 to $10,000.

Mrs. William McNall and her four children, of Ridgway, sought safety in the cellar of their house from the terrible storm of May 10, 1889. While there lightning struck the house, and the mother and three of her children were killed. The other child, a babe of a month, was alive and uninjured in the arms of its dead mother.... The destruction of a large section of the Eagle Tannery took place Friday, July 19, 1889. Early that morning, the people of Ridgway were alarmed by the report of a loud explosion, and looking in the direction from which the report seemed to come, they beheld, just over the bark-mill of the Eagle Valley Tannery, on the north side of Elk creek, a dense cloud of black smoke, and flames were bursting from the roof of the building on

every side. The alarming shrieks of the whistle were heard for miles around. In less than five minutes a large crowd of the town people had gathered, and were assisting in taking care of the sadly injured workmen, and helping the tannery men to connect their hose with the pumps, to save as much of the property as possible. The Tannery Hose Company, assisted by the Emerald Hose Company, saved some of the principal buildings, leaving the bark-mill and engine room (containing two good engines), 45x100 feet, with cellar; leach house, 250x45 feet; bark-shed, 45x200 feet, containing 300 cords of rock-oak bark, worth $8 to $10 per cord, and the "cooler," 20x50 feet, besides a team of horses valued at $450, to be destroyed. The buildings and bark, valued at $15,000, were insured. The human victims of this fire were named as follows: John Strycker, Swiss, cremated, aged about twenty years, single man, a nephew of Andrew Strycker; Andrew Strycker, Swiss, fatally burned, died Saturday night, aged about fifty years, leaving a widow and several children: John Fisher, Swiss, fatally burned, died Saturday night, aged about fifty-one years, leaving a widow and several children; John Westerline, aged about eighteen years, fatally burned, died Sunday morning, lived with his brother, parents being in Sweden; John Borjeson, Swede, very badly burned; John Bergendahl, burned on one arm and face, was in the leach house and was thrown some twenty feet by the concussion; George D. Smith, engineer, an American, burned severely about the hands, arms, face and neck, his escape being marvelous. The mill was not in operation. The men had been cleaning up to change from grinding hemlock to oak bark. The engineer had just turned on steam, and the machinery had only commenced to revolve when the shock came, and the men were burned as with a flash of powder, and instantly the building was in flames. In clearing out the *debris*, the lantern held by John Strycker was found in the elevator, and it is supposed that while waiting for the mill to start up, he left this lantern on the works, whence it was carried up when the machinery was set in motion, and the light catching the bark-dust caused the explosion. The company has established a fire department, the employes forming the force. A fine hose cart and a large amount of hose have been purchased, also other equipments.

Manufactures.—The lumber trade had always been the leading industry up to 1870, and still is, perhaps, in the number of men and amount of capital employed. Although since the burning of Hyde's saw-mill on Race street, there are no saw-mills within the borough, there is a number in its immediate neighborhood and contributory to its mercantile interests. Whistletown, on the Clarion, three miles north, is operated by Henry, Bayard & Co.; Eagle Valley, one mile north, formerly owned by J. S. Hyde; West End, owned by Dickinson Bros.; Mill Creek, four miles southwest, owned by Bryant & Ewer; Elk Creek, on Elk creek, one mile east, owned and run by B. F. Ely & Sons; H. S. Thayer's, on Big Mill creek, and J. S. Hyde's mill, on Gallagher run, near the borough line. All these are circular mills of large capacity; and the four on the Clarion are run by water-power.

Enos Gillis came to Ridgway in 1827, and began the building of his saw-mill and tannery immediately thereafter, placing James Gallagher in charge. In 1844 Enos Gillis moved to near Pittsburgh, and thence to Michigan.

The Hyde estate lands aggregate about 15,000 acres in Ridgway, Horton, Spring Creek and Fox townships. The Hyde Hill, along Eagle Valley, is capped with sandstone bowlders, some of which are 30x20 feet and ten feet high. In recent years the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and several individuals have leased quarry tracts on this and on other hills west of the Eagle Valley mills from the estate, and dimension and common building stone quar-

rying has become a great industry. The estate receives a royalty of fifteen to twenty-five cents per perch of stone.

The Eagle Valley mills were built years ago, and the late J. S. Hyde was interested in their building. They are now the property of the estate. The capacity is about 25,000 feet per day, and the number of men employed is about fifteen throughout the year.... The Gallagher Run mills were built about 1882, and the railroad constructed ten miles up the valley that year for the transport of lumber. The road runs two miles up the run, and thence over the abandoned Shawmut road to a point near Shawmut. The capacity is about 30,000 feet per day.... The old Elk Creek mills were owned by J. S. Hyde, up to the time of sale to Souther & Willis, who sold to B. F. Ely.... The Hyde mills, in Horton township, are at the mouth of Brandy Camp creek and on Saw Mill run, two miles northeast of the former. Thirty men are employed, and the capacity of both is 50,000 per day.... The Laurel Run mill is operated by White & Thayer, a mile above the mouth of that stream. A tram road connects with the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, one and a half miles distant. The capacity is 40,000 per day, and the number of men employed twenty.

The Portland Lumber Company comprise the quarter interest of W. H. Hyde, the quarter interest of the Hyde estate, the quarter interest of J. K. P. Hall, and a similar interest held by A. Kane, of St. Mary's. The unsold lands in Horton, Spring Creek and Ridgway townships comprise about 18,000 acres. On the tract there are 250,000,000 of hemlock, 40,000,000 of pine, some oak and other hardwoods. The hemlock is valued at $2 per M., and pine at $10 per M. Throughout the Hyde lands, W. H. Hyde is engaged extensively in lumbering, and also on a lease from Grant & Horton on their lands.

The Portland Company's mills, in Spring Creek township, are important industries, turning out 80,000 feet per day and giving employment to forty men.... The number of men employed in the woods by jobbers for W. H. Hyde and associate owners is at least 150, exclusive of those employed around the woods.

There are two grist-mills in the borough, one owned by W. H. Hyde & Co., at the foot of Mill street, and run by water-power from Elk creek, one of the oldest mills in the county; the other, recently built by A. H. Buckland, is situated on the Ridgway & Clearfield Railroad and South street, and is run by steam power. Both are noted for the good quality of their products, principally corn-meal and feed, and are run nearly to their full capacity. The Hyde grist-mill was erected years ago, and is still the old-style water-mill, with a capacity of 36,000 bushels of oats per annum. The grain, oats and corn are imported from the West, and here all the feed for the Hyde stables is ground.... The Cobb grist mill, which took the place of the one burned, was completed in June, 1850.

The Ridgway Company's planing-mill was erected in 1878 by Hyde & Ross, and the machinery of the old J. V. Houk mill on Centre street moved thereto. In 1883 Mr. Ross sold his interest, and in 1884 M. P. Murphy purchased. This mill gives employment to thirty-five men the year round. The building and machinery are valued at $25,000.

In 1876 the firm of Hyde, Kline & Co., composed of W. H. Hyde & Co. and D. R. Kline, established a foundry and machine shop on Depot street. Their business is largely repairing, but they also do considerable in the way of new work, and have as specialties the "Carman Saw Guide" and the "Kline Natural Gas Burner." In January, 1889, Mr. Kline's term of partnership ex-

pired, and the works are now operated by W. H. Hyde, with R. I. Robinson, manager. The value of buildings and machinery is $15,000, and number of men employed is twelve.

In 1885 the joint stock company of McEwen Bros. & Co., limited, was formed for the purpose of carrying on a machine shop and the building of engines, boilers, and saw-mill and tannery machines. They built a large shop on Main street at the crossing of the Ridgway & Clearfield Railroad. Hardly was the machinery set, before the whole plant was destroyed by fire, May 27, 1886. With characteristic American energy they pushed ahead, and the works are again in full operation with better buildings and plant than before.

The Hamilton Wagon Company, composed of W. H. Hyde, W. H. Osterhout, D. C. Oyster and D. B. Hamilton, perfected organization in January, 1889. The shops were completed on Broad street, near the depot, and opened in the summer following, and twenty or thirty employes are unable to supply the demand for their product.

Grant & Horton were the second parties to locate a sole leather tannery in Elk county (the first having been built at Wilcox), and are at the junction of Aylsworth run with the Clarion, about one mile from the court-house, and west of the borough line, where they bought from Dickinson, and built in 1867. The business is a very successful one, and grows in extent each year. Their works are called "Ridgway Tannery," and their leather is well and favorably known, a large amount being exported to foreign countries. After the opening of their works, they found the tannery cut off from communication with the railroads in the spring and fall, for during the rainy seasons the bottom of Main and Broad streets was way below the surface. To remedy this, Grant & Horton and the Dickinsons built a plank road from the tannery to the railroad station at their own expense, an improvement that has since been kept up by the township and borough authorities.

The Eagle Tannery may be said to date back to the fall of 1870, when W. H. Osterhout purchased, from J. S. Hyde, 135 acres of land for a building site and 1,700 acres of hemlock bark. He also purchased from J. S. Schultz 4,000 acres and from others 3,000 acres of bark lands. He at once built the Eagle Tannery, with a bark-mill of 18,000 cords capacity. The tannery company was organized for incorporation August 13, 1888, with William H. Osterhout, Calvin D. Osterhout, Jackson S. and Louis H. Schultz and W. B. Benson, directors. The capital stock consisted of 6,000 shares of $50 each. G. W. Childs, of Broome county, N. Y., was named treasurer. The cost of plant, etc., is about $200,000; sides of leather tanned per year, 250,000; amount of yearly sales of leather about $925,000; cords of bark used annually, 20,000; value of bark constantly in yard, from $75,000 to $100,000; 165 men are employed immediately in and about the works. The great fire of 1889 caused a temporary stoppage of work in some departments, as related in the sketch of that catastrophe. There are about forty-six dwellings, including Mr. Osterhout's own residence. The water supply was put in in 1889, by Mr. Osterhout, on the moral assurance that the borough would pay ultimately. Previously he had conducted the water from the springs on the hill above for the use of his tenants. The rebuilding and improvements of 1889 will amount to $20,000, extending the capacity considerably. The lands owned or leased by this tannery company amount to 25,700 acres.

Banks.—The Ridgway Bank was established in 1875 by Henry Souther, Albert Willis and Edward Souther, as Souther, Willis & Souther, and was conducted by E. Souther until 1876, when it was sold to the present proprietors—Alfred Short, D. C. Oyster and Hezekiah Horton, Mr. Oyster being

W. L. Williams

the president. The office is almost opposite the court-house on Main street. The wealth and industries represented by this banking company compare with that of any other business association in this section of the State.

The Elk County Bank was established August 16, 1874, with Jerome Powell, Dr. C. R. Earley, John G. Hall and C. R. Kline stockholders. The office was opened in Hall's brick block, where it has since been conducted. C. R. Kline served as cashier from 1874 to June, 1880, when M. S. Kline succeeded him. In 1877 Dr. Earley retired; in March, 1880, W. H. Hyde purchased an interest, and in January, 1888, Jerome Powell retired, selling his interest to John G. Hall. The same month M. S. Kline and C. H. McCauley entered the partnership, and in May of that year J. S. Hyde became associated with them. In July W. H. Hyde purchased his father's share, and he, with M. S. Kline and Messrs. Hall* and McCauley are present owners. The original capital was $50,000, a sum not since increased, although the present surplus is $24,291.

Hotels.—David Thayer, born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1816, came to Ridgway with his family in 1836 or 1837, and died here in February, 1884. He built the Exchange Hotel at the east end of Clarion bridge, and conducted it for fifteen or twenty years, and carried the mails from Ridgway to Warren. In later years he conducted the Thayer House until 1871, when he sold to Rieley and Brother.

The Hyde House was built in 1858–59, and opened June 10, in the latter year, by Mr. Osgood, who leased it from J. S. Hyde. In 1861 he retired, and the house was conducted for Mr. Hyde some time, when Mrs. Cummins purchased it. She, with H. S. Belknap as manager, carried on the hotel until 1867, when a Mr. Moore, now of Olean, bought her interest. In 1869 Mr. Schram became owner, and with the exception of ten months, in 1883, when Mr. Holly conducted the house, he has managed it successfully down to the present time. Dr. Day, his son-in-law, purchased the house in 1887, but continued Mr. Schram in the management. The east wing of the proposed modern Hyde House was completed in 1888.

The hotels now in the borough of Ridgway are the Thayer House, kept by T. Wingfield; Hyde House, by D. B. Day; Clarion Hotel, by Mary J. Vaughan; Rochester House, by H. H. Deet; Bogert House, by Hugh McGeehin; McFarlin Hotel, by James McFarlin; Broad Street Hotel, by Daniel McGovern; Revere House, by C. W. Barrett, and the Eagle Hotel, by Frank Showers.

Churches.—There are seven church organizations and six church buildings in the borough, as follows: St. Leo's Roman Catholic church, on Depot street, is the finest and most expensive, as the congregation is the largest. Rev. M. Meagher, pastor, resides in a parsonage belonging to the parish, situate on the Brookville road. The German Lutheran church is on South street above Broad, and has a parsonage upon the same lot. The Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal and Congregationalist are on Centre, the former having a parsonage on "Zion's Hill," in Souther's addition, while the Episcopal rectory is on a lot adjoining the church lot. The Swedish Congregational church, recently built, is on Broad street opposite Osterhout's tannery, and the Presbyterians occupy a hall, fitted up as a chapel, over Messenger's drug store, corner Main and Mill streets. Ridgway is thus amply provided for the moral, religious and mental instruction of its citizens.

The Methodists organized here about 1833, with Reuben and Mrs. J. A. Aylesworth, Mrs. Gallagher and daughter, Emily, and Lucretia Gillis, mem-

* While on a visit to England, Hon. John G. Hall died suddenly in the city of Liverpool, on October 7, 1889.

bers. At that time Revs. Benjamin F. Sedwick and Abner Jackson were preachers; Rev. G. D. Kinnear came in 1834, and Rev. A. Plimpton, in 1835. In February, 1851, Revs. R. Edwards, of Warren, and S. B. Sullivan, of Youngsville, officiated at the Methodist quarterly meeting held at Ridgway Academy. I. Blackford advertised this meeting as early as December, 1850. The Methodist church house was erected in 1873–74, during the pastorate of Rev. W. Martin, at a cost of $8,000, and was dedicated January 31, 1875, by Mr. Ives, of Auburn, N. Y. In 1879 part of this debt was unpaid, and members of the church expressed dissatisfaction. In explaining matters, H. V. Talbot published a statement in August, 1879, in behalf of the trustees, and in 1880 the debt was extinguished during the pastorate of Rev. S. M. Clark. The Methodist Episcopal Church of Ridgway petitioned for incorporation August 2, 1876, through W. H. Osterhout, E. K. Gresh, Jacob McCauley, C. E. Holaday, S. A. Olmstead, Charles Mead and T. S. Hartley. Rev. J. C. McDonald reports the membership at 120, and the value of property at $10,000.

The old frame Catholic church, now standing on the hill, was not built until 1867–69. The priests of St. Mary's attended this mission [the church was formerly known as the Sacred Heart of Mary] until June, 1874, when Rev. M. Meagher was appointed to the charge, having previously served at Tidioute, and subsequently at Corry. In 1874 the congregation was below the 100 mark, since increased to 500. Among the leading members in 1874 were the Flynns, Mrs. Jackson and family, Fannings, Gilloolys, Maginnis, the Schoenings, Healys, McGeehins, McGloins, Meenans, Hollands, Noons, Williams, Singletons, Dalys, Riellys, Maloneys, Sheehans, McCauleys, O'Neils, Murpheys, Mulqueens, Powers, McGoverns, Hays, Barrys, Mrs. Dickinson and family, Mays, Casserlys and a few others. In 1880 Father Meagher, seeing that the time for building a new house of worship had arrived, looked around for a location. Dr. Charles R. Early donated a lot, 136x227 feet, and on August 12, 1883, the corner-stone of the present building was placed by Bishop Mullen, of Erie, and dedicated September 6, 1885, by the same bishop. The church is a solid brick structure with sandstone facings. It cost $15,000, and was built after plans by P. C. Kieley under the direct superintendence of the pastor. This large church was almost paid for at the date of dedication. Father Meagher attends the people at Carman, Daguscahonda, Vineyard Run, Cameron and other places. The stained glass windows were presented by Hugh McGeehin, James Duffey, Mary E. Maginnis, Matilda L. Schoening, John Williams, J. J. Vaughan, Jeremiah Dennison, Ellen D'Arcy, William Fanning, Susan Campbell, Mrs. D. J. McDonald, John Healy, Jr., J. D. Meenan, John Fanning, Jr., D. Canavan, Patrick Holland, Robert Power, Patrick Ryan, Kate O'Connor, the Sheehan family, the Meisinger family, George Dickinson, Patrick Murphy, J. W. Lahive, Dennis Flynn, Temperance Society and Rosary Society.

Grace Protestant Episcopal Church of Ridgway was incorporated July 6, 1866, on petition of E. Derby, J. G. Hall, H. Souther, C. McVean, A. Willis, J. H. Mays, J. Powell, G. D. Messenger, L. and L. C. Wilmarth, B. F. Ely, J. K. Whitmore and C. V. Gillis.

The Lutheran Church was organized April 14, 1872, with George Walker, Phillip Lesser, Arnold Bruegger, Caspar Bruegger, John Christ and John Wunderlich and their families, members. Rev. J. Brenneman was first pastor, followed by Augustus Schaeffer and Rev. A. R. J. Graepp, the present pastor. The corner-stone of the present church house was placed May 25, 1873, and the building was dedicated in October of that year. The membership is 200; and the value of property $10,000.

The Swedish Church of Ridgway may be said to date back to 1873, when the immigrants of 1870–71 were supplied with a preacher. In 1882 an organization was perfected—Bethlehem congregation. Trouble at once ensued, and in 1884 a number of members withdrew, leaving the remaining ones to purchase a lot on Earley's Hill. Owing to troubles in title, the building there was not completed, but in October, 1887, they purchased a lot in west Ridgeway, and later began building. M. A. Nordstrom was preacher at this time.

The Swedish Congregational Church of Ridgway was incorporated November 15, 1886, the trustees being J. E. Swanson, C. M. Johnson, A. Froberg, P. G. Greenwall and W. Johnson. J. E. Lundberg and J. T. Johnson also signed the petition.

The First Congregational Church of Ridgway petitioned for incorporation November 11, 1882. The subscribers named were W. H. Osterhout. E. K. Gresh, W. H. Hyde, D. C. Oyster, Peter Gulnack, T. J. Reese and Jerome Powell. The corner-stone of the Congregational church was placed August 28, 1882, by Rev. A. VanCamp. In June, 1883, the bell presented by J. S. Hyde was placed, and dedicated July 15, 1883. The total cost was about $10,000.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized November 9, 1875, with the following-named members: John and Elizabeth Winklebleck, Mrs. R. Lucore, E. J. Miller, Elizabeth McIntosh, Mrs. S. R. Chapin, Mrs. L. A. T. Little and Horace Little, the present clerk. There are thirty-seven members. Rev. T. S. Neglen is pastor.

The Bethlehem Evangelical Lutheran Church was incorporated September 16, 1884, with C. Lindgren, L. Carlberg, A. G. Möller, C. P. Green and John Nelson, subscribers. John Kolmberg was among the trustees.

The First Evangelical Lutheran Church was chartered in May, 1884, with Rev. John Sander, Ferd. Sallach, J. A. Miller, J. Fuhrer, C. Brügger, John Otth, Jr., and John Christ, directors.

Cemetery Association.—The Ridgway Cemetery Association was organized in 1872, and on April 8, a petition for incorporation was signed by the following-named members: R. V. Kime, W. H. Hyde, Jerome Powell, Horace Little, C. R. Earley, George A. Rathbun, H. S. Thayer, J. G. Hall, C. H. McCauley, W. S. Service, G. G. Messenger, G. D. Messenger, James Penfield, D. F. Farrand, L. C. Horton, Rufus Lucore, Edward Souther and Charles Holes. W. S. Hamblen was one of the trustees.

*Schools.**—The first school was opened in Gallagher's log house (near the central graded township school building), in 1826, by Hannah Gilbert and attended by the children of the three families then residing there. Subsequently Ann Berry and Betsy Hyatt taught in the "Old Red House," a dwelling. In 1834 a house for common-school purposes was erected near the Dickinson dwelling by Messrs. Crow, Thayer, Gallagher, Dickinson, Cobb and Cady, directors, and Betsy Hyatt installed. She was succeeded by Mr. Barnutz in 1835. A second building was erected close by in 1838, intended for a graded school, and came down to our own day. In 1870, a $7,000-school building was erected this side of the Clarion, and opened with L. D. Rockwell, principal, and Addie P. Taylor, assistant.

In 1874 three teachers were employed in the Ridgway schools. In 1885–86 a wing as large as the main building was erected, and in 1887 the pupils residing outside the borough were excluded. This necessitated the building of another school house on the G. G. Messenger lot, Mill street, which was com-

*Ridgway received $94 toward the old school-house, built in 1834, over which Barnutz presided in 1835; the Ridgway and Warren Turnpike Company received $10,000, a share in the annual distribution of $100,000 of the bank fund, together with moneys subscribed for other purposes. All this came from the $2,500,000 relief note issue.

pleted in October, 1887, and opened by W. H. Devereaux, principal, assisted by B. E. Wilcox and Maggie Reese. In 1888 Prof. Kline was principal, and in 1889 Prof. Devereaux was re-appointed. C. J. Swift was principal of the borough schools at this time with Misses Little, Kime, O'Connor, Ross and Thompson, assistants. In April, 1889, the largest class ever graduated at Ridgway, comprised Franklin Lesser, Amos Williams, Frank McFarlin, Henry Willard, John Flynn, Lynne Hamblen, Heber McDonnald, Maud Thompson, Josephine Scribner, Mary Mulqueen, Mina VanAken, May Noon, Alice Schirk, Mary Logan, Willa Webb, Viola Metts, Eva Irwin, Louie Little.

The school buildings are situated at the corner of South and Broad streets, and although built of wood are considered very good. The main part was erected in 1870 by Salyer Jackson, then of this place, built at a cost of $7,000. The first teachers in the building were L. D. Rockwell, now a physician at Union City, Penn., and Miss Addie P. Taylor, who still resides in Ridgway. After Dr. Rockwell came a Prof. Urnholtz as principal. In 1873 and 1874 George R. Dixon was principal, Misses Addie P. Taylor and B. E. Wilcox assistants. In 1874, Miss Garritt (now Mrs. E. T. Grant) also assisted. J. B. Johnson, J. D. Rishell, C. J. Swift, now county superintendent, and D. C. Murphy, the present principal, followed in succession. The staff of teachers comprises Miss Lizzie Thompson, Miss Maggie Flynn, Miss Maud Nutes, Miss Ada Munro and Mrs. Emma Lane. Mrs. Lane is a graduate of the Mansfield Normal School and has received special training in kindergarten work. She has taught successfully in Wilkesbarre and Galeton, where important positions were held.

The Ridgway Academy was presided over in 1850 by W. H. Neiver.... The convent schools of Ridgway are on Zion Hill, near the old Catholic church.

Societies.— Elk Lodge, No. 379, F. & A. M., was constituted under charter January 15, 1867, with the following-named members: G. A. Rathbun, H. A. Thomas, C. R. Earley, Byron F. Ely, D. D. Cook, Henry Souther, Hiram Carman, Isaac Horton, Jr., B. J. Jones, R. I. Robinson, J. L. Brown and W. A. Boyer. The past masters are named as follows: Henry H. Thomas, 1867–69; C. R. Earley, 1868; W. C. Healy, 1870; G. T. Wheeler, 1871; Isaac Horton, Jr., 1872; E. P. Dickinson, 1873; E. J. Miller, 1874; W. H. Schram, 1875; H. Warner, 1876; C. V. Gillis, 1877; W. W. Mattison, 1878; P. R. Smith, 1879; A. B. Wheeler, 1880; H. Carman, 1881; J. M. Schram, 1882; W. F. Mercer, 1883; Dr. Fullerton, 1884; F. C. Ely, 1885; D. D. Cook, 1886; A. B. C. Young, 1887–88, and George R. Dixon, 1889. The secretaries have been Hiram Carman, one year; J. P. Whitmore, three years; G. L. McCracken, two years; D. B. Day, half a year; W. C. Healy, two and one-half years; E. J. Miller, one year; G. R. Dixon, two years; W. C. Healy, two years; G. R. Dixon, two years; W. C. Healy, in 1887–89. The officers for 1890 are W. S. Horton, W. M.; W. D. Drysdale, S. W.; Delos Dolliver, J. W.; George R. Dixon, chaplain; B. F. Ely, treasurer (over twenty-one years); W. C. Healy, secretary.

Elk Chapter, No. 230, R. A. M., was chartered September 13, 1870, with C. R. Earley, H. P.; G. T. Wheeler, K.; C. V. Gillis, S.; D. D. Cook, T., and William C. Healy, secretary. The past high priests are named as follows: Dr. C. R. Earley, 1870; Gilman T. Wheeler, 1871 and 1877; C. V. Gillis, 1872; W. S. Service, 1873; Rufus Lucore, 1874; W. H. Schram, 1875–76; John W. Morgester, 1878; Nathaniel T. Cummings, 1879–81; Amos B. Wheeler, 1882; Eugene J. Miller, 1883–84; Jas. B. Wicks, 1885; Daniel D. Cook, 1886; Wilbur F. Mercer, 1887; John M. Schram, 1889. The chapter uses the Masonic hall meeting, but as an organization has no share in ownership.

J. H. Gardner

There are fifty-four members. The secretaries have been as follows: W. C. Healy, in 1870; George L. McCracken, 1871–74; Horace Warner, 1874–75; Eugene J. Miller, 1876; W. C. Healy, 1879–89. The officers for 1890 are Frank C. Ely, H. P.; J. D. Fullerton, king; T. H. Claffey, scribe; B. F. Ely, treasurer, and W. C. Healy, secretary.

Knapp Commandery, No. 40, was organized under dispensation March 29, 1871, with the following-named officers: C. R. Earley, E. C.; G. T. Wheeler, G.; C. V. Gillis, C. G.; W. C. Healy, recorder, and unofficial member, Samuel C. Hyde. The past commanders are C. R. Earley, 1871; G. T. Wheeler, 1872–73; C. V. Gillis, 1874; L. W. Gifford, 1875; Rufus Lucore, 1876; E. J. Miller, 1877–78; G. T. Wheeler, 1879–1881; Hiram Carman, 1882–86; Amos B. Wheeler, 1887; E. J. Miller, 1888; Frank C. Ely, 1889. The commandery, like the chapter, rents the Masonic hall. There are now forty-seven members, eleven of whom were admitted last year. The past secretaries are W. C. Healy, 1871–75; George R. Woodard, 1876–78, and William C. Healy, 1879–1889. There was no regular election from March, 1877, to March, 1879. The election in March, 1890, resulted in the choice of J. M. Schram, C.; W. S. Horton, G.; W. C. Healy, recorder, and B. F. Ely, treasurer. In 1868 a committee was appointed to procure a new hall, and in September of that year this body reported and was authorized to purchase lot and building of Albert Willis, on Depot street. This was carried out and a part of the Willis building forms a part of the present hall, to which additions have been made to accommodate the other Masonic bodies of the borough.

The Elk Hall Association was incorporated August 8, 1867, for the purpose of erecting one or more buildings at Ridgway. The members were Henry Souther, Charles R. Earley, B. F. Ely, D. D. Cook, Hiram Carman, R. P. Saltsman, J. R. Whitmore, G. A. Rathbun, G. L. McCracken, D. C. Oyster, W. C. Healy, G. F. Dickinson, B. A. Dill, W. S. Service, Henry H. Thomas, G. T. Wheeler, N. T. Cummings, A. Thompson, H. S. Belknap, Isaac Horton, Jr., R. J. Robinson, J. L. Brown, E. Kimm Scribner and Byron J. Jones. The lodge leased a room where Powell & Kime's store now is.

Ridgway Lodge, No. 969, I. O. O. F., was chartered February 28, and instituted March 11, 1880, by D. D. G. M. Robert Dick, with John Knorl, N. G.; M. D. Cohn, V. G.; Rev. C. A. Squier, secretary; N. M. Space, assistant secretary, and J. Colderbank, treasurer. Among the members admitted were W. H. Schram, I. W. Beckwith, L. Vankirk, J. A. Anderson, William Johnson, A. and George Fredenburgh, Thalius Wingfield, Joel Miller, J. A. Ross, F. A. Vanorsdall, C. H. Rhines, J. N. Rhines, F. Kiester, A. F. Kuhns, Sam Hildebrand, W. A. McChesney, Patrick Connor, Lewis A. Brendel, C. L. Chamberlin and H. H. Wensel. The past grands of this lodge since September, 1880, are named as follows: Marks D. Cohn, John Ross, L. A. Brendel, William Cuthbert, T. Wingfield, C. H. Rhines, John A. Anderson, W. C. McMillan, Reuben Mohney, Gus. Rhodes, M. D. Cohn, J. A. Gear, J. E. Logan, J. J. Hinkle, L. J. A. Lesser, A. Lindholm and James Davison. The past secretaries are Reuben Gross, J. W. Smith, John A. Anderson, 1881–83; William J. Cuthbert, 1883 to June, 1888, when L. J. A. Lesser was elected secretary. The present grand is R. I. McChesney. The present membership is about 55. In the fire of 1882 the hall in the Rhines building was destroyed, when the lodge lost all property except the secretary's desk and records. The insurance company paid $297 of this loss. Subsequently the lodge met in the Knights of Honor hall until their present quarters in the Ridgway Bank block were leased. The personal property is valued at $800. Only one death is recorded. The officers chosen in October, 1889, were W.

Johnson, N. G., and L. J. A. Lesser, secretary. In March, 1890, Henry E. Van Aken was elected presiding officer.

Albert W. Perrin Post, No. 370, G. A. R., was organized September 21, 1883, with D. F. Farrand (36th Wis. Inf.), commander; Reuben Mohney (78th P. V. I.), V. C.; DuBois Gorton (143d New York Regiment), J. V. C.; James Penfield (105th P. V. I.), Q. M.; O. T. Miner (11th Pa. R. I.), adjutant; W. L. Williams (62d P. V. I.), surgeon; M. E. Lesser (Pa. I. Co.), O. of D.; Philip Shirk (111th P. V. I.), O. of G.; J. C. Andrews (57th P. V. I.), chaplain. The soldier in whose honor the post was named, was a resident of Spring Creek township until the war. He died in Andersonville prison. The names of the other charter members of the post are Nathan Laugher (Pa. R.), A. Fulmer (10th Pa. Cav.), H. H. Wensel (148th Inf.), J. K. Moore (105th Inf.), J. A. Stroup (63d Inf.), William Tierney (62d Inf.), John Hamilton (2d W. Va. Inf.); J. H. Secor (56th N. Y.), J. Bear (127th Pa.), S. R. Milliven (18th N. J. Inf.), Lewis Mohney (78th Pa.), A. G. Travis (6th U. S. Cav.), Raymond Eastley (78th Pa.), Jonathan Mohney (21st V. R. C.), Thomas B. Johnson (1st V. R. C.), W. P. Henry (160th Pa.) and J. C. Malone (58th Pa.). The present membership is forty-eight. H. H. Wensel was commander in 1884, C. F. Yennie in 1885, Philip Shirk in 1886, J. M. Grosh (89th Ill.) in 1887–88, and R. A. Park in 1889. James Woodward served as adjutant in 1884, W. M. Elliott in 1885, R. A. Park in 1886–88 and W. S. Ross (5th Pa. H. A.) in 1889. The officers for 1890 are P. A. Mead, commander; R. I. Robinson, S. V. C.; W. S. Ross, J. V. C.; T. B. Johnson, O. of G.; J. A. Myres, O. of D.; J. H. Secor, Q. M., J. N. Brown, surgeon; Philip Schirk, chaplain.

W. S. Ross Camp, No. 222, Sons of Veterans, was chartered October 13, 1888, with L. T. Park, G. H. and Charles Secor, A. S. Grosh, R. E., P. C. and S. E. Ross, P. R. Mercer. A. K. Houghtaling, A. J. Lewis, E. H. McCurdy, P. D. Walsh, F. A. Walshe, H. Lentz, J. M. Kennedy and Jerome Gordon.

The names of soldiers buried in the cemeteries of Ridgway prior to May 30, 1887, are Elisha DeGroat, Company F, 58th Pennsylvania Regiment, who died in 1880, in St. Leo's Cemetery; William Stephenson, Company D, 100th Pennsylvania Regiment, who died in 1868; Willis Taylor, Company B, 149th Pennsylvania Regiment, who died in 1883; N. P. Lent, Company F, 56th New York Regiment, who died in 1881; A. D. Laymon, Company H, 143d New York Regiment, who died in 1886. Interred in Pine Grove Cemetery: Thomas J. Malin, Company K, 111th Pennsylvania Regiment, who died in 1866; E. K. Scribner, Company G, 42d Pennsylvania Regiment, who died in 1869; Eli Rolle, Company I, 105th Pennsylvania Regiment, who died in 1883, and Ephriam Shall, and also White, whose military records are unknown, in Ridgway Cemetery.

Ridgway Council, R. A. M., was presided over, in 1889, by Regent C. F. Burleigh, the other officers being as follows: W. H. Baker, C. F. Yennie, D. C. Murphy, Robert Morrison, William Earl, D. C. Oyster, E. H. McCurdy, M. D. Cohen, J. E. Logan, G. F. Rohde. The trustees are J. T. Waid, W. H. Baker and Thalius Wingfield. The past regents are J. T. Waid and D. C. Murphy. C. F. Burleigh is regent and William Morrison, secretary (1890).

The P. O. S. of A. was organized in November, 1888, with the following-named members: B. R. Kline, D. C. Murphy, W. G. Kline, F. H. Ely, John G. Whitmore, C. F. Hartley, B. E. Taylor, Joe Messenger, F. O. Tinthoff, E. A. Sowers, Clyde Kime, Ralph Ritter, H. Schindler, W. S. Pittman, Ed Kime, F. Baker, Harry Hyde, A. K. Houghtaling, P. R. Mercer, W. A. Locke, C. H. Taylor, E. H. McCurdy, S. Murphy. The names of past presidents are

John G. Whitmore, F. H. Ely and D. C. Murphy. W. A. Fleming is secretary. The present number of members is fifty-four, and the value of property $150. F. H. Ely is now president.

Knights of Labor Lodge, No. 9993, was chartered January 27, 1887.

Ridgway Tent, No. 75, K. O. T. M., was chartered September 13, 1888, with W. C. McNutt, D. Cunningham, G. L. French, P. Schirk, J. B. Nicklin, S. T. Scott, W. L. Williams, C. F. Geary, John Fraser, Paul Johnson, Andrew Johnson and John P. Johnson, officers in the order of rank.

Laurel Green Division, No. 455, Sons of Temperance, was organized at Ridgway in January, 1854, with Caleb Dill, T. O. Hutchinson, H. A. Pattison, F. J. Dill, Harvey Henry, Henry Souther, R. Maginnis, Charles Robinson, Jerome Powell and James L. Gillis, officials in order of rank.

Ridgway Lodge, No. 256, I. O. G. T., was reorganized in May, 1877, with twenty-five charter members, and the officers named as follows: J. O. W. Bailey, Mrs. C. E. Holaday, Dr. James D. Fullerton, O. S. Davis, Docia Rhines, James E. Pugh, G. W. Gardner, Clara Brooks, Daniel Irwin, Ada Young, Ella Wade, Mrs. T. S. Hartley, Mrs. Fannie F. Olmsted, C. E. Holaday and Dr. T. S. Hartley, and trustees: S. A. Olmsted, C. D. Osterhout, Dr. T. S. Hartley.

The Ridgway Temperance Society was organized December 16, 1881, with C. D. Osterhout, president; Horace Little, D. R. Kline, Ben Stewart, W. S. Hamblen, A. H. Head, G. F. Dickinson and George Gulnack, vice-presidents; Will Dickinson, secretary; F. C. Ely, treasurer; C. E. Holaday, Jacob McCauley, R. V. Kime, S. A. Olmsted, H. Gorton, S. H. Langley and C. Luther, directors.

Ridgway Council of Royal Templars of Temperance was organized January 18, 1884, by M. E. Peck, of Corry. The object of this organization is the promotion of temperance work, which is assisted by the beneficiary aid which members enjoy. The following-named officers were elected: C. J. Swift, D. Rishell, Rev. A. L. Goodrich, Miss H. Goodrich, Miss May Little, Miss A. E. McKee, Mr. L. C. Dingman, Mr. P. G. Wooster, Miss Alice DeHaas and Dr. C. L. Kellogg; physician, Dr. J. T. Waid; trustees, C. E. Holaday (three years), Dr. C. L. Kellogg (two years), C. J. Swift (one year).

St. Leo's Branch, No. 61, C. M. B. A., was chartered May 29, 1889, with the following-named members: Rev. M. Meagher, chaplain; John Flynn, president; Hugh McGeehin, vice-president; T. B. Gillooly, second vice-president; Albert Weis, recorder; Robert Powers, assistant; Thomas Lehan, F. S.; James S. Maginnis, treasurer; John Dwyer, marshal; P. Ryan, guard; A. M. McClain, D. R. McDonald, John Nagle, John Lahhive and Cornelius Hogan, trustees.

The W. C. T. U. was organized November 28, 1881, with the following-named members: Mrs. J. C. Houk, Mrs. H. Little, Miss Anna McKee, Mrs. S. R. Chapin, Mrs. D. C. Oyster, Mrs. W. S. Hamblen, Mrs. G. G. Messenger, Mrs. W. H. Osterhout, Mrs. C. E. Holaday, Mrs. D. S. Luther, Mrs. George Garritt, Mrs. Fred Dickinson and others. Mrs. G. G. Messenger is president. The names of secretaries in the order of holding office are Miss Anna McKee, Mrs. N. T. Arnold and Mrs. Annie E. Irwin. The present number of members is thirty.

The Elk County Bible Society was organized February 25, 1887, with J. H. Beadle, C. D. Osterhout, N. T. Arnold and Rev. T. S. Negley, officials.

The Ridgway Silver Cornet Band was organized in March, 1872, with Fred Schoening, president; T. S. Hartley, vice-president; E. J. Miller, secretary, and D. B. Day, treasurer.

The Mill Creek Rod and Gun Club was organized in August, 1888, with C. H. McCauley, E. J. Grant, O. B. Grant, Irving Schultz, G. B. Horton and Norman Schultz, members.

CHAPTER XVI.

MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP—SPRING CREEK TOWNSHIP.

MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP——TOPOGRAPHY—FIRST SETTLEMENT—MILLS—POPULATION—ELECTION.
SPRING CREEK TOWNSHIP——GENERAL CONFORMATION—POPULATION—ELECTIONS, ETC.—SOME FIRST THINGS—VILLAGES—MISCELLANEOUS.

MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP, which juts into Forest county, is bounded south by the Clarion river. Into this river flows the creek after which the township is named, the east branches of which spread out north and east to the Spring creek divide, and form a confluence with the main stream at a point north by west of Millstone village. Topographically the country is similar to Spring Creek township, but the plateaus are larger and the streams much less numerous. Here, after the forest strippers began regular lumbering, the woodman's ax was heard on every side, and within a few years the pine and hemlock clothing of the flat hills was carried down the Clarion to the great mills, leaving the traveler of 1878 to behold as rugged a country as might be seen in Scotland. The supposed existence of coal and gas here gave some hope for the future, but no one credited Millstone with even the pretension of being ever an agricultural valley. Years have brought with them improvement, and the township of to-day, although robbed of its forests, gives promise of taking an important place among the divisions of Elk county.

The first settlement dates back to 1826, when John Wynkoop located at the mouth of the creek bearing his name. In 1832 the first school was opened at Millstone village by Miss Graham; in 1834 the first school-house was built by the directors elected that year; in 1835 a second house, and the third house in 1847. Since that time school affairs have interested the people.

The Millstone mills, near the mouth of the creek of that name, have been operated by the Moore Brothers for many years. In 1884-85 the water-power was changed for steam-power, and its capacity increased to 70,000 feet per day. . . . Raught's mills are also in the township of Millstone, on the Clarion river, seven miles from Arroyo. . . . The Crispin, Darragh & Moore shingle mills, two miles north of the mouth of Millstone creek, were burned in 1876.

The population in 1880 was 209. In 1888 the voters were represented by 39 Democrats, 23 Republicans and 1 Prohibitionist, a total of 63, representing about 315 inhabitants.

The Millstone elections of February, 1890, resulted in the choice of the following-named officers: Adam Zimmerman, justice; H. Cutzs, treasurer; G. D. Donahy, collector; J. W. Lawton, clerk; J. W. Cutzs, assessor; C. T.

Painter, constable; John Wilson and W. P. Painter, auditors; W. B. McCormick, Peter Heffron and Samuel Witherow, school directors; W. K. Moore and H. Aharah, supervisors.

SPRING CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Spring Creek township is named after the native creek, which enters the Clarion river at a point about one mile west of Irvin's mills. The main river enters the township about eight miles below Ridgway, flows west through a tortuous channel to Spring Creek village, where it turns southwest to form the extreme southwest line of the county (elevation 1,250 feet), as the dividing line between Millstone township and Jefferson county. A little stream, flowing north through the extreme southeast corner, enters the river just west of the east line. This stream is called Little Toby branch. In the southwest corner is Maxwell's run, Laurel run and a hundred rivulets run into the streams named from the various summits. Near Lake City one of the largest plateaus in the county exists, and there, also, is the divide of the southwest part of this township. The northern divide is near the north line, between Bear creek and one of the sources of Spring creek.

As early as 1852–53 coal deposits were developed near Spring Creek village, at Laurel Run forks in 1871, and at Irwin's Mills in 1877. So well was the coal established in 1873, that it was proposed to build a narrow-gauge road eighteen miles from this point to Sheffield.

The population in 1880 was 467. In 1888 there were 4 Prohibition, 120 Republican and 119 Democratic votes cast, or a total of 243, representing 1,215 inhabitants. The February election of 1846 in Spring Creek township resulted in the choice of Job P. Payne and Thomas Lynn for justices; Rufus Gallatin, constable; Ephraim Shaul and Thomas Beatty, supervisors; J. P. Payne, James Crow and George Rhines, school directors; John L. Givens, with Crow and Rhines, auditors; J. P. Payne, clerk; Jonathan Beatty, assessor; T. Lynn and W. M. Redline, overseers of the poor; James Crow, judge, with Thomas Irwin and George Rhines, inspectors of election. D. H. Damon and John Kenning were elected justices in 1849; Silas Blake and O. B. Thing, in 1850. The elections of February, 1890, show 172 votes for A. Webster and 53 for O. T. Minor, candidates for justice of the peace; C. E. McCrea was chosen school director; John Trimper and T. Jefferson, supervisors; E. C. Barrett, treasurer; John Hamilton, overseer of the poor; R. Mohney, collector; E. M. Rodgers, clerk, and P. R. Smith, auditor. In East Spring Creek, N. G. McClosky received 85 votes and A. Webster 82, for justice of the peace.

The first assessment of Spring Creek township was made in 1846. Among the industries taxed were the saw-mills of William Armstrong, George Ryan, George Dull, and the saw- and grist-mills of Payne & Watterson. The other resident taxpayers were James Crow, Squire T. Carr, Henry Dull, William Evans, Jonathan Beatty, John Grant, John Given, Thomas Irwin, Robert Jewett, Thomas Lynde, Eben Lee, John Lukins, William Payne, W. Redline, Ephraim and Andrew Shaul, Rufus Gallatin, Silas Blake, Zach Double, Isaac Nichols, Orville Thing, Dan Wolford, Francis Mayberry and Peter Connor. The last named operated a shingle machine.

In Spring Creek township in 1850 were fifteen dwellings, fifteen families, ninety-one inhabitants, four farms and three industries.

The first settlements were made by Philip Clover and Sowers in 1831–32. The first school-house was built in 1840, at the mouth of Spring creek, and opened by the very primitive John Knox, Miss Crow and Horace Warner following successively. In 1846 Miss Clements opened a subscription school at George

Rhines' house on Maxwell run. In 1852 the directors authorized the building of a house at Arroyo; but this was not erected, and Miss Thom was compelled to teach over the ox-shoeing establishment of Thomas Irwin. In 1856 a school house was erected between Arroyo and Spring Creek, at a cost of $338, $115 of which were subscribed on condition that the building could be used for religious and other meetings.

Arroyo, in the township of Spring Creek, on the river Clarion, and ten miles from Ridgway, of which Thomas Irwin was the founder, is a lumber town. Arroyo post-office was removed from Irwin's in April, 1880, to Beech Bottom, and E. W. Rogers was appointed postmaster. The Arroyo Bridge Company was incorporated in April, 1883, with F. Shaffner, E. M. Rogers, C. H. Smith, James B. Wickes and Charles Millen, directors. The object was to bridge the Clarion at Arroyo.

Carman is a comparatively modern settlement. Here is the hospitable Carman House of Mr. Casey. Early in 1890 a society of the Protestant Episcopal Church was organized at this point. A large Catholic congregation assembles here at stated times to worship. Hiram Carman moved into this township in 1858, and for thirty-two years has been prominent in the industrial, political and social life of the township.

The Clarion River & Spring Creek Oil Company signed articles of agreement in March, 1865, with F. F. Bernadin, Gouverneur Emerson, James S. Bewley, Gustave English and Andrew K. Hay, stockholders. The object was to develop coal and oil lands in Forest and Elk counties. This company drilled one well in Spring Creek township. In August, 1889, indications that the territory in the vicinity of the Grant mill on the Clarion river would be fully tested for oil and gas were manifest, as preparations were made for drilling a number of wells. Those familiar with this territory, and in a position to know, express it as their positive belief that it will ultimately prove a great oil-producing center, and as soon as the Standard company, who now own or control by lease most of the land and have invested large sums of money in that section are ready, the new field will be opened up. Some of the best gas wells in the world are already found there, and in the neighborhood oil wells of some little moment have already been discovered. Millstone and Spring Creek will soon boom as an oil center. A venture of the Standard Oil Company is now being made on one of the Powell lots.

In the pages of the assessment roll for 1889 the following industries appear: Portland Lumber Company, 4,990 acres in Spring Creek township, of which 900 were stripped, with saw-mills; Horton, Crary & Co., 7,046 acres unseated, 184 acres seated, with tannery, storehouses, etc.; G. W. Rhines' saw-mill; Hall & Gardner's saw-mill; Empire Lumber Company's saw-mill and 1,600 acres; J. L. Ellis' saw-mill, and Craig, Henderson & Co.'s shingle-mill.

CHAPTER XVII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES — RIDGWAY TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF RIDGWAY.

N. T. ARNOLD, attorney at law, Ridgway, son of W. W. and Margaret Ann Arnold, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., in 1857. In 1858 he was taken by his father to Potter county, Penn., where he was reared and educated in the lower branches. Being desirous of obtaining an education, and his father being in limited circumstances, he taught school to obtain the money to defray his expenses at a higher school, and finally graduated from the normal school at Lock Haven in 1879. He had determined to make law his profession, and accordingly began his studies with D. C. Larrabee, of Coudersport, in 1881, and in 1884 was admitted to the bar. He began the practice at Ridgway, being associated with Dyson Rishell, and later, with W. W. Barbour, formed the present firm of Arnold & Barbour. Mr. Arnold takes great interest in his professional practice, and is also devoted to scientific studies, taking an especial interest in the study of astronomy. He is a Republican in politics, though not an active politician. He married Hannah Thompson, a daughter of Robinson and Cynthia J. Thompson, of Cedar Springs, Clinton Co., Penn., August 24, 1881, and they have two children: Laura (born in 1883) and Paul (born in 1889). Mr. and Mrs. Arnold are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are among the prominent young people of Ridgway.

WILLIAM W. BARBOUR, attorney at law, Ridgway, was born in Indiana county, Penn., March 20, 1863, a son of William and Elizabeth (Lee) Barbour, of Westmoreland and Lycoming counties, respectively. Mr. Barbour received an academic education in his native county, graduating from the State Normal School in 1883. He then came to Elk county and accepted the position of principal of the high school of Wilcox, which he filled for one year, during which time he was elected professor of mathematics in the Indiana State Normal School, at Indiana, Penn. After enjoying that position one year, he resigned to enter the law office of Rishell & Arnold, of Ridgway, with whom he read law. He was admitted to the bar in 1886, and immediately formed a partnership with Mr. Arnold, remaining in Ridgway until September, 1888, when they purchased the law business of W. W. Ames, of St. Mary's, of which branch Mr. Barbour had charge till his removal to Ridgway, where he now resides. He takes an active part in Republican politics, and was the candidate of that party for district attorney in 1888. In that year he married Helen, daughter of Hon. Horace Little, of Ridgway. Mr. and Mrs. Barbour are members of the Ridgway Presbyterian Church.

J. S. BARDWELL, M. D., Ridgway, was born in Warren county, Penn., February 17, 1834. In his childhood his parents moved to Yates county, N. Y., and later returned to Warren county, Penn., where he was educated and began the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. Richard C. Bardwell. He began his practice in Warren in 1857, but in 1863 removed to Ridgway, where he has since resided. After pursuing a regular practice several years, he at-

tended the Vitipathic Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1883. In his practice he makes use of electricity and magnetic appliances and the application of hot-air vapor baths, and is pre-eminently successful in the treatment of spinal, heart, rheumatic and asthmatic troubles. In addition to his profession he devotes considerable attention to agriculture and also has a fine dairy. From trees on his land was taken the first bark used for tanning purposes in Ridgway. Dr. Bardwell married, December 22, 1855, Edna C. Seeley, who died October 20, 1883, leaving three children: Addie R. Bardwell, Clarice E. Bardwell and Stoddard William Bardwell. His present wife was Susan Cathbert, whom he married, January 7, 1885.

I. D. BELL, cashier of the Ridgway Bank, was born in Warsaw, Jefferson Co., Penn., in 1862, a son of John and Eleanor Bell. He received a good business education, completing it at the Williamsport Commercial College, Williamsport, Penn., where he graduated in the spring of 1883. He was then employed in the general store of John Cuneo, at Brockport, four months, when he was employed as book-keeper in the Ridgway Bank, which position he filled acceptably until December, 1889, when he was elected cashier. He is a good business man, and in addition to attending to his duties in the bank, has been identified with J. H. McEwen & Co., machinists of Ridgway, Penn., since May, 1887, and is also secretary of the New Era Gas Company of the same place. Mr. Bell was married, in 1884, to Miss Ada E. Thompson, daughter of Peter Thompson, of Brandy Camp, Elk county, and they have one child, Cliff Ronald. In politics Mr. Bell is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the First Congregational Church.

P. F. BOGERT, general merchant, Johnsonburg, Quay P.O., was born in Sullivan county, N. Y., December 31, 1844. His parents, Peter J. and Rebecca (Fonda) Bogert, were natives of Fulton county, N. Y., and farmers by occupation. Mr. Bogert was reared in Sullivan county, N. Y., and received but an ordinary education. At the age of twenty-five he engaged in the hotel business at Jeffersonville, Sullivan county, and in 1880 came to Ridgway, Elk Co., Penn., and established the Bogert House, which he conducted for five years. He then took a trip to San Francisco, Cal., and afterward located at Sheffield, Warren Co., Penn. He established his present business in February, 1888, under the firm name of Bogert & McGeehin. In 1870 he married Miss Hannah M., daughter of Peter R. Wood, of Ulster county, N. Y. Mr. Bogert is a member of Sheffield Lodge, No. 969, I. O. O. F., and the Knights of Pythias.

L. A. BRENDELL, groceries and provisions, Ridgway, is a native of Philadelphia, Penn., born in 1851, son of Ludwig and Barbara Brendell, who came to America from Germany in 1850. In his childhood his parents moved to Lock Haven, where he grew to manhood and completed his school days. After reaching his majority, January 22, 1872, he came to Ridgway, opened a grocery and bakery, and here he has built up a good trade. He keeps a full line of staple and fancy groceries, and fresh bakery goods, confectionery, etc. He is also the owner of a fine farm, and keeps constantly on hand fresh dairy goods, butter, cheese, etc. November 19, 1874, Mr. Brendell married Miss Jennie Cuthbert, daughter of A. G. and Ann Cuthbert, who came from Canada, and are of Scotch descent. Mr. Brendell is a Republican in politics, and has served five years as overseer of the poor, his term expiring in the spring of 1889. He is a member of the Ridgway Lodge, No. 969, I. O. O. F. Mrs. Brendell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

N. M. BROCKWAY, lumberman, P. O. Oyster, Jefferson county, Penn., was born in Keystone, Perry Co., Penn., January 25, 1829, the second in a

family of ten children born to Chauncey and Rhoda (Nichols) Brockway, natives of New York State, who came to Elk county in 1817 and located in Jay township, where they remained until 1820, when they moved to Brandy Camp, Penn., and in 1828 settled in Keystone, where the father built a large mill, and was extensively engaged in lumbering. N. M. Brockway received a practical business education, and has always been prominently identified with the lumber interests of Elk county. He is one of the leading lumbermen, and is regarded, socially, as a promoter of all good causes in the township. He married, October 14, 1848, Miss Catherine, a daughter of David and Betsy (Kriger) Taylor, of Elk county.

A. H. BUCKLAND, merchant miller, Ridgway, is a native of England, born September 15, 1839, and is a son of James and Jane (Gilley) Buckland, also natives of England. His parents dying when he was very young, the subject of our sketch, when four years old, came to the United States to live with an uncle in Camillus, Onondaga Co., N. Y. Here he spent his boyhood days, attending the common schools of the neighborhood, which early education he supplemented by attending night schools in Rochester, N. Y. At the age of eleven years he engaged as clerk in a store in Jordan, N. Y., remaining there but a short time, and then entered a paper-mill at Marcellus Falls, N. Y., in order to learn the trade of paper-making; but this he soon abandoned to enter a grist-mill in the same place, and here he learned the milling trade. Mr. Buckland has spent all his time since 1858 in the milling business, chiefly in St. Louis, Mo., and other large cities of the West, where he has remodeled and built several large flour-mills. In 1880 he left St. Louis for Olean, N. Y., in which place he built the large roller flouring-mills, now owned by the Acme Milling Company, the original proprietors being Chesbrough & Buckland. In 1883 he came to Ridgway, where he has erected a fine mill, and is doing a large business. Mr. Buckland was married, June 26, 1868, to Miss Mary B. Ray, daughter of William and Margaret (Rowan) Ray, of Sparta, Ill. He has always been a strong temperance man, and now, at fifty, has never tasted beer or liquor of any kind. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and a Republican in politics.

JACOB BUTTERFUSS, harness-maker, Ridgway, a son of Christopher and Catherine (Baker) Butterfuss, natives of Germany, was born in Germany, September 6, 1844. He received his education in his native country, and when twelve years of age, he entered a harness shop as an apprentice, where he served two and one-half years. In 1865 he entered the German army, and served three years. In 1868 he came to America, and in 1873, located in Ridgway, where he established his present business. He married, August 4, 1874, Miss Louisa Meffert, of Wilcox, Penn., and they are the parents of two children, Emma J. and Christopher. Mr. Butterfuss is a member of Ridgway Lodge, No. 379, F. & A. M., also of K. of H., No. 1644.

ROBERT I. CAMPBELL, merchant, Ridgway, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1842, a son of Thomas and Rebecca Campbell, natives of Ireland, who came from County Armagh, in 1840, to the United States, and were here married and located in Philadelphia. In 1850 they moved to Highland township, Elk county, where they both died in 1876. They had a family of seven children: Robert I., James W., Thomas, John, Mary, William and Alexander. Robert I. Campbell began business life as a lumberman, and, being an industrious, economical young man, accumulated considerable money, and in 1872 moved to Ridgway and embarked in the general mercantile business, and is now one of the leading merchants of the borough, his genial, accommodating manner and fair dealing having gained for him a good patronage. He is a

Democrat in his political affiliations, and in 1871 was elected a member of the board of county commissioners and served one term. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Elk Lodge, No. 379; Elk Chapter, No. 240; Orient Council; Knapp Commandery, No. 40, and Bloomsburg Consistory, thirty-second degree.

HIRAM CARMAN, one of the leading lumber manufacturers of Elk county, and whose post-office address is Carman (the town of that name being named in his honor), is a native of Grove, a beautiful rural town in the county of Allegany, N. Y. He is a son of Edmund and Lois (Bailey) Carman, worthy farming people of that county, and prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the father, a native of Cayuga county, N. Y., and the mother of Vermont. The subject of the present writing was reared and educated in Allegany and Livingston counties, N. Y., and in 1854 he came to Elk county, locating at Wilcox, where for several years he was engaged in the lumber business. In 1858 he moved to Spring Creek township, and has since been engaged in manufacturing lumber, being a member of the firm of W. H. Hyde & Co., and also of the Portland Lumber Company. In 1856 Mr. Carman married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Ira Westcott, of Onondaga county, N. Y., and they have seven children: Lucy, Flora, H. Alonzo (married to Miss Alice Rumbough, of Clarion county, who bore him one child, Roland), Carrie, Ira Edmund, W. W. and Harry. Mr. Carman is an influential and active member of the Republican party, and served with marked ability as county commissioner six years, from 1881 to 1887. He is a member of Elk Lodge, No. 379, F. & A. M., and Knapp Commandery, No. 40, K. T. He and his family are members of the Episcopal Church.

BURR E. CARTWRIGHT. Although a resident of little more than a decade in that portion of the State of Pennsylvania, of which this work chiefly treats, the gentleman, whose name heads this biographical record, has attained to a pre-eminence second to none among the business men (particularly in the lumbering industry) of this region; and this enviable position is not the issue of fortuitous circumstances, but the result of a life of close business application, piloted by an active mind largely endowed with nature's best and most useful faculties.

Burr E. Cartwright is a native of Buffalo, N. Y., born October 26, 1850, a son of Edward and Elmira (Hotchkiss) Cartwright, residents of near Buffalo, former a native of Wales, and latter of Connecticut. The subject of our sketch attended the common schools until fifteen years of age, at which time he entered the Hethcote school, where he remained until his nineteenth year. The first commercial experience of Mr. Cartwright was in the lumber business in Buffalo, when, in 1879, he removed to Ridgway, Elk Co., Penn., as purchasing agent, in the lumber trade, for the firm of Scatchard & Son, in whose employ he remained until 1881. In that year he and W. W. Mattison formed a partnership in the lumber business, which organization resolved itself, in 1883, into the Ridgway Lumber Company, the several members thereof being Burr E. Cartwright, D. C. Oyster, Alfred Short and W. W. Mattison. In the fall of 1885 Mr. Mattison retired from the firm, W. H. Horton taking his place. In the following year Mr. Cartwright and Mr. Horton withdrew from the Ridgway Lumber Company, and entered into a co-partnership in contracting with the Northwestern Mining & Exchange Company, to cut the lumber and peel the bark on 8,000 acres. In 1888 Mr. Cartwright purchased Mr. Horton's interest in this enterprise, keeping, however, intact the former contract, made under the firm name of Horton & Cartwright. In order to fulfill this contract, Mr. Cartwright has in operation three saw-mills, having a capacity of 200,000

feet per day. He also operates a shingle and planing-mill at Horton City, a place located near the Mead Run school-house, and in the carrying on of the enormous business, 500 men are constantly employed. He has, in all, seventeen miles of standard-gauge railroad in operation, equipped with five locomotives and fifty logging cars. In the spring of 1889, Mr. Cartwright completed a contract with the Northwestern Mining & Exchange Company, for the building of one hundred dwellings at Mead Run. He owns and carries on two general stores, doing an aggregate business of $15,000 per month—one store being located at Horton City for the convenience of his own men, the other, an outside enterprise, being at Mead Run. The Horton City saw-mills are, perhaps, the best equipped mills in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, being provided with circular and gang saws; lath mills are attached, with the latest improved labor-saving appliances, the whole being lighted by electricity. The daily shipments of bark and lumber from the several stations along Mr. Cartwright's line, amount to twenty-five cars. Thus, in his management of his gigantic lumber and bark interests and contracts, together with the necessary saw-mills, adjuncts and appointments; in the conducting of his mammoth stores, and the directing of his army of employes, it may be said of Mr. Burr E. Cartwright, that he stands in the front rank among the lumbermen of Pennsylvania, and, perhaps, of the entire Union.

In addition to the above-mentioned enterprises, Mr. Cartwright has, since the writing of this sketch, organized the Brock Coal Company (capital $50,000), of which he is president. It is their intention to fully equip these mines (which are located at Brockwayville, Jefferson Co., Penn.) with electrical mining machinery, and they expect to have a daily output of 1,000 tons. They will commence shipping coal about May 1, 1890.

In 1874 Mr. Cartwright was married to Miss Sophia Rouse, of Gaines, Mich., who survived her wedding but ten months, and one son was born to them, Morgan Rouse, now attending Deveaux College, Suspension Bridge, N. Y. In 1877 Mr. Cartwright took for his second wife Miss Alice Jane Higham, who has borne him one daughter: Orrel Higham. Mrs. Cartwright attends the Congregational Church. Mr. Cartwright, who is one of the most active workers in the Republican party, served three years as chairman of the Republican county committee; in the fall of 1888 he was named as the choice of Elk county for congress, and at the congressional conference held at Du Bois he was tendered the nomination, but owing to his vast business engagements, the constituency had, reluctantly, to accept his refusal. He is a member of the F. & A. M., Elk Lodge, No. 379; of Elk Chapter, No. 230, R. A. M.; of Knapp Commandery, No. 40, K. T., and of Bloomsburg Consistory.

E. F. CUMMINGS, station agent for the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad at Johnsonburg, was born in New Bethlehem, Penn., January 17, 1858, the only son of S. M. and Mary A. (Space) Cummings, natives of Pennsylvania. He was educated in his native town, and when twelve years of age was employed in a store as clerk. When he was eighteen years of age he became station agent for the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and in 1881 went to Ceres, Penn., where he had charge of an office for the Bradford, Eldred & Cuba Railroad. In 1866 Mr. Cummings came to Johnsonburg, where he is station agent for the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company. He married, December 17, 1884, Miss Mary, daughter of L. T. and R. C. T. (Fuller) Moore, early settlers in Cameron county, and they are the parents of one child, Eleanor.

D. B. DAY, M. D., Ridgway, was born at Union, Broome Co., N. Y., March 16, 1847, and is a son of Augustus and Judith C. (Otto) Day, the former a native of Broome county, N. Y., and the latter of McKean county, Penn. In

his boyhood his parents moved to McKean county, Penn., where he completed his literary education, and began the study of medicine with Dr. Clark, of Brockwayville, in 1874. He later attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated in 1877. Dr. Day first located at Kane, but in the fall of 1877 he moved to Ridgway, where he now has a good practice. In the course of his medical experience, he has prepared several formulas, which he is placing before the public in a more extensive way than could be done in a local practice, and these are already giving him a wide reputation. He purchased the property known as the "Hyde House," which he has fitted up as a comfortable resort for invalids, and in the building adjoining is his drug store and laboratory. He has been very successful in his practice, and is well known throughout this part of the State. The Doctor married, in 1872, Miss Lucy A. Schram, daughter of W. H. Schram, of Ridgway, and they have two children—Edith and Grace. In politics Dr. Day is a Democrat.

WILLIAM L. DEVINE, Rolfe, superintendent for Henry, Bayard & Co., lumbermen, was born in the town of Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y., September 24, 1852, and is a son of George and Catherine (Travis) Devine, both natives of the county named above. His father was a millwright by trade, but principally followed farming as a vocation. The subject of these lines is also a millwright by trade. In 1869 he moved to Williamsport, Penn., remained there several years, and in 1882 came to Rolfe, where he has ever since held his present position. In October, 1876, Mr. Devine married Miss Alfaretta M., only daughter of William D. Myers, of Lebanon Lake, Sullivan Co., N. Y., and to this union have been born children as follows: Maggie Louise (born at Gilman's Depot, Sullivan Co., N. Y., January 16, 1878), Maud J. (born April 30, 1880, at the same place, where, at the time, Mr. Devine was superintendent of mills for the late W. W. Gilman, then of No. 10 Ferry street, New York City) and Clara J. (born in Rolfe, Penn., November 6, 1885). Mr. and Mrs. Devine also adopted, in their early marriage days, a little girl, Mamie E. Fahrenkrug, now a young lady and still a member of the family. Mr. Devine is a member of Ridgway Lodge, No. 369, F. & A. M., and also of the lodge of the I. O. O. F. at Ridgway. He belongs to no church, although he liberally contributes toward the spread of the gospel and the support of the church generally, as is evidenced by the bell that hangs in the belfry of the Methodist Episcopal Church edifice at Rolfe, which was placed there through his generosity; the beautiful new school building, comprising four rooms, was also erected within the past year, through his untiring zeal and energy, at a cost of $2,500. This school at present is taught by three instructors, viz.: W. F. McCloskey, of Caledonia, Penn., principal; Miss Kate O'Conner, of Ridgway, in the intermediate department, and Miss Mame Schoening, also of Ridgway, in the primary department. These departments make use, at present, of three rooms, but, as they are now over-crowded with pupils, the fourth room will be called into requisition within a year. In politics Mr. Devine is a Republican; he has served as school director of Ridgway township, and since 1884 has been postmaster at Rolfe. Mrs. Devine and children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE DICKINSON (deceased) was a son of Charles Frederick and (Abigail) Dickinson, and was born November 24, 1807, in Goshen, Litchfield Co., Conn., where he was reared and educated until he was twelve years of age, after which time he resided in Ontario, Cattaraugus and Allegany counties, N. Y., until his coming to Ridgway in 1834. Here he engaged in the lumbering and mercantile businesses, in which he was eminently successful, and resided here continuously until the day of his death. In 1838 he was

united in marriage to Miss A. E. Goff, with whom he had five children, all boys, three of whom are living. After twenty-one years of wedded happiness, his wife died in 1859, and for eight years he bore the burdens of life alone, when he married Esther Jane Thayer, daughter of David Thayer. George Dickinson was in many respects a remarkable man. Though never robust, physically, he was an untiring worker, and accomplished more in his long and active life than many who were blessed with a much stronger physical organization. Mentally, however, he was strong and vigorous. His mind was of a judicial cast, and if he had been trained in the law, would have made an able judge. He was quick to perceive and prompt to act, and when his judgment was once formed, it was practically unchangeable. He had a high sense of honor, and in the various walks of life was ever zealous in the advocacy of the right and the condemnation of the wrong. His integrity was unsullied, and he leaves behind him a reputation that is a priceless legacy to those who bear his name. He was a life-long and consistent Democrat, and so conspicuous was his ability and so excellent his judgment, that he was frequently called upon by his fellow-citizens to accept positions of public trust, including those of school director, county commissioner and associate judge, in each and all of which he reflected credit alike upon himself and his constituency. He was emphatically a lover of his country and her institutions, and always took a lively interest in public affairs. In short, he was a good man and a useful citizen, and his death creates a vacuum in the community that will not soon be filled. He died, after suffering from pneumonia for twenty-six days, and his remains were followed to the tomb by a large concourse of mourning friends and relatives.

G. F. DICKINSON, lumberman, Ridgway, and the senior partner of the firm of Dickinson Brothers, was born in Ridgway, June 14, 1840, and was there reared and educated. After the finishing of his education, he employed himself in farming and lumbering, afterward associating himself with a brother in the latter business. November 25, 1869, he married Miss Elizabeth Callahan, daughter of Jeremiah and Margurite Callahan, and is now the father of three sons: George, born September 12, 1871; Charles Frederick, born April 17, 1875, and Daniel S., born December 25, 1883. Mr. Dickinson is a member of Elk Lodge, No. 379, F. & A. M., and Knapp Commandery, No. 40. His politics are Democratic.

GEORGE R. DIXON, attorney at law, Ridgway, was born in the town of Neversink, Sullivan Co., N. Y., July 23, 1848, and is a son of Henry and Catherine Dixon, natives of the county of Dutchess, State of New York. His parents dying when he was thirteen years of age, young Dixon found a home with Dr. J. L. Lamoree, of Grahamsville, N. Y., with whom he resided, working for board and clothes, and attending the village school until about eighteen years of age. June 20, 1868, he graduated from the Monticello (New York) Academy, and in the fall of the same year he entered Rutgers College Grammar School, at New Brunswick, N. J. In the fall of 1869 he entered the freshman class of Butgers College, graduating with the degree of A. B. in June, 1873, the same institution conferring on him the degree of M. A., in June, 1876. While in college he supported himself largely by giving special lessons in English to Japanese students, who were sent to the institution by order of the government of Japan. In September, 1873, Mr. Dixon came to Ridgway, where he was principal of the schools for two years. In May, 1875, he was elected county superintendent of the schools of Elk county, which position he held four terms, or twelve years in succession. Mr. Dixon began the study of law with Rufus Lucore, Esq., at Ridgway, and spent some considerable time like-

wise in the law office of George A. Rathbun, also of Ridgway, and May 30, 1878, while still superintendent of schools, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Elk county. On December 4, 1884, he purchased the Elk *Democrat*, of which weekly paper he is still the editor and proprietor. Mr. Dixon combines law practice and journalism as a business, writing not only for his own journal, but also as a frequent contributor to the New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh daily papers. While in school work, he attended educational conventions quite extensively as an instructor and lecturer, and became well known as such throughout the State. In 1876 he published a complete history of public-school education in Elk county, from its earliest settlements to date. Mr. Dixon is an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Ridgway. In politics he is a Democrat, and has several times been chairman of the Democratic county committee of Elk county. He is also prominent in Freemasonry, and in 1889 filled the chair of worshipful master of Elk Lodge, No. 379, at Ridgway. Mr. Dixon was married in September, 1874, to Miss Louise Eaton, daughter of the late Horace Eaton, of Ellenville, N. Y., and to this union have been born three children: Mabel, Helen and Clark.

BYRON F. ELY, the well-known lumberman of Ridgway, is a native of the State of New York, born in Rushford, Allegany county, July 7, 1821. His early life was spent in the town of his birth, where he obtained the rudiments of an education. Becoming discontented with the narrow limits of an obscure village, young Ely, on a certain drizzly March morning in 1835, then in his fifteenth year, packed all his earthly possessions into a small valise, and went forth to fight the world single-handed. He first went to Olean, N. Y., then a great port of arrivals and departures, and here engaged to assist in running a lumber raft down the Allegheny river as far as Pittsburgh. He became so enamored with this sort of adventurous life that he at once decided to take up the occupation as his own. On leaving Pittsburgh, he wended his way back up the river as far as Red Bank, and with his father, M. D. L. Ely, who had purchased a farm there, worked at agricultural employment during the summer. In the fall of the same year, he followed lumbering at Balltown, and in May, 1836, he again rafted lumber down the Allegheny to Pittsburgh. In June, following, Mr. Ely, with his father, came to Ridgway, where he found employment with Hughes & Dickinson, lumberers, and at other similar work, until about the year 1847, when he formed a partnership with David S. Luther, in the lumbering business. In 1852 Mr. Ely bought a one-third interest in the Whistletown mill property of Post & Palmeter, with whom he was interested in the extensive manufacture of lumber. In 1855 he entered into an arrangement with Charles and Isaac Horton, under the firm name of Horton, Ely & Co., and at the same place this new firm carried on business until 1862 or 1863. In 1858, however, Mr. Ely bought property in Ridgway, whither he removed, and in June, 1860, he went to Portland, this county, having contracted with Breedin & Co., of Louisville, to cut and put in the pine from 1,200 acres of their Portland lands. Here he was urging business with all his zeal, and fortune seemed to be smiling on him, when he was caught by the sweeping deluge of September 21, 1861, and all his interest both at Portland and Whistletown was carried away. Nothing daunted, however, Mr. Ely entered into a partnership with D. D. Cook (still of Ridgway), which continued, until July 22, 1870, when he sold his interest to Mr. Cook, and returned to Ridgway with a competency. He then purchased of Souther & Willis the property where he is now located, and owns from all his several purchases about 2,000 acres of land. In 1878 he built his present extensive saw-mill about one-half of a mile east of Ridgway. This mill gives employment to some

twenty-two men, has a capacity of about 5,000,000 feet per annum, and is fully equipped with all modern improvements, the shipping capacity being in the neighborhood of 80,000 feet per day. The residences occupied by Mr. Ely and his sons, with those of his men, together with all the attendant buildings of the establishment, make a village of no mean proportions. Mr. Ely was married at Ridgway, February 28, 1847, to Helen, daughter of Zebulon Warner, a well-known citizen of Elk county, and three sons and two daughters were born to this union, as follows: Frank (married to a daughter of L. S. Garritt, of Ridgway), and Lewis, who have been in partnership with their father since January 1, 1884, under firm name of Ely & Sons; Fred, a law student; Mollie, wife of H. S. Thayer, a lumber merchant of Ridgway, and Carrie.

JOHN FOLEY, proprietor of the Johnsonburg House, P. O. Quay, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., June 9, 1854. His parents were John and Bridget (McCarty) Foley, natives of Ireland, but now residing in Chautauqua county, N. Y., the former a farmer by occupation. Mr. Foley followed farming, lumbering, etc., and in 1872 came to Elk county, Penn., and has since resided at Ridgway, Whistletown and Johnsonburg, purchasing his present hotel in September, 1887. In 1882 he married Miss Lizzie Wank, of Rasselas, Penn., and they have one child, Lizzie. Mr. Foley is a supporter of the Democratic party, and a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

J. D. FULLERTON, dentist, Ridgway, a son of Alexander and Catherine (Chandler) Fullerton, natives of Pennsylvania, was born in Brookville, Penn., April 15, 1847. He received a practical business education in Brookville, and resided with his parents until 1868, when he began the study of his profession with D. B. Lowry, of Brookville, Penn., and remained with him until 1873. He married, March 13, 1872, Miss Caroline, a daughter of Jacob and Caroline Linsenbigler, of Rural Village, Penn., and soon after his marriage came to Ridgway, where he commenced the practice of dentistry, and is now enjoying a fine lucrative practice. He is a member of the Elk Lodge, No. 379, F. & A. M., and Elk Chapter, No. 230.

PETER GAINOR, ex-sheriff of Elk county, Ridgway, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1846, son of Peter and Ellen (Foley) Gainor, natives of Ireland. When a child he accompanied his parents to Allegany county, N. Y., and from there to McKean county, Penn. He was given good educational advantages, and after leaving school engaged in the lumber business; in 1869 he moved to Elk county and located in Spring Creek township, where he continued to follow the lumber business until 1886, when he was elected sheriff of Elk county and removed to Ridgway. He has been an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, and filled the position of sheriff in an acceptable manner until the expiration of his term of office, January 6, 1890, having had the confidence of both his constituents and the opposing party in politics. In 1880 Mr. Gainor married Miss Kate Davison, a daughter of Daniel Davison, and they have a family of six children, as follows: James A. Gainor, aged nine years; Nellie M. Gainor, aged seven years; Peter D. Gainor, aged five years; Katie M. Gainor, aged three years; Frank C. Gainor, aged two years; Bessie Irene Gainor, aged nine months. Mr. and Mrs. Gainor are members of the Catholic Church.

J. K. GARDNER, lumberman, was born in Ridgway township, Elk county, Penn., January 28, 1848, and is a son of Nelson and Mary (Morey) Gardner, natives of Steuben county, N. Y., who came to Elk county in 1845, settling on the farm where the father yet lives. Nelson Gardner was by occupation a hunter, and he paid for his farm with the proceeds of the chase. The subject of these

lines spent his boyhood days with his parents on the farm until 1868, when he embarked in the lumber business, which he has since followed. May 1, 1871, he married Miss Ophelia M., daughter of Otis B. and Caroline (Nichols) Fitch, who came from Cattaraugus county, N. Y., to Port Allegany, McKean county, Penn., being among the early settlers. Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Gardner are parents of two children: Ella M. and Earl. The parents are members of the Congregational Church at Ridgway. In politics Mr. Gardner is a Democrat, having twice been elected commissioner of Elk county, and serving from January 1, 1882, until January 1, 1888. He is now the managing partner of the firm of Hall, Gardner & Co., lumbermen, doing business at Hallton, Elk county. This firm was organized in 1882 as Hall & Gardner, and did business until August 1, 1889, when Mr. W. H. Hyde, of Ridgway borough, became a member, and the firm name was changed to Hall, Gardner & Co. Mr. Gardner's house is in Ridgway borough, where he has lived since 1885.

JAMES L. GILLIS was born in Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., in 1792. The educational advantages were meager then as compared to the present day, and the common school was all that he was privileged to enjoy, and that only for three months in the year. In 1808 his parents moved to Argyle, N. Y., and there he served an apprenticeship of three years at the tanner's trade. Immediately after the declaration of war between the United States and Great Britain, in 1812, he enlisted in the mounted dragoons, commanded by Capt. C. V. Boughton. This was an independent company, which served as escort to Gen. Hull, who was afterward superseded by Gen. Van Rensselaer. When the regiment went into winter quarters, he again enlisted, this time in the regiment commanded by Col. Stone, and during this year was at Fort George with Gen. McClure. After the abandonment of this fort, and before the burning of Newark, Canada, Mr. Gillis was taken sick and was sent to Batavia, N. Y. In the meantime Buffalo, Lewiston, Youngstown, Black Rock and Manchester were captured and burned, and in the winter of 1813–14 the company of Capt. Boughton was paid off and discharged. In the spring of 1814 Mr. Gillis again enlisted for one year, and during the following summer participated in the battles at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. At the last-named battle his horse was shot from under him and he was wounded. August 7, 1814, he had charge of sixteen men, who were sent on a foraging expedition, but they were surprised, four men being killed and nine, including Mr. Gillis, captured and confined at Toronto, Kingston, Prescott and Montreal. November 14, 1814, he, with twenty-five others, was put on board the transport boat "Stately," which was about to sail for England, but Mr. Gillis and five others escaped in a boat, landing near the city of Quebec. After wandering in the woods three days, they came upon the cabin of a Frenchman, who agreed to conduct them to a place of safety. He put them into a darkened room, and went to the reconnoitre, returning after considerable time, and when the door was opened, they found the house surrounded by British soldiers. They were taken to Halifax and there kept until the spring of 1815, when the treaty of peace was signed. After the war Mr. Gillis lived at Victor, N. Y., for some time, and then worked with his brothers, Enon and Samuel, at tanning and shoemaking. In 1822 he moved to Elk (then in Jefferson) county and located sixteen miles from any neighbor and seventy from any post-office. He cleared up what is now the Montmorenci farm, and built a saw- and grist-mill, and became the first extensive lumber manufacturer in this region. He was appointed associate judge of Jefferson and Franklin counties, and held the office two terms. In 1840 he was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature, and served three years in the house and three years in the senate. In 1856 he was elected a member

of congress from his district. He was an intimate friend of James Buchanan, and was a delegate to the convention that nominated him for the presidency. He was appointed Indian agent for the Pawnees in 1859, which was the last office he held. In 1862 he went to Iowa and lived with his son until the tragic death of the latter, and finally came to his death at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in July, 1881. The long and notable career of James L. Gillis is an example to young men of to-day. He was a foremost actor in the stirring scenes of life, and was one of the pioneers of the now thriving county of Elk. He was married, in 1816, to Mary Ridgway, of Philadelphia, who died in 1826, leaving three children: Ridgway B. ,Charles B. and Jeannette C. (now Mrs. Houk). In 1828 he married Miss Berry, of New York, who died in 1855, leaving seven children: B. W., a journalist of Richmond, Va.; Claudius V., of Kane, Penn.; James H., commodore, U. S. N.; Robert S., of Iowa; Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Noxon and Mrs. Whiting. Mr. Gillis' father, Robert Gillis, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1740, three days after the landing of his Scotch parents. He spent his young manhood as a sailor on coasting vessels running from Boston to New Orleans and other American seaports. He married Jerusha Clark, of New Hampshire, and they reared a family of five children, all of whom passed the age of four score, and one son, John, lived to be ninety-three years old. The first wife died, and Robert then married Sarah Stewart, by whom there were six children: Enos, who died aged sixty-seven; Samuel, aged eighty-four; James L., aged eighty-nine; Thomas, born June 10, 1794, is still living; Elizabeth, wife of Elisha Ingersoll, died aged fifty-five years, and Hugh.

E. T. GRANT, tanner, Ridgway, was born at Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y., in 1853, a son of Hon. R. Y. Grant. He was reared in his native county, and was given good educational advantages, graduating from Monticello Academy in 1868. Coming to Ridgway in 1869, he entered the employ of the Ridgway Tanning Company, and has since been connected with same. He was married in 1876 and has two children—one son and one daughter. Mr. Grant is a member of Elk Lodge, No. 379, F. & A. M. He is a Democrat in politics, and an active worker for the interests of his party. He is a member of Mill Creek Rod and Gun Club, which owns ten miles of Mill Creek, a stream that furnishes the best fishing ground in the State. They have an elegantly fitted up club-house, furnished with all necessary accoutrements for pleasure seekers, and have a special policeman employed to guard the stream. The club is incorporated, and will soon become the greatest pleasure club in the State.

L. S. GUTH, jeweler, Ridgway, was born at Callensburgh, Clarion Co., Penn., in 1853, son of Leopold and Theresa (Loll) Guth, the former a native of Freiburg, Baden, Germany, and the latter born and reared in Alsace. In his childhood the parents of our subject moved to Clarion, the county-seat, and there he was reared and educated. When fifteen years of age, he began learning the jeweler's trade of his father, working with him until twenty years old, when he went to Fryburgh and engaged in business for himself, but remained there only a short time, removing to Petersburg and from there to Petrolia, Butler Co., Penn. Later he went to Denver, Colo., where he lived six years, and then returned to Pennsylvania, and has since lived in Ridgway, where he now has a good business, and is numbered among the substantial men of Ridgway. September 29, 1886, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Clarion, Penn., Mr. Guth married Mary A. Meisinger, daughter of John and Anna (Gruber) Meisinger, both of Bavaria, and they have two children, Elizabeth and William. Mr. and Mrs. Guth are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat, adhering firmly to the principles

of that party, and has just ended his term as burgess of the borough of Ridgway.

J. H. HAGERTY, merchant, Ridgway, was born in Hollidaysburg, Penn., January 20, 1838, the second son born to James G. and Hannah (Mohney) Hagerty, natives of Pennsylvania. He received a business education in the district schools of Blair county, Penn., and lived at home until he was thirteen years of age, when he was employed as clerk in a general store in Mount Pleasant, Penn., remaining until he was nineteen, when he came to Ridgway, and engaged in the lumber business. Mr. Hagerty was married, July 16, 1866, to Miss A. E., daughter of David and Sarah (Stewart) Thayer, natives of New York State, who were among the early settlers of Ridgway, and built the Thayer House. Mr. and Mrs. Hagerty are the parents of two children: May (deceased) and Rena, at home. In 1867 Mr. Hagerty opened a general store in Ridgway, and in 1869 was appointed postmaster, serving until 1887. In 1884 he started a shoe-store, in which business he still continues. He has held various borough offices, and is one of the leading business men of Ridgway. He is a member of Elk Lodge, No. 379, F. & A. M., also a member of No. 1644, K. of H., Ridgway, Penn. Mr. Hagerty is a thorough Republican and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention that met in Chicago in 1888, and nominated the Harrison and Morton ticket. In June, 1889, Mr. Hagerty was reappointed postmaster of Ridgway, and is now doing active duty in his old position.

W. S. HAMBLEN, attorney at law, Ridgway, was born in Standish, Cumberland Co., Me., February 15, 1839, a son of I. and Lydia A. Hamblen. In November, 1840, the parents moved to Lovell, Oxford county, where our subject resided until August, 1850. He was educated in the common schools of Lovell, and the academies at Fryeburgh and Waterville, Me., graduating from the latter school in 1859. He was a hard student, and his close attention to his studies so undermined his health that he was obliged to give up a college course, and leaving school, he entered the employ of a lumber company, in Cambria county, Penn., as manager, remaining with them from 1859 to 1865. In 1865 he removed to Elk county, and engaged successfully in the manufacture of shooks, which he shipped in large lots to Philadelphia, from where they were exported to Cuba, and returned to the United States filled with sugar and molasses. The insurrection in Cuba led to the relinquishment of this business by him in 1872. As he was located a long distance from an attorney, it became necessary for him to understand the law of contracts, etc., and this led him to read Blackstone, Kent, Greenleaf, and all necessary text books on contracts, bills and notes. This he did for his own benefit, but on locating at Ridgway, in 1870, was advised to enter the profession, and in 1874 was registered as a law student, and in 1876 was admitted to the bar, from which time he has been a thorough, reliable and responsible lawyer. He was instrumental in organizing the Elk county Republican committee in 1867, and was its chairman until 1872, when he refused to act in that capacity, as he was identified that year with the Greeley movement. He has been prominent in politics as a reformer, and has given his support to many enterprises of public benefit. Mr. Hamblen married Miss Annette D., daughter of Martin P. and Hannah Ayers, of Conneaut, Ohio. They have one son, named Lynne Ayers Hamblen, and also had a son and daughter who died in infancy.

D. B. HAMILTON, wagon manufacturer, Ridgway, is a native of Mercer county, Penn., born February 22, 1847. He was reared on a farm, and in his youth learned the wagon-maker's trade. He was employed at the Conklin Wagon Factory, at Olean, N. Y., until 1883, when he moved to Ridgway, and

engaged in the manufacture of wagons until 1886, when he became associated with D. C. Oyster, under the firm name of D. B. Hamilton & Co., which partnership was continued until January 1, 1889, when the company was changed to a corporation, under the name of the Hamilton Wagon Company (limited), the stockholders being D. C. Oyster, W. H. Osterhout and D. B. Hamilton, with D. C. Oyster, president, and D. B. Hamilton, secretary and treasurer. The Hamilton Wagon Company are on a sound financial footing, and give employment to twenty-five or thirty men. Their wagons have a reputation for durability, and the demand is greater than the supply. They take special pains in the selection of the wood used in their manufacture, and their wagons find a ready sale in the home market. Mr. Hamilton gives his entire time to the management of his business, and although interested in the welfare of the city, has no time to devote to the cares of public office. He casts his suffrage with the Republican party. Mr. Hamilton married Miss Flora E. McCrea, and they have one daughter. They are members of the Congregational Church.

W. C. HEALY, Ridgway, was born at Romeo, Macomb Co., Mich., in 1824, a son of Freeborn and Polly (Chandler) Healy. His father was a native of Wyoming county, N. Y., where he was married, and in 1819 moved to Michigan, where he died August 29, 1825. The mother died in January, 1839. W. C. Healy was reared in Michigan, and educated at the common schools. After the death of his mother he came to Pennsylvania, and in 1848 located at Ridgway, in Elk county, where, for three years, he was employed in a mercantile house, and then, for eight years, was engaged in lumbering, and later was in the mercantile business. In 1856 he was elected sheriff of Elk county, and served one term, and for a number of years has served as justice of the peace. He is one of the prominent citizens of the county, a Democrat in politics, and takes an active interest in local affairs. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Elk Lodge, No. 379, Elk Chapter, No. 230, and Knapp Commandery, No. 40. Mr. Healy married, New Year's Eve, 1853, Martha A., daughter of Caleb Dill, a pioneer of Elk county, and they have two children: Mattie E. and Claude H. They are members of the Episcopal Church.

W. S. HORTON, son of Isaac and Sarah (Sherwood) Horton, was born in Horton township, Elk Co., Penn., in 1853. His grandfather, Isaac Horton, came from the Eastern States in a very early day, and located in what is now Horton township, where he engaged in farming and dealing in lumber, clearing his farm of timber. He subsequently moved to Ridgway, where he died. His children were: Lovisa, wife of Col. Wilcox; Minerva, wife of J. W. Taylor; Charles, who was one of the first prothonotaries of the county; Isaac; Alvira; Hezekiah; Amanda, wife of Jerome Powell, and Matilda, wife of Col. Fred Schoening. Minerva, Alvira, Hezekiah and Matilda are the only ones living. Isaac was born at Brandy Camp, Horton township, and passed his life in Elk county, engaged in farming and lumbering. He was elected treasurer of the county, and moved to Ridgway, but died near Erie. He married Sarah Sherwood, who now lives at North East, Erie county. They had eight children: Loren C.; Emma, wife of John Collins; Helen, wife of Alfred Short; W. S.; Lucy; Milton C., a banker of Missouri; Ida, wife of Lester Chase, of Buffalo, and Walter. W. S. Horton was reared in Elk county, completing his education at Williamsport, and then engaged in the lumber business until twenty-two years of age, when he was appointed clerk in the prothonotary's office, filling that position from 1878 till 1884. In the meantime, from 1880 to 1883, he served also as deputy sheriff of the county, and in 1884 was elected prothonotary, and was re-elected in 1887. He is an active worker in the Dem-

ocratic party, and is also active in all public affairs. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Elk Lodge, No 379, Ridgway Chapter, No. 230, and Knapp Commandery, No. 40. Mr. Horton married Ella Bennett in September, 1878, and they have three children: Isaac, aged eight; Ralph W., aged six, and Clara, aged four.

JACOB V. HOUK (deceased). Fourteen years ago, on January 26, 1876, there passed to his heavenly rest, after enduring excruciating sufferings, which he bore with characteristic Christian resignation, the universally respected citizen whose name heads this biographical memoir. The career of the deceased in his lifetime was one remarkable for its struggles and triumphs—a career adorned and made conspicuous by his liberality, public-spiritedness and zeal in the cause of right, though his earthly pilgrimage was one of trial, tumult and suffering. Mr. Houk was born, October 18, 1822, at Slippery Rock, Butler Co., Penn., in the vicinity in which he continued to reside until his twenty-fourth year, engaged in farming and such other labor as offered to him the best inducements. He then removed to New Brighton, Beaver county, where he followed lumbering for about a year and a half, after which he went to Tidioute, Warren Co., Penn., and here also worked at similar business for about a year, when he found his way to Beech Bottom, Elk county, where he took a contract to run round timber for the Blake company. After a time he went to Lawrence county, and once more went to farming for about a year, at which time he again sought the wilds of Elk county. At Beech Bottom he found employment as an efficient all-around man, both in the woods and in the mill, with Cobb & Rulofson, and then, in a year or two, moved to Bear creek, where he built and operated a railroad for moving lumber from the places of skidding to the streams. While thus employed he became united in marriage, July 2, 1857, with Miss Jeannette C. Gillis, daughter of Judge James L. Gillis, one of the foremost pioneers of Elk county. To this union was born, September 9, 1859, one son, James L. Gillis Houk, who died June 30, 1863. Mr. Houk, after marriage, took up his residence in Ridgway, and in connection with Judge James L. and Charles Gillis, built a section of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. This accomplished, he then formed a copartnership with J. S. Hyde in a lumbering business, at Mead Run, under the firm name of Hyde & Houk, but at the expiration of a year and a half he disposed of his interest in the Mead Run property to William Reed, and in conjunction with Charles McVeah purchased the mercantile business in Ridgway of Coyne & Burroughs, the title of the firm being Houk & McVeah. Subsequently Mr. Houk bought out his partner's interest in the concern, and continued the business in his own right for a period of years, when the store passed into the hands of R. S. & C. V. Gillis. Mr. Houk's next venture was in the flour and feed business, in copartnership with J. S. Hyde and J. K. Whitmore, the firm being known as Hyde, Houk & Whitmore, from which, several years later, he withdrew, repurchasing the store from C. V. Gillis, which remained in his possession until his death. In the meantime he was engaged in other enterprises, most prominent of which was the planing-mill of J. V. Houk & Co. A man of large and vigorous frame, Mr. Houk was almost a giant in strength and endurance, and up to about four years prior to his decease was comparatively free from the many ills that flesh is heir to. Having been appointed receiver for L. F. & H. M. Powers, who had been lumbering at Belmont mill, on Spring creek, he entered upon the discharge of his duties with the vigor and earnestness which characterized his whole life, and in so doing exposed himself to many hardships. On one occasion, while running logs, he was struck by a handspike and knocked into the stream. He then, without changing his clothes, walked to Ridgway, a distance of twenty miles, through

mud and slush. Through this he took a heavy cold, and from that time on he never enjoyed a single day of perfect health. In 1871 Mr. Houk was chosen one of the associate judges of the county, and often during the period of his illness was he found upon the bench, intent on the conscientious discharge of his duties, when he should have been in his room seeking to repair his shattered health. As a man, Mr. Houk was brave, true and honest, realizing that "an honest man is the noblest work of God," and so lived as to be entitled to that exalted position among men. As a friend he was ever true, often discommoding himself to relieve the necessities of those around him, and as a husband he was uniformly kind and devoted.

C. L. KELLOGG, dentist, Ridgway, was born in Canada, September 24, 1843, the third son in a family of nine children, born to Ira and Rebecca (Vinton) Kellogg, natives of New York State. His father was a dentist, and under his tutorship Mr. Kellogg became proficient in his chosen profession. In 1882 he came to Ridgway, where he has established a lucrative practice, and is one of the popular business men in the town. Mr. Kellogg married, September 24, 1874, Miss Ada T. Kellogg, of Canada, and they are the parents of two children: Etta M. and Nina E.

JOHN R. KIME, clerk, Ridgway, was born in Mifflin county, Penn., August 12, 1836, the eldest son in a family of six children born to G. W. and Ellen (Logan) Kime, natives of Pennsylvania. When he was nineteen years of age he went west, where he remained five years. September 22, 1861, he enlisted in the service of his country, and was assigned to Company I, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving three months; then reenlisted, this time in Company K, Forty-ninth Regiment, and was commissioned first lieutenant, serving three years. Mr. Kime married, September 22, 1861 (the day of his enlistment), Miss L. J. Hesser, a daughter of John and Sally (Ross) Hesser, of McVeytown, Penn., and they have been blessed with five children: Clyde (deputy recorder), H. M. (merchant at Ridgway), Bruce (book-keeper for Hyde, Murphy & Co.), Daisy and Ed (clerk for Osterhout & Campbell). In 1871 Mr. Kime came to Ridgway, and engaged as clerk for Powell & Kime, with whom he worked for seven years, and since 1878, has been in the employ of W. H. Hyde & Co. In 1885 he was elected chief burgess of Ridgway, and served one year. In 1887 he was elected associate judge of Elk county. He is highly respected by his fellow-citizens, and is one of the leading men in the township.

R. V. KIME, clerk, Ridgway, is a son of G. W. and Ellen (Logan) Kime, natives of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of six children, R. V. being the second son. He was born in McVeytown, Penn., September 29, 1839, and was reared and educated in his native town. When thirteen years of age, he commenced clerking in a store in McVeytown; in 1859 he moved to Elk county, and in 1863 came to Ridgway, and in company with J. Powell, opened a mercantile business; this partnership existed until 1887, when they dissolved, Mr. Kime acting as clerk for his former partner. Mr. Kime married, October 5, 1861, Miss Olive A. Horton, of Chautauqua county, N. Y., and they have four children: George C., Ellen L., Maud B. and Claude V. Mr. Kime has been prominently identified with the interests of the township, and has held various borough offices.

M. S. KLINE, cashier of the Elk County Bank, Ridgway, is a native of Clarion county, Penn., born in 1853. He is a son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Wiant) Kline. Aaron Kline is a native of Northampton county, Penn., but is now a resident of Clarion county, and was county commissioner there several years ago. Mrs. Elizabeth (Wiant) Kline's parents were natives of Bucks

county, Penn. This lady died January 4, 1890, aged fifty-five years. M. S. Kline, the subject of these lines, was reared and educated in his native county, and choosing the profession of law after leaving school, in 1874, went into the office of Hall & McCauley, as clerk and student. In 1878 he was admitted to the bar, and same year he began the practice of his profession at Ridgway. Soon thereafter he was appointed cashier in the store of W. H. Hyde & Co., with whom he remained until 1880, when he was appointed book-keeper and clerk in the Elk County Bank, being promoted in 1881 to cashier, a position he has since held. He also represents several life, fire and accident insurance companies, operating largely through the northern part of the State. He is a stockholder in the Ridgway Light & Heat Company, and is its treasurer. He takes an active interest in local affairs, aiding with his influence and means every project to materially advance the prosperity of the community. He has served as deputy sheriff of the county, and for fourteen years has been a notary public, and is now holding that office. Mr. Kline is not a politician, in the sense of being an office seeker, although he does all in his power to further the interests of the Democratic party, and in 1888 he was a delegate to the State convention. Mr. Kline was married September 2, 1880, to Carrie V., daughter of D. S. Luther, a pioneer of Ridgway, and they have had four children, two of whom, Frederick Luther (aged seven years) and Hugh Earl (aged four years) are now living.

JOHN LARSON, merchant, Ridgway, was born in Sweden, January 10, 1866. He spent his boyhood days with his parents, and in 1883 immigrated to America, settling in Ridgway, Penn., where he worked as a laborer for W. H. Hyde & Co., completing his education as he could, in his spare hours. In 1887 he, in company with August Anderson, bought the stock of goods owned by E. K. Gresh, and they have since conducted a fine mercantile trade. Mr. Larson married, May 1, 1889, Miss Carrie, a daughter of P. C. Julin, of Ridgway, Penn.

L. J. A. LESSER, dealer in rubber stamps, etc., Ridgway, was born in Warren county, Penn., December 21, 1863, a son of Philip and Caroline (Leonhart) Lesser, natives of Sundhausen, Alsace, Germany. They were married in 1862, and with their parents settled in and about Warren, where are now many of their descendants. Philip Lesser is a blacksmith, who moved to Ridgway in 1868, and first occupied the house on Centre street, now owned by E. E. Willard; then he lived in a house on South street, now owned by B. E. Wilcox, afterward building a home of his own on Centre street, directly opposite the place he first occupied. Mr. and Mrs. Lesser have four sons living, viz.: L. J. A., Charles Edward, Franklin Theodore and Leonard Luther. L. J. A. Lesser was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church, of which his parents are members, and was confirmed April 15, 1881, by Rev. John Sander, A. M., then pastor of the First Evangelical Lutheran Church at Ridgway, of which church Mr. Lesser is still an active member. For five years he was superintendent of the Sunday-school; in 1886 was elected a member of the church council, and is now the teacher of the Bible class in the Sunday-school. He attended different select schools, and was one of a class of four, which was graduated from the Ridgway High School, May 30, 1882, the graduating feature being introduced after he left school, and he returning to receive this additional honor. In October, 1880, Mr. Lesser obtained a situation as clerk in the store at Brockport, owned by the Keystone Lumber Company, and after remaining there for two months, returned home and was immediately employed by the Northwestern Mining & Exchange Company of Dagus Mines, as an agent at the Daguscahonda Railroad terminus,

remaining here one month, when he was transferred to the central office at Dagus Mines, where he remained one year, when he returned to Ridgway for the purpose of graduating, as already referred to. August 15, 1882, he became engaged in the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines for D. B. Day, of Ridgway, in whose employ he has since remained. Mr. Lesser married, June 7, 1888, Miss Annie, a daughter of George and Mary Ann Truman, of Sigel, Penn., and they have one child, Clyde Truman Lesser, born July 13, 1889. March 18, 1886, he was initiated in Ridgway Lodge, No. 969, I. O. O. F., and has served as trustee for more than three years consecutively, being the present secretary; has passed all honors in the subordinate lodge, and is a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, having been representative to the same. In March, 1888, he joined Ridgway Council, No. 1081, Royal Arcanum; he was also a member and secretary of the Laurel Hook and Ladder Company, from its organization to its abandonment. Mr. Lesser is an ardent Republican, and was corresponding secretary for the "Harrison and Morton Club," that performed such effective campaign work in 1888. He established his present rubber stamp and stencil business in 1881, and has a fine and growing trade in the manufacture and sale of these goods.

HORACE LITTLE, real-estate agent, surveyor, etc., Ridgway, was born in New Hampshire, September 17, 1832, and is a son of Richard and Mary C. (Pillsbury) Little, natives of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, respectively. He was educated in his native State, and when twenty years of age came to Ridgway, engaging with his brother as a surveyor. The latter died in 1863, since which time Horace has been engaged in the sale of real estate, mineral mines, etc. He married, May 30, 1857, Miss Lucy, a daughter of Joseph W. and M. W. (Horton) Taylor, early settlers in Elk county. Mr. and Mrs. Little are the parents of five children: Arthur B., surveyor; May M., music teacher; Helen, wife of W. W. Barbour, attorney at Ridgway, Penn.; Benjamin, surveyor; Jeanette, in Westmoreland county, Penn., and Louise V., at home. Mr. Little has held the office of county surveyor, and was one of the first jury commissioners elected in Elk county.

SAMUEL LOWRY, superintendent for Wilson, Kistler & Co., Rolfe Tannery, P. O. Rolfe, was born in Clinton county, Penn., December 24, 1843. His parents, Jacob and Matilda (Moore) Lowry, were natives of Lancaster county, Penn. His father is a millwright by trade, but is now engaged in farming in Clinton county. Mr. Lowry received a good education, and learned the tanning business with Kistler Brothers at Lock Haven, Penn. In 1882 he came to Rolfe, and has since had the entire charge of the Rolfe tannery, and under his management their business has grown from a capacity of 150 hides per week to 1,360 per week. He is also interested in the furniture business at Johnsonburg, Penn., in partnership with Dr. H. H. Smith. Mr. Lowry was married in 1867 to Miss A. B., daughter of Andrew Gibb, a native of Scotland. They have three children: Andrew, Stewart and May. In 1862 Mr. Lowry enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, served nine months, and in March, 1864, he re-enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He is a member of Wilcox Lodge, No. 571, F. & A. M., also of John S. Bitner Post, No. 122, G. A. R., of Lock Haven, Penn. He is a member of the Republican party, and has held the office of school director. He and wife are members of the English Lutheran Church, of Lock Haven, Penn.

CALVIN HUDSON McCAULEY, attorney at law, Ridgway, the subject of this sketch, was born in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., July 10, 1850. After receiving such advantages as the common schools of the county afforded,

he spent a year at the high school in Painesville, Ohio, and subsequently attended the university at Lewisburg, Penn. In 1869 he commenced the study of the law and was admitted to the bar August 7, 1872, since which time he has devoted his entire time and attention to the practice of his profession. In 1876 he was elected district attorney of Elk county, which office he held for the term of three years. In 1881, upon the incorporation of Ridgway borough, he was elected a member of the borough council, and upon organization of the council was made president, which position he held for three years. In 1888 he was again elected councilman for three years, and upon the organization of the council was again made president. In 1882 he was appointed attorney for the Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad Company for Elk county, and upon the reorganization of that company, under the name of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company, was appointed solicitor of the company for the State of Pennsylvania. He has also been counsel for the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company for several years. December 1, 1889, he was appointed solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the Forty-seventh district, composed of the counties of Elk and Jefferson. Mr. McCauley was married December 25, 1871, at Olean, N. Y., to Juliette A. McGibney, of Olean. As the fruits of such marriage there are children now living as follows: Ruby V. McCauley, Calvin H. McCauley, Jr., and Katharine H. McCauley.

J. H. McEWEN, of the firm of J. H. McEwen & Co., manufacturers of boilers, engines, etc., Ridgway, was born at Angelica, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1854, and is a son of Duncan S. and Susan D. (Ewing) McEwen, the former of Scotch and the latter of Scotch-Irish parentage. J. H. McEwen attended the Ohio State University at Columbus, where he took a course in engineering, and after leaving school he followed his profession in different parts of the country until 1885, when he came to Ridgway, erected suitable buildings, and began the manufacture of portable and stationary engines, boilers, circular saw-mills and tannery machinery, mill gearing, iron and brass castings, etc. The firm was first known as McEwen Bros. & Co., but in 1889 Mr. McEwen became associated with D. C. Oyster and I. D. Bell, and the name was changed to J. H. McEwen & Co. This firm carry on an extensive business, giving employment to about fifty men, and have a wide reputation for the excellency of the work turned out. Mr. McEwen married Miss Jennie Thornton, of Angelica, N. Y., daughter of Henry and Jane (Eager) Thornton, of Irish descent, and they have two children. In politics Mr. McEwen is a Republican. He and wife are members of the Congregational Church.

HUGH McGEEHIN, merchant, Ridgway, is a native of Ireland, born in October, 1840, son of James and Bridget (Connohan) McGeehin. He was reared and educated in his native country, where he remained until 1868, when he came to the United States and located at Ridgway, Penn. His first employment in this country was with the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company, but later he engaged in peddling dry goods and notions, in which he was successful. He relinquished this business, however, in January, 1872, and leased his old store building from W. C. Healy, Ridgway, where, in conjunction with a partner, he entered upon a general mercantile business. The lease of this building terminating at the end of three years, the property was purchased from Mr. Healy by the firm. The partnership continued until 1883, and a good and prosperous trade had been done, but in the latter part of 1882, however, Mr. McGeehin, seeing the necessity of making improvements in order to keep pace with the progress of the town, and thinking that his partner might not favor the idea, proposed a dissolution, and, in order to get

away from the old stand, which he did not consider to be very desirable, offered his interest in the real estate at so low a figure that his partner promptly accepted the proposition. Mr. McGeehin then erected a new store in what he considered to be a more popular part of the town, and opened it for business in March, 1883, since which time he has been alone, and has carried on a trade second to none in the borough, considering the amount of capital invested. Mr. McGeehin is also a member of the firm of Bogert & McGeehin, at Johnsonburg, Penn., owning one-half interest in by far the leading general store in that prosperous town, it being conducted under the supervision of P. F. Bogert. In addition to his mercantile interests, Mr. McGeehin is also owner and proprietor of the Bogert House at Ridgway, a resort of no mean reputation and one that is conducted on a sound financial basis. This hotel he established in 1880, and leased to P. F. Bogert (his present partner at Johnsonburg), who conducted it for five years, and then went out worth $25,000 more than when he came in. In 1886 Mr. McGeehin took charge of the establishment, which he now conducts in connection with his other business, and, although a little out of his line, he has been very successful in securing a very large share of the public patronage. In fact, in all his varied enterprises he has exhibited a business ability of no mean order, and he is emphatically a self-made man. Notwithstanding the pressure of his private business affairs, he finds time to devote to the interests of his town and county, and has held several official positions in the township and borough. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and although not an office seeker, yet he has never been defeated when he allowed his name to be used in connection with local politics. In February, 1877, Mr. McGeehin married Miss Ellen Laughlin, who was born February 4, 1854, a daughter of Lawrence and Catherine (Collins) Laughlin, and to this union have been born four children: James Lawrence, born April 4, 1878; William, born August 28, 1880; Mary Catherine, born September 1, 1882, and died October 12, 1884, and John Hugh, born June 26, 1887. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

J. S. McGINNIS, furniture dealer and undertaker, Ridgway, was born in the County Armagh, Ireland, in 1845, and in 1847 his parents came to the United States, locating in Boston, Mass., where they lived until 1857, in which year they moved to Allegany county, N. Y., where they passed the rest of their lives. J. S. lived in Allegany county until 1865, when he came to Ridgway and engaged in the lumber business until 1886, at the same time carrying on a billiard room. In 1886 he opened a furniture and undertaking establishment, and now has a good trade, having one of the best stocks in his line in the city. Mr. McGinnis is a prominent citizen of the county, and has served as deputy sheriff, county commissioner and treasurer. He married Miss Mary E. Warner, of Steuben county, N. Y., and they have four children: Fred W., James E., Eva Evangeline and Gertrude Margaret. Mr. McGinnis and his family are members of the Catholic Church; in politics he is a Democrat.

REV. MICHAEL MEAGHER, Ridgway, was born September 5, 1850, in the parish of Templederry, County Tipperary, Ireland, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Kennedy) Meagher. His preparatory studies for the priesthood were pursued in his native country, and in the fall of 1869 he came to the United States. Here he entered St. Michael's Seminary, at Pittsburgh, Penn., where he studied philosophy and theology, and was otherwise prepared for his sacred calling. December 19, 1872, he was ordained sub-deacon, and January 10, 1873, was ordained deacon at St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland county, Penn., by the late Bishop Domenec, of Pittsburgh. July 6, 1873, he was ordained priest at the cathedral of Erie, Penn., by Bishop Mullen, and

was immediately appointed to take temporary charge of the congregation at Tidioute, Penn. December 17, 1873, he was sent as assistant to Corry, Penn., and June 10, 1874, was appointed rector of the united parishes of Ridgway and Emporium. He is still pastor of St. Leo's Church at Ridgway, and St. Mark's Church of Emporium, Penn., and an account of his labors in the two parishes named will be found in the chapter treating of the history of the churches of Ridgway and Emporium.

B. P. MERCER, of Mercer Bros., proprietors of meat market, Ridgway, was born in Howard county, Md., in December, 1851, son of Isaiah and Harriet A. Mercer, who were married in 1839, and were both natives of Howard county, where B. P. Mercer was reared and educated. He learned the blacksmith's trade, also, in his native county, serving an apprenticeship and working at it there until 1875, when he removed to Elk county, Penn., working at his trade until 1876, when he entered into partnership with his brother, W. F. Mercer, in the meat business in Ridgway, under the firm name of Mercer Bros., and they now own one of the finest and best kept retail markets in Western Pennsylvania They keep constantly on hand a good supply of all kinds of fresh and salt meats, and aim to meet the varied demands of their customers. Mr. Mercer is a Republican in politics. He has held various official positions, performing the duties devolving upon him in an efficient and satisfactory manner. He is a member of Ridgway Lodge, No. 379, F. & A. M.; Lodge No. 1644, K. of H., and Lodge No. 40, I. O. O. F.

G. G. MESSENGER, Ridgway, was born at Sheffield, Warren Co., Penn., April 5, 1842, son of George D. and Henrietta Messenger, native Americans. He was given good educational advantages, completing his school days at Meadville, Penn. He began his business life at Ridgway in 1865, opening a drug store, and has built up a good trade, now having one of the best stores in the city. In 1881 Mr. Messenger was elected associate judge of Elk county, and was re-elected at the expiration of his term. In 1887 he was appointed postmaster at Ridgway, which necessitated the resignation of his office. He has been treasurer of the borough a number of years, and in all his official positions has served to the entire satisfaction of his fellow-townsmen. He is a public-spirited, enterprising man, and is one of the prosperous citizens of Ridgway. Mr. Messenger married Maggie L., daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Kinnier, natives of Ireland, and they have two children: Joseph D. K. and Twila Mary. Mrs. Messenger is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

J. W. MORGESTER, merchant, Ridgway, was born in Erie county, N. Y., in 1850, and lived in his native county until twenty years old, receiving a common-school education. His parents are Joab and Polly (Ensign) Morgester, the former a native of Germany, and the latter of Erie county, N. Y. In 1870 he came to Ridgway, where he engaged in the lumber business about eight years, also in the meantime serving as deputy sheriff. In 1878 he embarked in mercantile business, dealing in groceries, crockery, flour and feed, hay, grain, etc., and has built up a good trade, which is constantly increasing. He is a man of good business ability, and by his integrity and fair dealing has gained the confidence of his patrons. Mr. Morgester married, June 6, 1878, at Brookville, Penn., Miss Jennie L., daughter of Henry A. and Caroline (Russell) Parsons, and they have five children: Ethel L.; John W., Jr.; Laura M.; Mayble Tacoma, and Russell Ensign Morgester. Mr. Morgester is a stanch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and has served as a member of the borough council; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Knights of Labor. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church.

A. S. MOTTER, photographer, Ridgway, was born in Mifflin county, Penn., January 5, 1848, is a son of Peter and Sarah (Steele) Motter, natives of Pennsylvania. He remained upon the home farm until 1870, when he came to Indiana county, Penn., where he worked as a laborer. In 1883 he went to Brookville, Penn., where he learned the art of photography, and same year came to Ridgway, where he established himself in business, and is now conducting a fine gallery, with a constantly increasing patronage. Mr. Motter married, May 20, 1870, Miss Sarah Updegraff, of Beaver township, Jefferson Co., Penn., and they are the parents of one child, Nettie.

W. H. OSTERHOUT, proprietor of the Eagle Valley Tannery, Ridgway, was born in Wawarsing, Ulster Co., N. Y., August 17, 1832, and is a son of Daniel and Catherine (Boggs) Osterhout, also natives of the county named above. Work upon his father's farm, the manufacture of lumber, peeling of bark and attending school occupied his boyhood and youth until he reached the portal of manhood, in 1853. In that year he entered the Lackawack Tannery, owned by Henry Bange, of New York City, in which he served an apprenticeship until the spring of 1856, when he proceeded, in company with G. W. Northrup and Gilbert Polen, to Canadensis, Penn., there to assist in building a tannery, with a view to taking charge of it, but before its completion he was taken sick and had to return home. He then again entered the Lackawack Tannery, where he completed his trade. He afterward took a course of study at Liberty Normal School, and while there received a proposal from Hon. Jackson S. Schultz, to go to Glenwood, Susquehanna Co., Penn., in order to take charge of the Glenwood Tannery, then owned by Schultz, Eaton & Co., and here, December 26, 1857, began his experience in the management of a tannery. August 17, 1858, Mr. Osterhout married Miss Helen Connine, daughter of Maj. Richard Connine, of Wawarsing; the only child by this union, Florence M., is the wife of B. F. Overholt, of West Overton, Penn. Mr. Osterhout continued to act as foreman at Glenwood until September, 1862, when, with A. A. Eaton, he purchased the Glenwood tannery, the partnership continuing until April 1, 1864, when Mr. Osterhout purchased Mr. Eaton's interest, transferring the same to Eli Rightmyer. After two years of prosperous business Mr. Osterhout bought Mr. Rightmyer's interest, and conducted the business alone until February 1, 1870, when he sold the entire establishment to Black, Burhans & Clearwater. In the fall of 1870 the subject of these lines removed to Ridgway, where he bought 135 acres of land from J. S. Hyde, and built his extensive Eagle Valley Tannery and other buildings, aggregating a model establishment, complete in all its appointments, and famous on that account throughout the tanning world. The bark-mill building has four mills, which have the capacity of grinding sixty cords of hemlock bark per day, or 18,000 cords a year. The leach-house is attached to the mill building, forming with it an L, and contains twenty-eight square leaches, $16\frac{1}{2}$x18x$7\frac{1}{3}$ feet. The liquid is pumped from the leaches by force-pumps, driven by a thirty-five-horse-power engine; the cooler-house contains ten coolers fifteen feet square and six feet deep; the boiler-house contains the large furnaces and ten boilers, each twenty-two feet long and four feet in diameter, and here is made all the steam for driving the engines and heating the tannery, store, and Mr. Osterhout's dwelling. The main building comprises the beam-house, handlers, yard, scrub-room and rolling-room, and the machinery used is driven by a sixty-five-horse-power engine. In and about the tannery about 160 men are employed; the capacity of the tannery is 250,000 sides per annum, the daily cost of running this immense business being $2,200, and the capital invested runs up into hundreds of thousands of

dollars. Mr. Osterhout attends to many of the details with an accuracy that is astonishing, and as a business man he certainly has few equals. In addition to his immense tannery he has a store, managed by C. E. Holaday, where he carries a stock of general merchandise, his sales amounting to about $70,000 per year. His beautiful residence, which is built in the form of a Greek cross, stands in the center of a handsomely terraced yard, commanding a fine view of the works, of the valley and of Ridgway. The residence of his foreman is a pleasant, home-like house, and on the terrace adjoining is the house of his brother, C. D. Osterhout. On the grounds are also a boarding house and forty tenement homes, arranged along wide streets, lined with handsome shade-trees. The buildings are located at the junction of the Philadelphia & Erie and Ridgway & Clearfield Railroads. The entire cost of constructing the dwellings, store and tannery buildings was about $200,000. In 1870 Mr. Osterhout bought from J. S. Hyde the hemlock bark on 1,700 acres; from J. S. Schultz, 4,000 acres, and from other parties 3,000 acres. He has since bought 5,000 acres and the bark on 12,000 acres, making a total bark acreage of 25,700. Notwithstanding the many cares of the great concern which he manages, Mr. Osterhout has found time to serve the people in various local offices, such as county commissioner, school director and supervisor, and he is one of the trustees of the Warren Insane Asylum. He is a director in the Ridgway Gas & Heat Company, and in the Tanners' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Pennsylvania; is also a member of the Hamilton Wagon Company, of the firm of Osterhout & Ely, dealers in lumber, and of the Ridgway Publishing Company. He and his family are members of the Congregational Church; in politics Mr. Osterhout is a Republican. In January, 1889, Mr. Osterhout, in order to diminish his cares and give him time for travel, etc., formed an incorporated company, known as the Eagle Valley Tanning Company, he being its president, Mr. G. W. Childs, treasurer, and C. D. Osterhout, secretary.

C. D. OSTERHOUT, secretary of the Eagle Valley Tanning Company, and member of the firm of Osterhout & Campbell, proprietors of the Eagle Valley store, Ridgway, Penn., is a native of Lackawack, Ulster Co., N. Y.; was born October 9, 1847, and is a son of Daniel and Catherine (Boggs) Osterhout, natives of Ulster county, N. Y. The subject of our sketch was reared on a farm, and received his primary education at the common schools of his native town, subsequently taking a course at Monticello Academy. Mr. Osterhout has been in the tannery industry most of the time since his first experience in business, and for a period of seven years he was foreman of his brother's Eagle Valley Tannery at Ridgway, and in 1888 he became a stockholder in the new firm, the Eagle Valley Tanning Company, of which, as stated above, he is now secretary, the other officers being W. H. Osterhout, president; J. S. Schultz, vice-president, and G. W. Childs, treasurer. He is likewise a member, as also stated at the head of this sketch, of the firm of Osterhout & Campbell, general merchants. In 1874 Mr. Osterhout was married to Miss Lizzie, daughter of William and Cynthia Parks, and to this union have been born three children—two daughters: Nellie H. and Florence M., and one son, William P. The family are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Osterhout is a member of the F. & A. M., and in politics is a Republican.

D. C. OYSTER, president of the Ridgway bank, was born in Horton township, Elk Co., Penn., in 1840. His father, Daniel Oyster, who was a native of Northumberland county, same State, located, in about 1832, in what is now Horton township, where he engaged in farming, and also erected a saw- and grist-mill. He was postmaster several years, and was so serving at

the time of his death, in 1852. His family consisted of three sons, two of whom are living (one having been drowned in Lake Erie in 1884), and four daughters, all living. D. C. Oyster, the subject of these lines, was given good educational advantages, and after leaving school, he bought the old homestead farm, also became proprietor of a hotel, and was appointed postmaster at Hellen. In 1871 he was elected sheriff of Elk county, and served until 1874; was re-elected in 1877, and served until 1880. He sold the homestead, in 1872, to the Lake Erie & Western Coal & Railroad Company, for $35,000, having moved to Ridgway in 1871. In 1874 he was appointed cashier of the Ridgway Bank, which position he held until January, 1890, when he was elected president. Mr. Oyster has been a member of the council since the organization of the borough, with the exception of one term. He is one of the substantial business men of Ridgway, and is connected with various important enterprises in the borough. He is president of the Hamilton Wagon Company, the Ridgway Publishing Company, the New Era Gas Company, and of the Manhattan Machine & Novelty Company. He was one of the organizers in 1875 of the Ridgway Light & Heat Company, which has proved very successful; is a member of the firm of J. H. McEwen & Co. (machine shops), the Oyster & Short Lumber Company, D. C. Oyster & Co. (lumber), and the Ridgway Lumber Company, which manufactures 20,000,000 feet of lumber annually. Mr. Oyster owns numerous extensive tracts of timber-land, being one of the largest land-owners in Elk county, as well as owner of extensive tracts in the adjacent county of Jefferson. In 1884 he built a fine brick residence on the corner of Court and Center streets, opposite the court-house, which is one of the model residence properties in the city. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and his popularity is shown by the fact of his election and re-election to official positions in one of the strongest Democratic counties in the State, although he is a stanch supporter of the Republican party. Mr. Oyster married, July 4, 1867, Mary E., daughter of Frederick Mohney, of Clarion county, and they have two children: Frank R. and Hattie L. The entire family are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Oyster is a member of the F. & A. M., Ridgway Lodge, No. 379, of Elk Chapter, No. 230, of Knapp Commandery, No. 40, K. of T., and of Bloomsburg (Columbia county) Consistory.

JEROME POWELL, of the firm of J. & E. C. Powell, merchants, Ridgway, was born in the borough and county of Warren, Penn., in 1827, a son of Richard and Margaret M. (Holden) Powell. In 1850 he moved to Ridgway, where he established the *Elk County Advocate*, continuing its publication until 1855. He then embarked in mercantile pursuits, and later also in the manufacture of lumber, in both of which branches he is still engaged. In 1865 he associated with himself, in the mercantile business, Mr. Robert V. Kime, which firm was widely known under the firm name of Powell & Kime during the succeeding twenty-two years, Mr. Kime then retiring from the firm, but still continuing as active manager of the business. Mr. Edgar C. Powell, son of the senior member of the firm, then entered as partner, and the business is now conducted in their large three-story double brick store, on the same spot of ground, under the firm name of J. & E. C. Powell. In politics Mr. Powell is a Republican. Although in no sense an office seeker, preferring his own private business instead, he has held several local offices of some importance. In 1854 he married Miss Amanda E. Horton, who died in 1888, leaving two sons, named, respectively, Edgar C. and Robert J. Powell, both of whom are now living in Ridgway. The name of Mrs. Powell's father was Isaac Horton; her mother's maiden name was Lucy Warner.

H. M. POWERS, attorney at law and insurance agent, Ridgway, Penn., was born April 20, 1842, in Sweden, Oxford Co., Me., and is a son of Jacob S. and Charlotte (Kimball) Powers, the former a native of Sweden, Me., and the latter of Bridgeton, Cumberland county, same State. He received his early education in Sweden, and completed it at Fryeburg, same county, to which place the family removed in 1854. In 1862 he commenced the study of law at Portland, Me., in the office of Hon. Josiah Drummond, then attorney-general for the State, and in the fall of 1864 he was admitted to practice at the bar at Portland. Late in the year 1865, Mr. Powers came to Ridgway, where he remained during the following winter, being here admitted to the practice, and in April, 1866, he removed to Springfield, Ohio, where, in 1867, he was admitted to the bar. In March, 1870, we again find Mr. Powers in Elk county, whither he had returned, this time engaged in lumbering in Spring Creek township, where he built a saw-mill. In this he continued about a year, and then located in Ridgway, where he has been connected with the Ridgway bank and in the law and insurance business since 1873. Mr. Powers was united in marriage December 29, 1869, with Mary A., daughter of John S. Webster, of Fryeburg, Me., and they have one child, Blanche Webster. The subject of our sketch is a member of Pythagorean Lodge, No. 11, F. & A. M., of Fryeburg, Me. He is a Republican in politics, has been chairman of the Republican county committee several terms, and in 1884, was a Republican candidate for member of the assembly. In educational matters he takes an active part, having been, ever since Ridgway became a borough, a member of the school board, of which he was president several years.

GEORGE A. RATHBUN, attorney at law, Ridgway, is a native of Le Roy, N. Y., born in 1837, and was reared and educated in his native town, attending the public schools, and also a private academy. In his youth he began the study of surveying, with the intention of making it his life-work, and in 1859 was employed as civil engineer and surveyor on the Sunbury & Erie (now Philadelphia & Erie) Railroad. Before that he had determined to study law for a profession, and in 1856 commenced reading under the instruction of C. F. Bissell, of Le Roy. In 1863 Mr. Rathbun was admitted to the bar, and began his practice at Le Roy, but in December, 1864, he returned to Ridgway, Penn. Here, in 1865, he was appointed deputy recorder, which position he held until 1866, when he was elected prothonotary and recorder, without a dissenting vote, holding the office three years. On December 1, 1869, Mr. Rathbun became associated in the practice of his profession with the Hon. Henry Souther, which partnership continued until February, 1871, at which date Mr. Souther was appointed to the bench by Gov. Geary, Mr. Rathbun being left to continue practice alone. In March, 1869, he was admitted to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in October, 1885, to the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Rathbun is a lawyer of much ability, and has met with well-merited success. He has never sought political preferment, his main interest being a successful practice; and he has achieved his early ambition to an enviable degree, as he now stands at the head of his profession. He is public-spirited, and favors all projects that will materially improve his city and county. Mr. Rathbun is president of the Elk County Bar Association, and is chairman of the examining committee. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Olive Branch Lodge, No. 39, and of Le Roy Chapter, No. 183, at Le Roy, N. Y. He received the Templar degrees in Knapp Commandery, K. T., at Ridgway in 1871. Mr. Rathbun was married in December, 1866. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church: in politics he is an old-time Democrat.

A. S. ROSS, merchant tailor, Ridgway, son of James H., Sr., and Martha Ross, was born in McVeytown, Mifflin Co., Penn., in 1858. In 1870 his parents moved to York, Penn., where he completed his education. After leaving school, he worked for his father, who was proprietor of the National Hotel at York, and after the death of his father succeeded him in business. In 1877 he came to Ridgway and entered the employ of J. S. & W. H. Hyde, and for a time had charge of their mercantile interests at Brockport, and later at Ridgway. He then began the manufacture of brick, and made the brick placed on the market in Elk county. In 1879 he embarked in the general mercantile business at Ridgway, and now has one of the best stores in that place. He is a supporter of Democratic principles, was elected justice of the peace in March, 1882, and served four years, resigning the office in 1886. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Elk Lodge, No. 379; Elk Chapter, No. 240, and Knapp Commandery, No. 40. January 27, 1880, Mr. Ross married Jennie Stout, of Lock Haven, a daughter of Parley Stout.

A. G. ROUNSEVILLE, druggist, Johnsonburg, Quay P. O., was born in Coudersport, Penn., June 17, 1868, and is a son of A. and M. (Holland) Rounseville, who were among the first settlers in Potter county. They were the parents of seven children, of whom A. G. is the third son. He was educated in Coudersport, and entered the drug store of M. S. Thompson when quite young, where he remained one year; then for six months had charge of a drug store for Drs. Breisneck & Hastings, at Costello, Penn., afterward going to Austin, and working for N. H. Hastings. In 1886 he went to Kansas City, Mo., where he entered the laboratory of the medical college, and in 1887 he was appointed president of his class, under the name of Bifer. The same year he engaged with Park, Davis & Co., of Kansas City, Mo., as general manager of their wholesale and retail drug store, remaining there for some time, when he returned to Coudersport, Penn., and studied medicine a short time with Dr. Mattison. In 1888 he came to Johnsonburg, to work for M. A. Lillibridge & Co., in the drug business; they failed, and July 16, 1889, he bought the stock, and is now conducting a prosperous business.

PHILIP SCHIRK, harness-maker, Ridgway, a son of Jacob and Catherine (Schuler) Schirk, natives of Germany, was born in Warren county, Penn., January 4, 1845, and remained at home with his parents until February 2, 1864, when he entered the United States service, and was assigned to Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving until July 19, 1865. He then returned to Warren, where he learned the harness-maker's trade. He married, November 15, 1870, Miss Amelia Reig, of Warren, and they are the parents of four children: Hattie L., Alice A., Leona C. and Katie M. Mr. Schirk came to Ridgway in 1879, where he worked for Jacob Butterfuss, and in 1886 established the shop he now owns. He is a member of Ridgway Post, No. 370, G. A. R.

W. H. SCHRAM, proprietor of the "Hyde House," Ridgway, is a native of Belfast, Allegany Co., N. Y., born June 1, 1826, and is a son of John Schram, a wheelwright by trade. The subject of these lines received his education at the district schools of Cuba, in Allegany county, to which town the family had removed. In the spring of 1834 his father came to Ridgway, where he built the Dickinson mill, and the following winter he brought his family to the place. At this time the number of families in Ridgway did not exceed twelve, and of the members of these families, besides the Schrams, there are now living here only two, Mrs. Houk and Mrs. Dill. John Schram died in 1837. His son, W. H., commenced life for himself at the early age of eleven years, and for some time followed various occupations in New York and

Pennsylvania, eventually moving to Jefferson county, Penn., where, until the spring of 1869, he was engaged in the hotel business. In April of the latter year he returned to Ridgway, and took possession of the Hyde House, of which he has since been the genial and courteous landlord. To this hotel he built an addition in the summer of 1885. In February, 1852, Mr. Schram married H. A. Clark, daughter of Dr. A. M. Clark, of Brockwayville, Penn., and they have had four children—two sons and two daughters: J. M., in the hardware business with D. B. Day (firm name Schram & Day), Lucy A. (now Mrs. Dr. D. B. Day, of Ridgway), Nellie (now Mrs. E. J. Miller, of North Carolina) and W. M. (who learned the trade of jeweler, married May G. Gordon, and died five months later). Mr. Schram is a member of Elk Lodge, No. 379, F. & A. M.; of Elk Chapter, No. 230; of Knapp Commandery, No. 40, and of Caldwell Consistory, Bloomsburg. Politically he was brought up in the ranks of the Democratic party, but since the war of the Rebellion he has given his suffrage to the Republicans.

W. H. STACKPOLE, collector for the Ridgway Light & Heat Company, Ridgway, was born in McVeytown, Penn., July 27, 1864, the third son in a family of eleven children born to E. H. H. and Margaret (Glasglow) Stackpole, natives of Mifflin county, Penn. W. H. Stackpole received an education such as the common schools of his county afforded, and when fourteen years of age was employed in a blacksmith shop as an apprentice. In March, 1883, he came to Ridgway, and worked at his trade for the contractors who built the B. R. & P. R. R. The same year he was employed as clerk in the real estate office of Dr. C. R. Earley, remaining one year, when he engaged with Hyde, Murphy & Co., as book-keeper. Since November 15, 1885, he has been employed by the Ridgway Light & Heat Company, as book-keeper and collector. In June, 1889, he, in company with his brother, W. W. Stackpole, started a steam laundry in Ridgway.

H. S. THAYER, lumberman, Ridgway, is a native of Ridgway, Elk Co., Penn., born in 1847, a son of David and Sarah Thayer, former a native of New York, latter of Ireland. They were married in Steuben county, N. Y., and in 1836 located in Ridgway, where the father was engaged in the lumber business, and also kept a hotel and carried the mail in an early day. His first hotel was kept in a primitive way, but as the demands for good accommodations grew in Ridgway he advanced with them, and for several years was proprietor of one of the best houses in the borough, retiring in 1870. He died in 1884, mourned by all who knew him, his widow surviving him but six weeks. They had a family of three children: Esther J. (widow of Hon. George Dickinson), Albina (wife of J. H. Hagerty) and H. S. David Thayer was one of the first sheriffs of Elk county, and a prominent citizen. H. S. Thayer has spent his life in Ridgway, and was given good educational advantages, attending school at Alfred Centre, N. Y., and Adrian, Mich. When he started out for himself he engaged in mercantile business, and has also for some years been largely interested in the manufacture of lumber. He casts his suffrage with the Democratic party, but is in no sense an office seeker. He married Miss Mary E., daughter of B. F. Ely, and they have two children, Harry and Helen E.

ALBERT THOMPSON, manufacturer of and dealer in lumber, Ridgway, is a native of the town of Berlin, N. H., born February 28, 1839, and is a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Wheeler) Thompson, both natives of the State of Maine, the former of whom died in 1881. Mr. Thompson was brought up on the farm, attending the common schools until the age of eighteen, at which time he entered Gould's Academy at Bethel, Me., remaining one year. On returning from school he studied dentistry with Dr. Josiah Heald, of Portland,

Me., and then located at Norway, Me., where he followed his profession four years. In 1865 he came to Ridgway and became a partner with G. T. Wheeler in the lumber business, which copartnership continued four years. Mr. Thompson then removed to his old home in New Hampshire, and there resided engaged in the lumber business with his father until 1881, in which year he returned to Ridgway, and immediately embarked in the lumber business in Elk county, which he is still conducting. His extensive establishment manufactures on an average 6,000,000 feet of lumber per annum. In 1887 Mr. Thompson made a tour through West Virginia, where he purchased some valuable timber lands, and in the following spring organized the Blackwater Boom & Lumber Company, of Davis, W. Va., with himself as manager. This company has a cash capital of $100,000, owns 20,000 acres of land in West Virginia, gives employment to 200 men, and manufactures 12,000,000 feet of lumber per annum. In June, 1861, the subject of our sketch married Miss Mary E. Blake, a native of Norway, Me., and daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Crockett) Blake, by which union there is one son, Frank E., and one daughter, Sarah Maud. The son graduated from Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, in 1882, and came directly to Ridgway, Penn., where he has since been engaged in the lumber business. He is a young man of considerable business ability, and assumes entire charge of his father's lumbering interests at Ridgway. At the age of twenty-one, Mr. Albert Thompson was made a F. & A. M., in Oxford Lodge, No. 18, at Norway, Me., and subsequently became a member of King Hiram Royal Arch Chapter of Lewiston, Me., and of Portland Commandery, Knights Templar, of Portland, Me. In politics he is a stanch Republican; was elected to the State legislature of New Hampshire in 1873, and re-elected in 1875, serving two terms.

MRS. MARY VAUGHAN was born in Ireland in 1847, a daughter of John Healy, and came with her parents to America about 1850. They located in Schuylkill county, Penn., where they lived several years, a part of the time keeping a hotel. The mother is now deceased, and the father lives with his daughter.

Mary Healy was married, in 1865, to John Vaughan, and with him engaged in keeping a hotel, and in 1880 took charge of the Clarion House. Mr. Vaughan died in 1877, and Mrs. Vaughan continues the business, in which she is very successful. She is a woman of fine business ability, and conducts her house with great credit, her table being furnished with the best the market affords, the Clarion House being a favorite resort for the traveling public. Mrs. Vaughan has three children. She is a member of the Catholic Church.

J. T. WAID, M. D., Ridgway, was born at Randolph, Crawford Co., Penn., in 1844, and was there reared and received his elementary education, completing his classical course at Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn. He began the study of medicine with Dr. A. P. Waid, of Centreville, Penn., and took one course of lectures at the University of New York. He afterward took a course of lectures at the University of Buffalo, from which he graduated. He first located at Spartansburg, but in December, 1882, removed to Ridgway, where he now has a good practice. He is a member of the Elk County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, American Medical Association, the Seventh International Medical Congress, and also the American Society of Microscopists. He is a hard student, and takes advantage of every opportunity offered to better acquaint himself with his profession. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Elk Lodge, No. 379; Elk Chapter, No. 230, and Knapp Commandery, No. 40. He is a member of the First Congregational Church, and takes an active

interest in church and Sunday-school work; and is also connected with the local and State associations of the Congregational Church. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Louie Eberman, who died in 1882. His present wife was formerly Mrs. C. S. Spencer. The Doctor is a Republican in politics.

WALTER LOWRIE WILLIAMS, M. D., Ridgway, the subject of this sketch, was born at Williamsburg, Clarion Co., Penn., on April 13, 1844, and is the son of Amos Williams, the first treasurer of Clarion county. On July 4, 1861, being then seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Company C, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three years, one year as a private and two years as chief bugler of the Second Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, under Gen. J. B. Switzer. During this time he passed through all the Peninsular campaign, and was engaged in nearly all the battles fought by this notable division. After returning from the army, Mr. Williams completed his literary education at Reed Institute, Reedsburg, Penn., from which he graduated, and then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas, of Freeport, Penn. Later he attended lectures, and finally graduated from the University Medical College, of New York, in 1872. He began the practice of medicine at Fryburg, Penn., and from there removed to Strattonville, Penn. In 1879 he located at Ridgway, Penn., where he has since resided, and since which time he has given his undivided attention to the duties of his profession. Dr. Williams was elected coroner of Elk county in 1880, and held that position until January 1, 1890. He has been surgeon for the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company since 1882, and for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a number of years. He is also United States examining surgeon for pensions for Elk county. He has been a member of the Ridgway borough school board since 1887, and in 1888 was elected president of the Elk County Medical Society. Dr. Williams was married on May 10, 1867, to Miss Belle Frampton, of Clarion, Penn. As the fruits of such marriage children are now living as follows: E. Blanche Williams, who has attended the Conservatory of Music at Boston for several terms, and is now teacher of music in Hall Institute, Sharon, Penn.; Samuel W. Williams, at present a student in Rensselaer College, Troy, N. Y.; Amos T. Williams and Mabel A. Williams, both students in the Ridgway high school.

THALIUS WINGFIELD, lumberman, was born in Jacksonville, Va., in 1846. He was reared and educated in his native city, remaining there until 1865, when he moved to Sheffield, Warren Co., Penn., where he was engaged in the lumber business and was also proprietor of a hotel for some time. In 1869 he moved to Ridgway, Elk county, and has since been one of the prominent business men. He is one of the leading lumbermen of the borough, and is also proprietor of the Thayer House, a first-class hotel, well patronized by the traveling public. Mr. Wingfield married Hannah Miller, and they have three children. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Elk Lodge, No. 379; Elk Chapter, No. 240, R. A. M., and Knapp Commandery, No. 40, K. T. In politics Mr. Wingfield is a Democrat, and has served several years as justice of the peace.

W. E. ZIERDEN, merchant, Johnsonburg, Quay P. O., was born in New Brunswick, March 1, 1864, the only son in a family of six children born to Nicholas and Rebecca S. (Spofford) Zierden, natives of Germany and New Brunswick, respectively. They came to Williamsport, Penn., from New Brunswick, and were among the early settlers, moving from there to Caledonia, Elk county, where they permanently located. W. E. Zierden completed his education in the Lock Haven State Normal School in 1881. In 1887 he started in mercantile business in Caledonia, and June 26, 1888, sold his store and

stock to M. E. Taylor, coming to Johnsonburg in January, 1889, where he has erected a fine brick store and is conducting a prosperous mercantile business. Mr. Zierden married, January 17, 1888, Miss Ella E., daughter of W. E. and Sophia (Winslow) Johnson, who were among the first settlers in Benezette township. Mr. and Mrs. Zierden are the parents of one child, Cecelia A. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Johnsonburg.

CHAPTER XVIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—JONES TOWNSHIP.

A. T. ALDRICH, postmaster and merchant, Wilcox, was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., April 1, 1826, a son of Abel and Nancy (Hibbard) Aldrich, the former a native of Rhode Island and the latter a native of Connecticut. His father was a Baptist minister by profession, and had charge of a church in Genesee county, N. Y., and also one in Onondaga county, N. Y. About 1840 he moved his family to McKean county, Penn. A. T. Aldrich received an ordinary education, and learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed for some years in McKean and Potter counties. He also, with his brother, erected a saw-mill near Smethport, and engaged in manufacturing lumber for a number of years. In February, 1859, he came to Elk county, and located at Wilcox, where he has since been engaged in mercantile business. He was appointed postmaster by President Buchanan, in 1860, and has ever since held that office. He married, in 1852, Miss Sarah A., daughter of Joseph King, of McKean county, Penn., and they have four children living and one deceased: Ernest O., of Lock Haven, Penn., married Miss Dolly, daughter of Isaac Shaffer, of Clinton county, Penn.; Jessie M. is the wife of Dr. A. B. Bevier, of Wilcox, Penn.; Bayard died at the age of twelve years; M. W. and Edith are at home. Mr. Aldrich has always been identified with the Republican party. For five years he has served as justice of the peace of McKean county, and also five years in Jones township, Elk county. He has been on the school board for twenty-one years in the two counties, and for twelve years has been clerk of Jones township; he has also served as auditor and treasurer of the township. He is a member of the Equitable Aid Union of Wilcox, No. 460. His wife and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES J. W. ASP, farmer, P. O. Kane, Penn., is a son of Otto and Annie (Colson) Asp, natives of Sweden, the former of whom served as a soldier in his native country for thirty-five years and came to Kane, Penn., in 1886. Charles J. W. Asp was born in Sweden, January 22, 1855, and when eighteen years of age, in May, 1873, came to Kane, McKean Co., Penn., where he worked for the railroad company for three months, subsequently entering a saw-mill, in which he worked six years. In November, 1876, he married Miss Eva Nilson, a native of Sweden, born September 13, 1850, and a daughter of Nils and Kathrina (Anderson) Nilson. Mrs. Asp arrived in New York in April, 1873, and, as will be seen, was married about three and a half years later. She has borne her husband six children, in the following order: Annie M., in Kane, December 9, 1877; Jennie E., in Kane, March 31, 1879; Charles A., at Dagus Mines, January 28, 1881; Augusta A., in Kane, April 10, 1882; Amelia E., in

Kane, July 23, 1884, and Otto W. S., in Kane, August 2, 1886. Mr. Asp, in 1878, purchased the farm in Jones township, Elk Co., Penn., on which he still resides, and which he cultivates with skill and profitable results. In politics he affiliates with the Prohibitionists, and he and his wife are members of the Free Mission Church.

R. BRENNEN, merchant, Wilcox, was born in Genesee county, N. Y., January 28, 1847. His parents, John and Mary Brennen, were natives of New York and Vermont, respectively. They were farmers by occupation and moved to Cattaraugus county, N. Y. The father was killed in an accident on the Erie Railroad about 1860. The mother died in Allegany, N. Y., in 1888. Mr. Brennen left Cattaraugus county, N. Y., at the age of eleven years and went to Wisconsin and followed lumbering for several years. He then returned to New York State and engaged in farming for a short time. In 1868 he first came to Elk county, but soon after moved to Jefferson county, Penn., and thence to Butler county, where he built a portion of the Low Grade Road, and where he took the contract and built several miles of the Parker & Karns City road. He also resided in Corry, and owned forty village lots there. In 1875 he came to Wilcox, and purchased a farm and built fine trout ponds on the same, which are open to the public. He afterward built the Grant House in Wilcox and conducted the same for five years. February 1, 1889, he established his present general mercantile business. In 1874 he married Miss Lena Hedsnecker, of Jones township. They have four children: Fred, John, Charles and Sidney. Mr. Brennen is a supporter of the Republican party, and is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, of Wilcox.

RASSELAS WILCOX BROWN. Among the early settlers of Elk county, probably no man was better known or more highly esteemed than Rasselas Wilcox Brown.

Mr. Brown was born at German Flats, Herkimer Co., N. Y., September 30, 1809, and was one of three children born to Isaac and Polly (Wilcox) Brown. When Rasselas was sixteen years old, his father moved to Onondaga county, N. Y., and located upon a tract in the town of Cicero, which Rasselas helped to transform into a productive farm. Upon this farm is located the cemetery, where at his own request Mr. Brown was buried. It is a beautiful spot overlooking the village of Cicero and the surrounding level, prairie-like country, and contains the remains of several generations of the Brown family. Mr. Brown united with the Baptist Church, of Cicero, when eighteen years of age, and adhered to that faith throughout his life. He was married September 25, 1832, at Fort Brewerton, N. Y., to Mary P. Brownell, the only daughter of Jedediah and Eunice (Watkins) Brownell. She was born at Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y., September 23, 1815. Like her husband she early united with the Baptist Church, and has adhered to that faith ever since. At the present time (1890) she is in good health, and her mind is as vigorous as that of most women at fifty. She has been, and still is, a woman of wonderful energy and unconquerable ambition. No matter in what society she might live, she could be nothing less than the acknowledged peer of the truest and best. No sacrifice was ever demanded, or ever could be demanded, which she would not cheerfully make for her husband and children. She enjoys the esteem of all who know her, and she glories in the unquestioned affection of all her children and children's children.

Immediately after their marriage this couple settled at Fort Brewerton, N. Y., where they lived two years, and then moved to Summer Hill, Cayuga county, where they lived for about three years. In 1837 Mr. Brown, in company with his brother-in-law, Judge Brownell, now of Smethport, McKean

county, started on foot from Cayuga county to seek his fortune in the then western wilds of Michigan. On their journey thither they passed through the wilderness of Jones township, Elk county. Here Col. W. P. Wilcox, his uncle, had a few years before located, and he became exceedingly anxious that Rasselas should settle near him. After two or three months passed in the journey to Michigan, the two travelers returned and decided to cast their lot in the wilds of Pennsylvania. It was late in the fall when they returned, and after employing a man to hew the timber, and leaving with him the means to prepare for the erection of a house early in the spring, Mr. Brown returned for his family. So poor were the mail facilities at that time that the letters from his friends in Pennsylvania advising him of the absconding of his hired man did not reach their destination until he had started with his wife and two little boys for their new home, which they reached on March 16, 1838.

With a will and energy that would not brook defeat, he went to work, and on April 21, a little more than a month after his arrival, he was able to move into his new house. The desperate effort and great anxiety required to get his family under roof, resulted in his prostration on a bed of sickness, to which he was confined more than six months. Slowly recovering from his illness, the terrible truth forced itself, day by day, upon him that his eyesight was seriously impaired, and that the injury to his eyes would be permanent. Now came the time for his young and hopeful wife to show her worth and her ability. Would she prove equal to the occasion? It was evident that her husband could not for a long time, at least, perform the manual labor necessary to clear and cultivate a farm, and they must, therefore, seek some temporary employment where her skill and energy would count for the support of the little ones. The Williamsville Hotel offered such a place, and thither without delay they moved. They remained at the hotel until the spring of 1841. During a good share of the time the two did the entire work required to care for their guests and the traveling public—the provisions and supplies for whom had to be hauled from Smethport or Olean, and sometimes from Buffalo. This, of course, demanded the frequent absence of Mr. Brown, and threw upon his wife burdens that none but the most heroic of women could or would have endured. No wonder that both felt relieved when the spring of 1841 came, and they again assumed the sometimes more exhausting, but always more agreeable, toil upon the farm. Here they lived together until the death of Mr. Brown, which occurred on June 27, 1887. At the time they moved onto the farm the children had grown to four in number, and there was, if the wolf were to be kept from the door, to be no rest from labor and anxiety. The tract of land, out of which it was proposed to make a farm, was located mainly in the midst of a dense growth of pine and hemlock. To be sure the land was cheap, costing only $1.25 an acre, but the labor necessary to fit it for cultivation was enormous. There was no mill near to cut logs into lumber, and no market for the lumber if it could have been cut. In those early days there was, therefore, no alternative—both pine and hemlock must be burned to ashes. The struggle was constant and sometimes desperate, but never a failure. If the farm failed by ordinary means to make both ends meet, they always found some effective plan to supply the need. Sometimes the scheme had little profit in it, but if it availed to tide over a present difficulty, it was resorted to with cheerfulness and satisfaction. At times the plan hit upon was to manufacture by hand the pine trees into shingles; at others, to dig coal from a mine opened on the farm, and then to market these wherever a purchaser could be found—often fifty, and sometimes one hundred miles away. That the purchaser would only pay in goods, and at exorbitant profits, was little reason for breaking off the trade. The waiting

ones at home must be supplied, and therefore the product must go for what it would bring. Many times during the first years upon the farm at Rasselas [this name was given to the place in honor of its owner by Gen. Thomas L. Kane, president of the N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. extension, when it was built through the farm and a station located thereon], butter as good as housewife ever made was taken on horseback to Ridgway, sixteen miles distant, and sold for 10 and 12 cents a pound, store pay, the whole proceeds amounting to less than would be the expense of such a trip in our time.

Isolated as was the home reared by this couple, it was in many respects a model one. The children, six in number, three boys and three girls, were taught not only obedience and respect for their parents, but kindness and love for each other. Self-sacrifice was the paramount law of the household. Nothing within the range of a possibility was ever left undone in behalf of the children, whether it pertained to their present needs or education and proper development; and in return the parents received homage as abiding as life itself. All alone in the wilderness, the family altar was kept burning, conspicuous by contrast, and yet its influence all the more enduring, because it was unique. The entire number of children born to Rasselas W. and Mary P. Brown are still living. The daughters are Olive J. Moyer and Eunice A. Hewitt, of Elk county, and Mary A. Allen, of Cicero, N. Y. The sons are Jefferson L., William Wallace and Isaac B. Sketches of the three sons will be found in this volume as follows: those of Jefferson L. and Isaac B., immediately after this of their father, and that of William Wallace, among the biographical sketches of Bradford, McKean county.

Mr. Brown, notwithstanding the loss of his eyesight, was a leading mind in the county. In politics he was a Whig, and all alone in his neighborhood he cherished, as only a Whig could cherish, the names of Washington, the Adamses, Clay and Webster, until the new era added to the immortals the names of Grant and Lincoln. There was but a single supporter of his political views in Jones township, and yet during the larger part of his active life at Rasselas, he held the office of magistrate, often by the almost unanimous voice of his neighbors. As a partisan he was never offensive, but he was as firm and unyielding in his political convictions as any man ever was with Scotch blood in his veins.

Of his affliction he seldom made mention, and he was never known to complain, save, when in the days of his country's peril, the loss of his sight precluded the possibility of his enlisting in her defense. It was his inability to serve as a soldier that induced him to yield to the persuasions of his youngest son, and allow him to enter the army at the early age of sixteen years, although his two other sons and two of his sons-in-law had already entered the serivce. To him the Republic was "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," and there was nothing in the earth so good or so sacred that he would not have freely sacrificed for her glory and her defense. With the close of the war and with his declining years came more rest and contentment. Though from choice he labored constantly until the last year of his life, the railroad, long looked for, had come, and with it a market for the forest still preserved, and this brought the means for such comfortable support as dispensed with the necessity of further toil or anxiety. Idleness had no place in his life. Every hour not given to labor was devoted to the acquisition of knowledge. Unable, from loss of his eyesight, to read, he invoked the aid of others to read for him, and in this way was able to keep abreast of current events, and to live in the history of the past. He had a very retentive memory, and possessed a fund of information, especially concerning the geography, political history and development of his country, truly wonderful.

As the end of life approached, he gave most abundant assurance to those about him, that long ago complete preparations had been made for the voyage to the country beyond. There was a brief, but comprehensive direction for the care of his surviving widow, a "share and share alike" to his children, a request that he might be permitted to sleep with his fathers in the land of his boyhood, and then a calm, majestic waiting for the final summons. Just fifty years to a day from the time the subject of this sketch, weary and foot-sore, came into the wilderness of Pennsylvania, he was borne in solemn triumph back to the burial place of his fathers. It is the mighty power of steam that carries the train as on wings of the wind! During the fifty years of Mr. Brown's sojourn in Elk county, that power had revolutionized the world! Henceforth the pioneer shall not go forth into the wilderness alone. Steam shall go before, and shall prepare the way for him. And yet, with all the aids to success which modern thought can bring, none who triumph in coming time will leave more honored heritage, or fall asleep amid the incense of love more sincere or more abiding than did Rasselas Wilcox Brown.

JEFFERSON L. BROWN, eldest son of Rasselas W. and Mary P. (Brownell) Brown, was born at Fort Brewerton, Onondaga Co., N. Y., June 25, 1834, and came with his parents into McKean (now Elk) county in March, 1838. His early life was spent on his father's farm, in Jones township, upon which Rasselas, a station on the New York, Lake Erie & Western, and the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroads, is located. Mr. Brown was educated at the public schools near his home, and at the Smethport academy. At eighteen years of age he commenced the work of his profession—surveying—which he has followed more or less up to the present time, and has been engaged in several engineering enterprises. In the summer of 1855 Mr. Brown purchased the *Elk County Advocate* establishment, and published the paper about one year. Not finding the business either suited to his nature or profitable, he disposed of the plant in July, 1856, and returned to the work of his profession. In the autumn of 1860 he moved to Onondaga county, N. Y., and engaged in the pursuit of farming. He taught school at Cicero in the winter of 1860–61, and at Centreville in the winter of 1861–62. After selling his interest in the farm, Mr. Brown enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Regiment, New York Infantry, and served until the close of the Civil war. He took part in the movements of the Army of the Potomac, which began March 31, 1865, and closed with the surrender at Appommattox Court-house, April 9, the same year; and had the pleasure of seeing Genls. Grant and Lee riding in a carriage (of old Virginia style) together, on their way to Burkeville, Va., after the surrender. At the close of the war Mr. Brown returned to Elk county, where he has resided ever since, having his home at Wilcox. In the autumn of 1868 he went into the employ of the Wilcox Tanning Company, and after April, 1870, had charge of, and an interest in, the large mercantile business of the tanning and lumber company, for ten years. In the political campaign of 1880 Mr. Brown was nominated a candidate for member of the assembly by the Democratic convention of Elk county, and, after a hotly-contested struggle, in which the disaffected Democrats united with the Republican and Greenback parties in a combination against him, he was elected by a good majority. He was re-elected in 1882, and served through the extra session of 1883. Since retiring from the political field, Mr. Brown has been engaged in the lumbering, and later in the banking business. He is a member of the Rasselas Lumber Company (whose plant is located on the old homestead), and at the head of the banking house in Wilcox, bearing his name. Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Miss

Amanda H. Merriam, the accomplished daughter of Noah and Mary Ann Merriam, of Cicero, Onondaga Co., N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of three children—two daughters and one son. The eldest is the wife of Emmet G. Latta, of Friendship, N. Y., and has two sons, Jefferson B. and Raymond F. The second daughter, Miss Emma G., has been for some time cashier in her father's bank. The son, Frank Rasselas, graduated with honors at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester, in 1889, and is now instructor in mathematics, engineering and military science at his *alma mater*. Mr. Brown is master of Wilcox Lodge, No. 571, F. & A. M., of which he is a charter member. He is one of the elders of the Presbyterian Church at Wilcox, a member of the Hiram Warner Post, G. A. R., and of the Wilcox Division of the Sons of Temperance.

ISAAC B. BROWN was born in Jones township, Elk Co., Penn., at the place now known as Rasselas, on the 20th of February, 1848. He lived at home with his parents, Rasselas W. and Mary (Brownell) Brown, working upon the farm until fifteen years of age, when he went to Syracuse, N. Y., to attend school. He remained at school, working for his board and maintenance, until the summer of 1864, when he returned home and enlisted in Company C, Two Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served in the Army of the James during the fall of 1864, and subsequently in Hartranft's Division of the Ninth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. He was present with his command in the engagements at Bermuda Hundred, Hatcher's Run, in the Weldon raid, the assault at Fort Steadman, and at the battle of Petersburg. Returning home at the close of the war, Mr. Brown attended school for four years, spending one year at the Smethport Academy and three years at Alfred University, from which he was graduated in 1869. During his school vacations he assisted his father on the farm. In the fall of 1869 he taught at the Ridgway (Penn.) Academy, and in December of that year commenced the study of law at Corry, Penn., with Messrs. Crosby & Brown. During the years of 1870 and 1871 he was engaged in surveying the wild lands in Elk county for the Wilcox Tanning Company. In the winter of 1870–71 he taught school again, and in the fall of 1871 removed permanently to Corry, where he found it necessary to engage in some business in order to support himself while prosecuting his studies. He therefore formed a partnership with Mr. C. S. Tinker, and embarked in the insurance business. He soon became active in the politics of Erie county, and was elected clerk of the city of Corry in 1873. He then renewed the study of law, which he had discontinued for some time, and in 1876 was admitted to the bar. In 1878 he was a candidate for the assembly, and received the Republican nomination, but was defeated at the polls by Hon. Alfred Short, through a combination of Democrats and Greenbackers. In 1880 he was again nominated, and was then elected by about 3,000 majority. In 1882 he was re-elected, and again in 1884, the last time by the largest majority ever given to a candidate for assembly in that district. Mr. Brown enjoys the distinction of being the only person from Erie county who has ever received the nomination and election for a third term. During his six years of service as a legislator, he secured the passage of a large number of measures of a public nature, among which may be mentioned that for the establishment of State White Fish Hatchery at Erie. He prepared, introduced and secured the passage of the bill to establish the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie, and now is a member of the Board of Trustees of that institution. In 1886 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twenty-seventh District, but was defeated by Hon. C. W. Mackey, of Venango

county. He continued the practice of law in Erie county until 1887, when he was tendered and accepted the position of deputy secretary of internal affairs of Pennsylvania, which office he now holds at the State Capital. He has been an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic ever since its organization, and has held many prominent positions in that order. He served in the National Guard of Pennsylvania from 1874 to 1887; eleven years as captain of Company A, Sixteenth Regiment, and two years as judge advocate with the rank of major, on the staff of Gen. James A. Beaver, commanding the Second Brigade. He commanded a company during its service in the riots of 1877. Mr. Brown was married, on the 25th of June, 1870, to Miss Hannah Partington, of Providence, R. I., and he has now a family of three children—two daughters and one son.

J. B. CLARK, of the firm of Clark & Blakeslee, lumbermen, P. O. Glen Hazel, was born in Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., in September, 1845, and is a son of Eli and Mary (Warner) Clark. He was reared and educated in his native county, and afterward worked on the tow-path of the Champlain canal, which he followed four years. At the time of the oil excitement in Venango county, he located at Oil creek, and followed the occupation of driller and contractor for five years. Mr. Clark then engaged in lumbering at Spartansburg, Crawford Co., Penn., for three years, and then at Columbus, Warren county, same State, for a period of seven years in the same business. Coming to Highland township, Elk county, he here followed lumbering until April 18, 1885, when he removed to Jones township, where he is now carrying on an extensive lumber business. In connection with the saw-mill, he operates a large shingle and handle factory. Mr. Clark's brother-in-law, James A. Blakeslee, has been associated with him in business since 1871, in which year he located at Spartansburg. Mr. Clark was married to Emeline Blakeslee, daughter of R. P. and Lydia (Lamona) Blakeslee, of Spartansburg, Penn., and by her he has had four children: Bertha, Thomas, James and Lydia. Mr. Clark has held the offices of school director and auditor of Jones township, and also that of treasurer of Highland township. He was two years and eight months in the Civil war, enlisting in March, 1863, in Company E, Fifty-seventh P. V. I., and was honorably discharged at the close of the struggle. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and in politics is a Democrat.

ANTONY A. CLAY, Rasselas P. O., Penn., was born in Vienna, Austria, February 17, 1839, when his father, the late Hon. John Randolph Clay, was United States secretary of legation to that country. He was educated in the city of Philadelphia, and in 1861 entered the three-months service of his country as quartermaster, with the rank of captain, on the staff of Gen. Pleasanton, of Philadelphia. September 1, 1861, he entered in Company K, Fifty-eighth P. V. I., as first lieutenant under Col. J. Richter Jones, and was afterward promoted to adjutant and captain. He served during the entire service with the regiment, and on staff duty, acting as assistant adjutant-general and provost-marshal for the subdistrict of Central Virginia until mustered out, in 1865. He has resided in Elk county since 1866, and has had charge of large tracts of land in this and adjoining counties, and has also been engaged in lumbering and farming. In 1886 he was the Democratic candidate for the State legislature, and was elected by 1,142 majority, the largest majority ever given to any candidate for assembly in the county. He was again elected in 1888, by 746 majority, is now filling his second term of office, and is one of a commission of three senators and four members of the house appointed to investigate the charitable and correctional institutions of the State. He married, in 1864, Miss Sybella S., daughter of John Seckel, of Philadelphia, Penn.,

and they have four daughters, viz.: Estella A., Sybella G., Ethel R. and Margaret. Capt. Clay is a member of Wilcox Lodge, No. 571, F. & A. M., and of the Military Order of Loyal Legion of the United States, also of Lucore Post, G. A. R., of St. Mary's. His father, Hon. John Randolph Clay, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., and was educated at the University of Virginia, after which he studied law with Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, Va., for whom he was named, and was admitted to the bar of Virginia. He accompanied John Randolph to Russia, when he was appointed United States minister, and was secretary of legation, and was afterward appointed secretary of "Legation and Charge d'Affairs" at Vienna, Austria, and later minister to Peru, where he served eighteen years. He served altogether in the diplomatic service of the United States for thirty consecutive years. He married an English lady, Miss Frances Gibbs, daughter of Dr. John Gibbs, of Exeter, England. Mrs. Clay died in Vienna in 1840, and Hon. John Randolph Clay died in London, England, in 1885. The present home of Capt. A. A. Clay was first occupied by the father of Col. A. I. Wilcox, and later by Gen. Kane, until Capt. Clay purchased it, in 1866. His family are members of the Episcopal Church.

A. A. CLEARWATER, superintendent for the Wilcox Tanning Company, was born in Ulster county, N. Y., March 21, 1846. His parents, Richard and Rachel (Osterhout) Clearwater, were also natives of that county. His mother was a sister of W. H. Osterhout of Ridgway; his father was a millwright by trade and moved to Susquehanna county, Penn., in 1864, and for some years was a car builder in the Susquehanna shops. He was a member of the Republican party, and filled various township offices. He was a deacon and superintendent of the Sunday-school in the Baptist Church for many years, and died in 1882. The mother is still living and resides in Ulster county, N. Y. Their family consisted of nine children, of whom six are living: D. J. (of Scranton, Penn.), A. A., W. W. (of Wilcox, Penn.), Mary C. (wife of Lafayette Hines, of Wayne county, Penn.), Ida E. (wife of B. E. Miles, of Susquehanna county, Penn.) and Leah F. (wife of Elder Campbell, of Ridgway, Penn.). A. A. Clearwater was reared in Ulster county, N. Y., and received an ordinary education. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New York Infantry, and was appointed sergeant of his company. He was wounded at Port Hudson, June 14, 1862, and was honorably discharged in 1863. He then attended the Harford University in Susquehanna county, Penn., for one year, and then began to learn the tanner's trade with his uncle, W. H. Osterhout, at Glenwood. He served an apprenticeship of four years, and then took the superintendency of a tannery at Herrick Centre for four years, after which, in connection with two partners, he purchased the Glenwood Tannery. After conducting that two years he purchased the interest of one of his partners, and two years later became sole owner of the same, which he conducted for seven years. He then, in company with W. H. Osterhout, began operations at Penfield, Clearfield Co., Penn., which he continued for one year. In 1883 he came to Wilcox, and has since acted as superintendent of the Wilcox Tannery. In 1872 he married Miss Ella B., daughter of William D. Ketchum, of Herrick Centre. They have three children living, Bertha, Libbie and William. One son, Allen B., died in 1886. Mr. Clearwater is a member of Capt. Lyon Post, No. 85, G. A. R., of Susquehanna county, and the Nicholson Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is a Republican in politics, and for six years has served as school director of Jones township. He and his family attend the Presbyterian Church.

DR. A. K. CORBIN, Wilcox, was born in Waverly, Tioga Co., N. Y., November 25, 1851. His father, John A. Corbin, was born in Bradford county.

Penn., and his mother, Emily A. (Kelley) Corbin, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y. They now reside in Bradford, Penn. Our subject was educated at the academy in Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. He read medicine with Dr. H. N. Eastman, of Owego, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, February 28, 1879, and first began the practice of medicine at Hinsdale, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. He moved to Clermont, McKean county, August 8, 1881, and in October, 1885, came to Wilcox, where he has since enjoyed an extensive practice. October 9, 1880, he married Miss Tressie, daughter of A. C. Torrey, of Hinsdale, N. Y. They have one child, Arthur LeRoy. Dr. Corbin is a member of the county medical society, supports the Republican party, and is a member of Clermont Lodge, No. 949, I. O. O. F.

JOHN ERNHOUT, lumber manufacturer, Wilcox, was born in the city of Albany, N. Y., March 18, 1822, a son of Christopher Ernhout, who was a native of Albany, N. Y. His grandfather, John Ernhout, was a native of Germany, emigrated to America with Com. Van Rensselaer, and was the first settler in Albany, N. Y., taking up 400 acres of land on the present site of the city. He served as a private through the war of the Revolution, and was among the prominent men of his day. His wife was a native of Holland. They reared a family of thirteen sons and three daughters, of whom Christopher was next to the youngest. Christopher married Miss Lydia Powell, a native of Scotland, and they settled in Ulster county, N. Y. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; was a Jacksonian Democrat, and filled various township offices. He was twice married; his first wife died in 1842, and he afterward married Miss Polly Brannon. Eleven children were born to his first marriage: Hannah (widow of James McIntosh), Betsy, Harriet, John, Lydia (deceased), James, William (deceased), Henry, George (deceased), Stephen and David. Mr. Ernhout was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church; he died in 1877. John Ernhout received a common-school education in Ulster county, N. Y. He was married, May 28, 1843, to Miss Milla Stoddard, daughter of Simeon Stoddard, of Massachusetts, the ceremony being performed at the residence of Phineas Stoddard, in Greenfield, Ulster Co., N. Y. In March, 1844, he moved to Callicoon, Sullivan Co., N. Y., where he remained one year, and in 1845 moved to Greenfield, Ulster Co., N. Y., where he engaged largely in the lumbering business for a term of years. In the meantime he built a large hotel in Greenfield, on the Newburgh and Woodbourne plank road, and also bought the large farm formerly owned by Andrew Lefever. He next moved to Ellenville, Ulster county, and built another extensive hotel, with which he connected one of the largest halls outside the city of New York, and also built, as an appurtenance to the hotel, a mammoth barn. In the fall of 1857 he traded the Ellenville property for a tannery and saw-mill business, in Sandburg, Sullivan county, which business he carried on successfully for nine years. This business comprised three saw-mills, one tannery, two stores, two blacksmith-shops with turning lathes, and a large quantity of land. In 1861 he recruited in Sullivan, Ulster and Orange counties, N. Y., 445 men, and joined the Fifty-sixth New York Regiment, in which he served fourteen months, as captain of his company of 112 men, the balance of the recruits being distributed among other companies of the Fifty-sixth. The captain was honorably discharged on account of sickness. For his meritorious act in recruiting so many men, he was offered the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment, but declined, as he had promised to remain with the first company he had raised. In 1867 he came to Wilcox, Elk Co., Penn., where he built its present tannery, afterward associating with him the Messrs. Maurice and Jackson

Schultz. About twelve years afterward Mr. Ernhout was obliged to retire from the company on account of ill health; he spent two years in California, eventually returning to Wilcox, where he has since been engaged in the manufacture of lumber. His mill has a capacity of about one million feet of lumber per month, and he employs about seventy men to carry on his business; he has a private railroad, with which to transport his logs from the lumber districts. Capt. Ernhout owns 225 acres of valuable lands near Cuba, with fifteen oil wells and two excellent gas wells; also 800 acres of land near Kane, McKean Co., Penn., upon which there are three producing wells, which he intends developing. Mr. Ernhout is an active business man, with marked ability, and is one of the representative citizens of Wilcox. He has always been identified with the Republican party; he is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mrs. Milla Ernhout departed this life in 1877, having borne her husband four children: Perry S., the eldest son, entered the United States service with his father, and was promoted to the naval academy, at Annapolis, Md., and from which he was graduated with high honors, but died in the prime of manhood; Marilda S., married Dr. William Scrosburg, of Ulster county, N. Y., and is now deceased; Phineas S. is a lumber manufacturer of Wilcox, and E. L. is a practicing physician of Omaha, Neb.

P. S. ERNHOUT, lumber manufacturer, Wilcox, is a son of John Ernhout, was born in Ulster county, N. Y., February 4, 1851, and came to Elk county with his parents. He received a common-school education, and learned the tanner's trade at the Wilcox Tannery. For five years he held the position of foreman of Osterhout's tannery at Ridgway. He was in business with Mr. J. L. Brown in manufacturing lumber, and in 1882 became one of the members of the Rasselas Lumber Company, and has since had the management of that company. Mr. Ernhout is also interested in the oil business at Kane, Penn. In 1872 he married Miss Annie, daughter of Noah Merriam, of Onondaga county, N. Y. They have one child, Merriam. Mr. Ernhout is a member of Wilcox Lodge, No. 571, F. & A. M., and of the Sons of Temperance, No. 285, of Wilcox. He takes an active part in the temperance cause, and is chairman of the County Prohibition Committee. He has served as school director of Jones township. He is also an elder and trustee in the Wilcox Presbyterian Church.

GURNEE FREEMAN, lumber manufacturer and farmer, P. O. Wilcox, was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., May 8, 1845. His parents, Stephen and Rosetta (Trowbridge) Freeman, were natives of that county and farmers by occupation. The mother died December 25, 1854, and the father still resides in Tompkins county, N. Y. They reared seven children, six of whom are living: Survillia, widow of William Burch of Ithaca, N. Y.; Mary, wife of George Williams, of Michigan; Gurnee; Catherine, wife of Elery Brown, of Michigan; Susan, deceased; Stephen and William, who live in Michigan. Gurnee Freeman received a common-school education in Tompkins county, N. Y. In January, 1863, he went to Philipsburgh, Centre Co., Penn., and engaged in the lumber business; he remained there until 1884, when he came to Elk county and purchased his present farm and also engaged in manufacturing lumber. May 1, 1886, he formed a partnership with H. W. Horner in the manufacture of lumber, and also in a general store, under the firm name of Horner & Freeman. January 11, 1868, Mr. Freeman was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta, daughter of Ellis McClellan, of Centre county, Penn. They have five children: William, Harry, Charles, Ellis and Emma. Mr. Freeman is a supporter of the Democratic party, and is a member of Wilcox Lodge, No. 571, F. & A. M. He and family attend the Episcopal Church.

H. W. HORNER, lumber manufacturer and farmer, P. O. Wilcox, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., July 7, 1840. His father, Timothy Horner, was also a native of that county, born April 26, 1819, and his mother, Lydia Ann (Cease) Horner, was a native of Delaware county, N. Y., born December 16, 1816. His father was a millwright by trade, and operated a grist-mill at Angelica, N. Y. He was killed while repairing the Wilcox Mill at that place, December 28, 1849. The mother soon after married again and moved to McKean county, Penn. Our subject was thrown upon his own resources at an early age. He was reared by his uncle and obtained but a limited education. He learned the trade of a miller, which he followed until twenty-six years of age. April 9, 1865, he married Miss Cassie, daughter of Thomas and Agnes (Daly) King, natives of Ireland, and among the early settlers of McKean county, Penn. In 1867 they moved to Michigan and engaged in farming until 1869, when they returned to Wilcox, where for several years Mr. Horner engaged in the butcher business. In 1875 they purchased their present farm in Jones township and began to manufacture lumber. In 1886 was formed the firm of Horner & Freeman. Mr. Horner has three children: Marion, Mabel and Mildred. He is a member of Wilcox Lodge, No. 698, E. A. U.; Wilcox Lodge, No. 571, F. & A. M., and Wilcox Tent of the Knights of Maccabees. He has always taken an active part in Democratic politics. Mr. Horner's parents were members of the Baptist Church. They reared three children: H. W., C. H. and Orpha (wife of W. W. Brewer, of Mount Jewett). Mr. Horner is a hunter, and has killed a great many deer.

J. C. MALONE, jeweler and confectioner, Wilcox, was born in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., March 20, 1844. His parents were both accidentally poisoned when he was about four years of age. He remained in Elk county until about fourteen years of age, when he went to Smethport, McKean county, and received a common-school education. He learned the jeweler's trade at Smethport, and first started in that business at Port Allegany. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers; was appointed sergeant of his company, and served until the close of the war. In 1868 he came to Wilcox, Elk county, and has since been engaged in his present business. In 1869 he married Miss Maria Louise, daughter of J. D. Leonard, of Kane, McKean Co., Penn., and they have one child, Maud H. Mr. Malone is a member of Wilcox Lodge, No. 571, F. & A. M. He has always been identified with the Republican party, and has filled the offices of auditor, treasurer, school director, and at this writing is assessor of the township. Mrs. Malone is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT A. MANETT, superintendent of the wood department of the Wilcox Tanning Company, was born in Sullivan county, N. Y., June 3, 1842. His father, James Manett, is of Scotch descent, and was reared in New York City. His mother, Diantha (Avery) Manett, was a native of New England. They were among the early settlers of Sullivan county, where they still reside, engaged in farming. They reared ten children, all of whom are living: George (of Washington), Robert A., Clarissa (wife of Leonard Stratton), Lucinda (wife of Charles Shendler), Fannie (first married to Eliphalet Stratton, who died, and she is now the wife of William Cauthers), James Gilbert, Jonathan D., Harry (of Brockport, Penn.) Eugene and Emma. Mr. Manett received but a limited education, as his parents were poor and could not afford to send him to the subscription schools of those days. In 1859 he engaged with Jackson Schultz, at Lunenkill, Ulster Co., N. Y., and has been in the employ of the Schultz family ever since, with the exception of two years, when he was engaged in the express business at Ellenville, N. Y. He came to Wilcox, Elk Co., Penn., in 1872, and

has since held his present position as superintendent of the wood department of the Wilcox Tanning Company, peeling and hauling 25,000 cords of hemlock bark each year. In 1867 he married Miss Mary J., daughter of James Budd, of Ulster county, N. Y. They have three daughters: Lillian, Eula and Laura. He has always been a supporter of the Republican party, casting his first vote for President Lincoln. He has filled the office of overseer of the poor, tax collector, supervisor and school director of Jones township. He joined the Masonic fraternity of Ridgway, and is a charter member of the Wilcox Lodge, No. 571, F. & A. M., and is also a member of the Wilcox Tent of the Knights of the Maccabees.

E. W. RHONE, superintendent of machinery for the Wilcox Tanning Company, was born in Clinton county, Penn., November 28, 1845. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Batdorf) Rhone, were natives of Germany, and farmers by occupation. Mr. Rhone was educated at the township schools of Clinton and Centre counties, and learned the machinist's trade. In 1867 he came to Wilcox, and has since been in the employ of the Wilcox Tanning Company. In 1865 he married Miss Mary Ellen, daughter of Dickerson Cole, of Clinton county, Penn. They have one child, Evaline. Mr. Rhone is identified with the Republican party, and for the last eight years has been secretary of the school board. He is a member of the E. A. U., of Wilcox, and he and his family attend the Presbyterian Church.

MAURICE M. SCHULTZ (deceased) was born in Delaware county, N. Y., February 11, 1827, and died at Wilcox, Elk Co., Penn., May 18, 1884. At the age of sixteen he embarked on a whaling ship for the Arctic seas, and returned to his native land after a voyage of four years. His voyage, and the hardships and experiences attendant upon it, gave him his stern and unswerving peculiarities of character and his robust and hardy physique, thereby well fitting him for the hard and active service of his after life. After his return from the sea, he became a tanner, and engaged extensively in that business up to the time of his death. He operated a tannery at Sparrow Bush, N. Y., from 1860 to 1866, and during these years accumulated a goodly fortune. At the time he disposed of his tannery at that place, he proposed to retire from active life, but after a pleasure trip to Europe of a year's duration, he was again persuaded to embark in the tanning enterprise, this time at Wilcox, Elk county. From the summer of 1877, up to the time of his death, he was at the head of the firm doing business under the name of the Wilcox Tanning Company. Mr. Schultz had exclusive charge of the landed and manufacturing interests of this company, and by his energy, fidelity and perseverance, he commanded not only the implicit confidence of the other members of this firm, but also the admiration and respect of the community in which he lived. He was kind-hearted and generous, and never turned a deaf ear to the appeals of the less fortunate in life. His wife, Mary A. (Atherton) Schultz, still survives him, also two sons and one daughter: Norman (residing in New York City), Irving (residing in Wilcox, Penn.) and Mrs. Edward Barnes (of Orange, N. J.). The Wilcox Tannery is now conducted by his two sons, Mr. Irving Schultz being the resident member, and having the general supervision of the same.

MARTIN SOWERS, retired, Wilcox, was born in Germany, November 30, 1831, a son of George and Barbara Sowers, and immigrated to America in 1849. He first located near Philadelphia, Penn., where he engaged in farming for a number of years. From there he moved to Clermont, and thence to Williamsville, and then to Kane, McKean county, where for two years he was engaged in the restaurant business. He came to Wilcox in 1865, and conducted

a mercantile business for twenty years. He also built his present hotel, which he ran for many years. In 1853 he married Miss Caroline Houserman, a native of Germany, and a resident of Philadelphia, Penn. She died in 1881. Seven children were born to their union, six of whom are living: George, of Wilcox; Mary, wife of Elijah Kroat, of McKean county; Louisa, at home; Frank, hotel-keeper of Wilcox; Edward, operator for the B. R. & P. R. R. at Ridgway, and William, at home. Mr. Sowers has been a supporter of the Republican party since its organization. He has served as school director and supervisor, and is treasurer of the township at the present time. He is a member of Wilcox Lodge, No. 571, F. & A. M., and of the Reformed Lutheran Church.

C. W. SPETTIGUE, general manager for the Wilcox Tanning & Lumber Company, Wilcox, was born in Wayne county, Penn., September 16, 1844. His parents, George G. and Grace Spettigue, were natives of England, and both died in Wayne county, Penn. They were farmers by occupation. C. W. Spettigue was given the advantages of the township schools, and has been engaged in the mercantile business since he was eighteen years of age. He was in business in Sullivan county, N. Y., for sixteen years, and in 1878 came to Wilcox, and has since held his present position. In 1871 he married Miss Annette, daughter of Nelson Thomas, of Delaware county, N. Y. They have one child, Lizzie W. Mr. Spettigue has always been a supporter of the Republican party.

MARK D. SPROAT, resident member, at Wilcox, of the firm of Henry, Bayard & Co., of Philadelphia and Wilcox, was born in Elmira, N. Y., April 15, 1839, a son of Stephen C. and Mary (Schontz) Sproat, natives of Orange county, N. Y., and farmers by occupation. Mr. Sproat was educated at Myron G. Peck's Academy, in Rochester, N. Y., and has been engaged in the lumber business since he was seventeen years of age. He engaged with Henry, Bayard & Co. in 1879, and he has been a member of the firm for seven years. They began manufacturing lumber in Elk county, Penn., in 1880, and Mr. Sproat has since resided at Wilcox. He married, in 1872, Miss Rebecca Lesher, a native of New York City. Mr. Sproat is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 58, F. & A. M., of Cottage Grove, Minn.; has always been identified with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Tabernacle Baptist Church at Philadelphia, Penn.

M. H. TOOMEY, proprietor of the East Branch Hotel, Glen Hazel, was born in Fox Township, Elk Co., Penn., July 4, 1860, and is a son of Dennis and Mary (O'Hara) Toomey. He was reared and educated in his native county, and worked at lumbering several years, afterward clerking in a number of hotels in the county. In November, 1888, Mr. Toomey settled at Glen Hazel, and here built his present hotel, which he has since successfully conducted. In December, 1887, he married Josephine, daughter of Ferdinand and Margaret (Groll) Wank, of Jones township. Mr. Toomey is a popular landlord, and one who knows how to cater to every requirement of his guests. He is a member of the Catholic Church; in politics a Democrat.

WILLIAM J. WANK, blacksmith, Glen Hazel, was born in Jones township, Elk Co., Penn., February 13, 1863, and is a son of Ferdinand and Margaret (Groll) Wank, natives of Bavaria, Germany, and pioneers of the borough of St. Mary's, and later of Jones township. Ferdinand Wank was a carpenter by trade, but after coming to this country, he followed agricultural pursuits, and cleared and improved a farm in Jones township. He had ten children: Christopher W. (deceased), Mary R. (Mrs. John Stoltz), Lizzie (Mrs. John Foley), Albert G. (deceased), William J., Josephine (Mrs. Michael H. Toomey),

Ida (Mrs. Michael King), John A., Matilda M. and Jennie M. The subject of this sketch was reared in Jones township, where he received a common-school education, and learned the blacksmith's trade, which he has followed for six years. He is the pioneer blacksmith of Glen Hazel. November 7, 1888, Mr. Wank married Carrie Weis, of Clermont, McKean Co., Penn. He is a member of the Catholic Church; in politics a Republican.

STEPHEN E. WATSON, liveryman, Glen Hazel, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., February 13, 1854, and is a son of James K. and Catherine (Halleck) Watson. He was reared and educated in Delaware county, N. Y., and began life as a teamster, an occupation he followed in Delaware county six years. In 1874 Mr. Watson located at Moose River, Lewis Co., N. Y., where he learned the tanner's trade, and worked at the same for three years. He then accepted a position as clerk in the tannery store, acting in that capacity during a period of four years. He then removed to Limestone, N. Y., where he was foreman in the tan-yard of Hoyt Brothers for one and a half years, and was then made superintendent of the Sterling Run Tannery, at Sterling Run, Cameron county, a position he held for two years. He then had charge of the office and tannery of George L. Williams at Salamanca, N. Y., for one year, and in 1889 he moved to Glen Hazel, where he has a livery stable, and is doing a successful business. Mr. Watson married, October 11, 1874, Emma, daughter of Arthur Bull, of Delaware county, N. Y., and has one daughter, Mertie E. Mr. Watson is a member of the F. & A. M. and K. O. T. M.; in politics he is a Republican.

BENJAMIN WATSON, a member of the firm of Watson Brothers, dealers in general merchandise, Glen Hazel, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., July 9, 1858, and is a son of James K. and Catherine (Halleck) Watson. He was reared and educated in Delaware county, N. Y., and began life as a clerk in a general store at Moose river, Lewis county, N. Y., where he remained three years. Mr. Watson served in the same capacity at Albany, N. Y. for two years, and in 1883 he located in Salamanca, N. Y., where he held the position of book-keeper in the Salamanca Tannery for three and a half years. In March, 1888, he settled at Glen Hazel, and erected the first store in the place, there embarking in the mercantile business in company with his brother, R. J. Watson, of Limestone, N. Y. The brothers have built up a successful trade that is daily increasing. Our subject is postmaster at Glen Hazel, the postoffice having been established June 7, 1889. He married, in 1884, Mary, daughter of W. C. Palmer, of Salamanca, N. Y., and has one daughter, Evelyn M. He is an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, and in politics is a Republican.

MICHAEL WEIDERT, farmer, P. O. Rasselas, was born in Luxemburg, Germany, January 8, 1828. His parents, Bernard and Mary (Bodevin) Weidert, immigrated to America in 1847, arriving in Elk county, Penn., August 16. They remained at St. Mary's until the following September, when they located on the present farm of our subject, in Jones township. Here the father died, in 1855, and the mother, in 1884. They were prominent members of the Roman Catholic Church. They brought eleven children to this country, nine of whom are still living: Mary, widow of John Myers; Catherine, wife of Joseph Hetznecker; Michael; John; Elizabeth, wife of Charles Nearing; Magdaline, widow of Joseph Pistner; Mary, wife of Michael Miller; William, and Lena, wife of T. L. McKean. Mr. Weidert was educated in his native country, and for eight years after coming to Elk county worked for Col. A. I. Wilcox. He has since been engaged in lumbering and farming. In 1852 he married Miss Barbara, daughter of Francis Bonnert, of Jones township. Nine

children were born to this union, five of whom are living: Maggie, William M., John, Charles, Edward, all at home. Mr. Weidert has always been identified with the Democratic party and takes an active part in politics. He was elected county commissioner in 1874 and served one year, was re-elected in 1875 for three years, and re-elected in 1878 for three years. During this time the commissioners built the court-house at Ridgway. He was elected justice of the peace, but did not serve. He has, however, filled nearly all the township offices. In 1885 he took a pleasure trip to his native country, remaining from May till September. He is a member of the St. John's Society of St. Mary's, and he and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

JOHN WEIGEL, blacksmith and farmer, Rasselas, was born in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., April 10, 1855. His parents, George and Barbara Weigel, were natives of Europe, and emigrated to America in 1844, locating at St. Mary's. His father, who was a blacksmith by trade, is now deceased; his mother is still living at St. Mary's. Mr. Weigel received a common-school education, after which he learned the blacksmith's trade, and has always resided in Elk county with the exception of two years spent in Michigan. He located at Rasselas in 1885. In 1879 he married Miss Mary, daughter of Joseph Smith, of St. Mary's, and they have three children: Julia, Edward and Frederick. Mr. Weigel is a supporter of the Democratic party. He is a member of St. John and St. Patrick societies. He and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

DR. J. H. WELLS, Wilcox, was born in Ellenville, Ulster Co., N. Y., March 5, 1854, the son of J. B. and Mary (Hart) Wells, the former a native of Schoharie county, N. Y., and the latter of Ulster county. In 1868 they came to Elk county, where the father has since been in the employ of the Wilcox Tanning Company, in the capacity of harness-maker. Dr. Wells received a common-school education, and read medicine with Dr. Ernhout, then of Wilcox. He attended the medical department of the Bellevue Hospital in New York City, and was graduated in 1884, since which time he has been practicing his profession at Wilcox. He married, in 1875, Miss Mary M., daughter of Seymour Skiff, of Onondaga county, N. Y., and they have one child, Mabel. Dr. Wells is president of the Elk County Medical Society, and is a member of the State Medical Society. He is a member of Wilcox Lodge, No. 571, F. & A. M. Politically he is a Republican, and has served as clerk and treasurer of the township. His wife is a member of the Reformed Church.

CHAPTER XIX.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—FOX TOWNSHIP—HORTON TOWNSHIP.

FOX TOWNSHIP.

J. HENRY BEADLE, superintendent of stores for J. H. Steell & Co., Dagus Mines, was born in Schuylkill county, Penn., September 14, 1851, a son of Jesse and Annie (Oldknow) Beadle, natives of England. Mr. Beadle received an ordinary education, and for the past fifteen years has been connected with J. H. Steell & Co., in different capacities. In 1878 he came to Elk county, and has since had charge of the stores at Dagus Mines. He is Republican in politics, and was a delegate to the State convention in 1888; was appointed the first postmaster of Dagus Mines, and is now serving his second term of office. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and takes an active part in Sabbath-school work, having served as superintendent of the Dagus Mines Sabbath-school for a number of years. His natural disposition is gentle and unobtrusive; while, as a man of business, he is characterized by industry, energy and strict integrity.

CLINTON A. BUNDY, lumberman, Kersey's, was born in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., September 8, 1840, a son of Elijah and Lavina (Vial) Bundy. During his youth Mr. Bundy was engaged in farming, until he entered the United States service. He enlisted in April, 1861, and was assigned to Company G, First Pennsylvania Volunteer Rifles, "Bucktail" Regiment. He served until April, 1863, when he was honorably discharged, but in January, 1864, he re-enlisted in the same company, and served until the close of the war. Mr. Bundy married, March 22, 1864, Miss Emma Sophronia, daughter of William and Elizabeth Meredith, and to them have been born five children, viz.: B. L. (of Kersey), William S., Mary M., Fannie and Free. He is actively engaged in the lumber business, and is counted as one of the live, enterprising citizens of Kersey. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as assessor and supervisor of Fox township. He is a member of Ridgway Post, G. A. R., and of Kersey Lodge, No. 967, I. O. O. F., also of Rebecca Degree and the Sons of America. Mr. Bundy and family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PATRICK CALLAHAN, farmer, P. O. Kersey's, son of Jeremiah and Margaret (Reede) Callahan, was born in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., in 1847, and has since been engaged in lumbering and farming. He was married, July 3, 1883, to Miss Margaret, daughter of James Sheely, of Fox township, and they have four children, viz.: Mary Cecelia, Jeremiah Frederick, Annie Margaret and Alice Agnes (twins). Mr. Callahan is an active worker in the Democratic party, is a member of the school board, and has also served as treasurer of the township. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM CALLAHAN, farmer, P. O. Kersey's, was born in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., on his present farm, October 12, 1853, a son of Jeremiah and Margaret (Reede) Callahan, the former a native of Ireland, the latter of Luzerne county, Penn. They located, about 1844, upon a farm in Fox

township. Jeremiah Callahan was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic Church. He died in 1879; his widow still survives him, and makes her home with her son, William. They reared a family of twelve children, eleven of whom are yet living, viz.: James (in Penfield, Penn.), Patrick (in Fox township), Jeremiah (in Horton township), William, Elizabeth (wife of Frederick Dickinson, in Ridgway, Penn.), Mary (wife of Stephen Fox, in Horton township), Maggie, Ellen (wife of Patrick Flynn, in Penfield), Catherine, Martha, and Emma (wife of John Bentzer, in Kersey). Mr. Callahan was educated at the township schools, and has always been engaged in farming and lumbering. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

JOHN COLLINS, proprietor of the Collins House, Kersey's, was born in Cork, Ireland, May 26, 1828, a son of John and Elizabeth (Ryan) Collins. The father came to America, obtaining employment as a day laborer, and afterward, in 1836, sent for his family, finally moving them to Lancaster, Penn., where he obtained employment with the Side Water Canal Company. He died in that county, and the mother was afterward married to John Sullivan, who came to Elk county in 1841, and engaged in farming in Fox township. John Collins was the only child by the first union, and was eight years of age when he came to America. He obtained but a limited education, and early began to work in the lumber woods. In 1868 he established a hotel at Kersey, but had the misfortune to be burned out in July, 1880. He then purchased his present property, where he has since been located. He married, in 1850, Miss Ann Agnes Malone, a native of Elk county; she died in January, 1875, leaving four children, viz.: Mary, who married John McMackin and died in May, 1882, leaving three children: James E., Harry L. and Edward—three other children born to Mr. and Mrs. McMackin died before their mother; Elizabeth, the second child of John and Ann Agnes Collins, is living at home; the third died in infancy, and John James, the fourth child, died in August, 1887. John James had married Miss Alice Mann, by whom he had two children, viz: Thomas, at home, and Mary Rose, who died in May, 1889. Mr. Collins has always been an active worker in the Democratic party, and has served one term as county treasurer, also filled the offices of school director and supervisor of the township for many years. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

CHARLES E. GREEN, farmer, P. O. Kersey's, was born in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., August 6, 1847. He was educated in the township schools and has always been engaged in farming. James Green, his grandfather, was born in Chester county, Penn., and was a shoemaker by trade. In politics he affiliated with the Whig party, and was the first postmaster of Kersey's, which office he held until his death. John Green, father of Charles E. Green, was born in Centre county, Penn., October 12, 1799, and came to Elk county, with his parents, in 1817, where they entered a 200-acre tract of land, which they cleared and improved. John Green married, July 7, 1825, Ann Kyler, who died July 1, 1827, leaving one child, Eliza Ann, who married Aaron Harrington, and died, leaving three children, viz.: James Bruce, Benjamin Franklin and Mary. Mr. Green was next married, March 26, 1829, to Miss Mary Thompson, who was born in Centre county, Penn., August 9, 1809. Six children were born to them, five of whom are living, viz.: Catherine, wife of John Comley, of Centre county; Rebecca E., wife of John Nulf, of Horton township, Elk county; James R., of Fox township; Elizabeth, wife of John Bonham, of Centre county, and Charles E. Mr. Green built a log hotel on his farm, but afterward established the Green House at Kersey, which he sold. He was a prominent Republican in politics, and for many years was postmaster of Kersey's; in religion he was a Quaker. He died October 23, 1883;

his widow is still enjoying good health at the age of eighty years. Charles E. Green married, December 23, 1869, Miss Esmeralda Meredith, and to them have been born five children, named as follows: Harry, Grant, Jennie, Mary Ethel and Claty C. Mr. Green, politically, is a Republican, and has served as auditor and constable of Fox township. He is a member of Olympia Lodge, No. 967, I. O. O. F.; Patrons of Husbandry, No. 628, and Patriotic Order Sons of America, No. 403. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ANDREW HAU, farmer, P. O. Kersey's, was born in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., November 4, 1859, a son of Andrew and Walbergh (Heigle) Hau, natives of Bavaria, Germany, who emigrated to America about the year 1843. They were married in this country and settled on a farm in Fox township. The mother died September 28, 1872, and the father in 1884. The latter was a prominent Democrat, and filled various township offices, and was also a member of the Catholic Church. Their family consisted of nine children, three of whom are living: John A. (of Fox township), Andrew and Teressa (wife of Allois Urmann, of Kersey, Penn.). Andrew Hau received an ordinary education, and has been principally engaged in farming. Since 1887 he has acted as proprietor of the German House, at Kersey. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Catholic Church, and of St. Boniface Society.

P. W. HAYS, justice of the peace and farmer, P. O. Dagus Mines, was born in Juniata county, Penn., January 5, 1829, a son of Edward and Catherine (Gilnett) Hays, who moved to Elk county in 1841, and purchased 200 acres of land in Fox township. The father died about one year after moving to the county, and the mother in 1877. The living children are Catherine (wife of Elias Moyer, of Fox township), Susanna (wife of Christian Graybill, of Snyder county, Penn.), Enos (of Fox township), John (of Oak Ridge, Mo.), P. W., Edward (of Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Penn.) and Sarah (wife of James Taylor, of Fox township). P. W. Hays received his education at the log school-houses of that period, and at the age of twenty years purchased one-half his mother's farm, which he worked for two years. He afterward began repairing watches, etc., and also learned the art of photography. In 1855 he was elected justice of the peace of Fox township, and has since held that office, with the exception of from 1862 to 1865, when he served as sheriff of Elk county. He married, November 22, 1855, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Wilson, of Fox township, and they have five living children, viz.: Viola (wife of Joseph Starr, of Fox township), Carrie (wife of Walter Rogers, of Horton township), Charles (at home), Ida (wife of Myron Rickard, of Fox township) and Eva (at home.) Mr. Hays is an active worker in the Democratic party, and has filled the offices of auditor, school director, treasurer, etc. For six years he was engaged in the mercantile business at Earlville, Penn. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Masonic fraternity, and the Patrons of Husbandry. He attends churches of all denominations.

JOHN HERSHEY, farmer, P. O. Kersey's, was born in Juniata county, Penn., April 5, 1819. His parents, John and Catharine Hershey, were natives of York and Cumberland counties, Penn., and died when he was but a few years of age. He was reared in Huntingdon and Blair counties, and received an ordinary education. He began life as a farm laborer, and worked for one man in Blair county for eight years. December 25, 1855, he came to Elk county, and for eight years was in the employ of J. S. Hyde, and drove a team from Ridgway to Warren, Jamestown and Olean. He afterward was employed four years by Dr. Earley, of Ridgway. About 1868 he settled upon his present farm in Fox township, and has since improved and cleared the same. He has

always been a stanch Republican, and cast his first vote in 1840 for Gen. W. H. Harrison. He has served as township assessor for three years, and auditor for three years. He is an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and was one of the principal movers in erecting the church at Kersey. Mr. Hershey, although leading the rough life of a woodsman and lumberman for many years, has never used tobacco or spirituous liquors in any form, nor has he ever played a game of cards or base ball, or engaged in any such nonsense, because, he holds, all must render up a strict account for the precious time allotted each one whilst upon earth, and time and life are too valuable to be spent or wasted in such sports or pastimes.

WILLIAM E. HEWITT, farmer, P. O. Dagus Mines, was born on his present homestead, in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., January 29, 1841, a son of Jeremiah and Sarah M. (Hoyt) Hewitt, the former of whom was born in Greenwich, N. Y., July 19, 1813, the latter a native of Vermont. Jeremiah Hewitt and wife both moved to Clearfield county, Penn., with their parents, and after their marriage, which occurred December 20, 1835, settled upon their present farm in Fox township. Mr. Hewitt has always been identified with the Republican party, and has filled various township offices. For many years he has been steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife died in February, 1881. They reared a family of eight children, seven of whom are living: Leora, wife of Elias Horning, in Clearfield county; Rhobe M., wife of Ransom T. Kyler, in Fox township; William E.; Aurilla, wife of Norman G. Bundy, also in Fox township; Hiram W., in Minnesota; Armina C., wife of Charles Rogers, also in Minnesota, and John C., in Dakota. William E. Hewitt received an ordinary education, and enlisted in the service of his country October 18, 1861. He was assigned to Company F, Fifty-eighth P. V. I., and served as corporal of his company until the close of the war. Since then he has been engaged in farming, and is also a partner in the grocery and meat business of Burchfield & Co., of Brockwayville, Penn. He married, December 25, 1865, Miss Eunice A., daughter of Rasselas W. Brown, of Jones township, and they have two children: Ellen M. (attending school at Syracuse, N. Y.) and Grace C. Mr. Hewitt is a Republican in politics, and has filled various township offices. He is a member of Ridgway Lodge, F. & A. M.; St. Mary's Post, No. 216, G. A. R., and Patriotic Order Sons of America, No. 403; he is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MICHAEL KEELEY, farmer, P. O. Dagus Mines, is a native of the County Galway, Ireland, and came to America in 1860, locating on his present farm in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn. He married, March 17, 1861, Miss Mary Keeley, by whom he has three children: John, Ellen and Winifred. He is a member of the Democratic party, and served as tax collector from 1883 to 1889, except the years 1884 and 1888. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

JOHN KOCH, merchant and hotel proprietor, Kersey's, was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 27, 1834, son of Joseph and Catherine (Braener) Koch. The family came to America in 1846, and first located at St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., but in the latter part of the same year they moved to Kersey, same county, where they purchased a farm, which they conducted many years; also established the Koch House at Kersey, one of the early hotels of the place. In 1864 Joseph Koch & Sons established a general mercantile business at Kersey, which has since grown to be one of the largest and best stores in this part of the county. In addition to these interests the firm also carry on farming and lumber manufacturing extensively. John Koch, the subject proper of these lines, was married in 1857 to Miss Margaret Buntzer, also a native of Bavaria, who came to America in 1847, and to this union have been born five

sons and three daughters: Peter, Joseph, Nicholas, Robert, John, Mary, Maggie and Katie, all living at home. In 1864 Mr. Koch enlisted in Company A, Seventy-sixth Regiment, P. V. I., and served until the close of the war. He is identified with the Democratic party, and has served as postmaster at Kersey's since 1884; has also been school director, tax collector, etc., for Fox township. He is a member of the G. A. R., Lucore Post, No. 216, of St. Mary's, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

ANTHONY KOCH, butcher, Kersey's, son of Joseph Koch, was born in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., September 15, 1853. He received a common-school education, after which he learned the butcher's trade. In 1887 he purchased the Franklin House in St. Mary's, which he conducted for a short time. In 1874 he married Miss Emma, daughter of Dr. H. Straessley, of Kersey, and by this union are born five children, named as follows: Minnie, Gertrude, Annie, George and Charles. Mr. Koch established his present successful business in 1880. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served as supervisor of Fox township. He and family are members of the Catholic Church.

R. T. KYLER, farmer, P. O. Kersey's, was born in what is now Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., June 12, 1830, a son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Packer) Kyler, natives of Centre county, Penn. John Kyler, the grandfather of R. T. Kyler, was also a native of Centre county, and came to Elk county with his family in 1813, and took up a tract of land in Fox township. Jesse Kyler was born in 1801, and always followed farming as an occupation. He was identified with the Democratic party, and served as justice of the peace of Fox township for many years, two terms as county commissioner, one term as county auditor, and also two terms as associate judge of the county. He died in 1880, and his widow in 1883. They were members of the Quaker Society. Their family consisted of seven children, four of whom are living, named as follows: Eli, of Warren, Penn.; R. T., Hays and Willis, of Fox township. R. T. Kyler was married, in 1855, to Miss Rhobe M., daughter of Jeremiah Hewitt. He affiliates with the Democratic party, and has served as county auditor, jury commissioner, and in all of the important township offices. He is a member of the K. of P. of Kersey, the Patrons of Husbandry and the Patriotic Order Sons of America.

HENRY LARGAY, farmer and lumberman, Kersey's, was born in what is now Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., February 11, 1839, a son of John and Catherine (McQuone) Largay, natives of County Armagh, Ireland, but who married in this country, and afterward settled upon the present farm of Henry Largay, in Fox township. They were members of the Catholic Church. Their family consisted of twelve children, nine of whom are living, viz.: Henry, Ann (wife Pasco Shaver, of Fox township), Ellen (wife of James Winslow, of Benezette township), Susan (wife of Patrick Jordan, of Fox township), Catherine, Mary (wife of John Meenan, of Ridgway), John and Patrick (of Fox township), Rosa (wife of Decatur Hewitt, of Benezette). Mr. Largay was educated at the township schools, and has always been engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1864 he enlisted in Company C, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and is a member of St. Mary's Post, G. A. R. He is independent in politics, and has filled various township offices. He also is a member of the Catholic Church.

REV. FATHER JOHN LINK, Kersey's, pastor of the St. Boniface parish, was born in the city of Allegheny, Penn., December 23, 1851. He was educated in the city schools, and studied for the priesthood at St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland Co., Penn., was ordained August 6, 1875, and was first located at Erie, Penn. By reason of his being familiar with both the English

and German languages, he was transferred to Emlenton, Venango county, and East Brady, Clarion county, and he was active in building a new church in East Brady, Clarion county, and also organized a new parish there. In February, 1884, he was assigned to his present parish, where he has since made many improvements in the church, and established a school at Kersey, which has been in operation six years, he acting as principal, and being assisted by nuns from St. Mary's, Elk county.

JOHN A. MILLER, farmer and merchant, P. O. Kersey's, was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 12, 1833, a son of John and Margaret Miller, who came to America in 1842, and first located at Mountmorenci, near Ridgway, Elk Co., Penn.; they then moved to Ridgway, and afterward moved to Fox township and took up a tract of land. John A. Miller received but a limited education, and has principally been engaged in farming. In 1872 he purchased an interest in the mercantile business with J. J. Taylor; the latter died in 1883, since which time Mr. Miller has conducted the business alone. In 1865 he married Miss Margaret, daughter of John Wunderley, a native of Bavaria, Germany, and a settler of Elk county, Penn. To them have been born eight children, named as follows: Catharine (wife of Emmanuel Fox), Margaret (wife of Alexander Fox), Esther (wife of Duke Emmett), Melinda, Caroline, Barbara, Lydia and Robert, living at home. Mr. Miller affiliates with the Democratic party, and has served as school director, supervisor, tax collector, etc., of the township. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

CHARLES MILLER, merchant and tanner, Kersey's, and a son of Christof and Phelamene Miller, was born in Germany, in 1836, and was married in that country in 1857 to Miss Mary Jassel, daughter of John and Annie Jassel. In 1866 they immigrated to America, and for one year remained in New York City, where Mr. Miller acted as foreman in a shoe factory. In 1867 he moved to Kersey, Elk Co., Penn., and engaged in shoemaking until 1872, when he established his present tannery, where he manufactures upper leather as a specialty, which he ships to New York and Philadelphia. In 1879 he established his present general store. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have five children: William, Max, Charles P., John and Mary. Politically he is a Democrat, served as county auditor for three years, and for five years as school director of his town ship, being president of the board. He is a member of the St. Boniface Society and of the Catholic Church.

HEZEKIAH B. MOYER, farmer, P. O. Kersey's, was born September 24, 1850, in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., a son of Joseph and Sarah E. (Hays) Moyer. His father was also born in Fox township and followed the occupation of a farmer; politically he was a Democrat, and filled various township offices. He died in 1871, and his widow afterward married James R. Taylor, of Fox township. But two of the children by her first marriage are living: Hezekiah B. and Wallace, the latter of Centreville, Penn. Hezekiah B. received his education in the township schools, and has always followed farming. He married, in 1871, Miss Alice Taylor, of Fox township, and to them have been born three children, viz.: James, Joseph and Edward T. Mr. Moyer, politically, is a Democrat, and has served as supervisor and school director of the township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Kersey, No. 967.

ELIAS MOYER, farmer, P. O. Dagus Mines, was born in Centre county, Penn., August 15, 1821, a son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Otto) Moyer, who came to Elk county in 1823, and entered a tract of land in Fox township. They were among the early prominent families of the township, and were members of the Presbyterian Church. Elias Moyer was educated at the township schools. He married, in 1842, Miss Catherine Hays, and three children were born to their

union, all of whom are deceased. Mr. Moyer affiliates with the Republican party, and has filled various township offices. The family are members of the Advent Church, in which he is a deacon and trustee. He served in the late Rebellion in Company A, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and is a member of St. Mary's Post, G. A. R.

CONRAD MOYER, farmer, P. O. Kersey's, was born in what is now Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., March 10, 1825, a son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Otto) Moyer. He married, in 1845, Miss Sarah, daughter of David Taylor, of Fox township, and twelve children were born to their union, ten of whom are living, viz.: John, in Fox township; Charles, also in Fox township; Wilmer, in Horton township; Enos, Marshall, Union and Elmer, in Fox township; Samantha, of New York State; Louisa, of New York State, and Susanna, wife of David Pontius, of Fox township. Mr. Moyer has always lived in Fox township, and is engaged in farming. He affiliates with the Democratic party.

CHARLES A. MOYER, farmer, P. O. Kersey's, was born in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., January 8, 1848, a son of Conrad and Sarah (Taylor) Moyer. He received a common-school education and learned the carpenter's trade, but has since been principally engaged in farming. He married, in 1869, Miss Maria, daughter of Henry Warner, of Jones township, and they have five children, named as follows: Minnie, Winnie, Franciena, Amos and Felix. Mr. Moyer has always been an active Democrat, and at the present time is auditor of Fox township.

SILAS W. MOYER, farmer, P. O. Dagus Mines, is a son of Jacob Moyer, who was born in Brush Valley, in what is now Clinton county, Penn., May 13, 1813, and came to Elk county with his parents in 1823. In 1833 he married Miss Sidney Taylor, and has since resided in Fox township. They reared two children: Mary J., wife of Henry M. Gross, of Fox township, and Silas W., who was born in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., February 4, 1843. After completing his education, he, in turn, engaged in teaching for some years. In 1881 he went to Rasselas, and acted as superintendent of the store for the Rasselas Lumber Company for six years. In 1887 he moved to his present location, where he has since been engaged in farming. He married, in 1863, Miss Olive Jane, daughter of Rasselas W. Brown, of Jones township. Mr. and Mrs. Moyer are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Moyer is a Republican with Prohibition proclivities.

W. C. QUINN, physician, Kersey's, was born in Cottage, Huntingdon Co., Penn., August 14, 1860. His father was a shoemaker of industrious habits, but limited means. Dr. Quinn, after the completion of his public school work, took an academical course at Mooresville, Penn., then taught school four consecutive winters, after which he engaged in the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. W. S. Wilson, of McVeytown, Penn. He then attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., from which he graduated with honors in March, 1884. The Doctor then opened an office, April 7, 1884, in Pine Grove Mills, Penn., where he remained in the active practice of his chosen profession until the fall of 1885, when he went to Wilsontown, Penn. In the spring of 1886, being specially induced, he moved to Centreville, Penn., where he enjoys an extensive and still growing practice. He married, in May, 1884, Miss Mary E. Lightner, daughter of Adam and Eliza Lightner, of Cottage, Penn. Dr. Quinn is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the county medical society.

DAVID ROBERTSON, P. O. Dagus Mines, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1846, and received his education near the city of London, England. After leaving school, he served a four-years apprenticeship with the mechan-

ical engineering firm of Mitchell & Wallace, Glasgow, who made a specialty of coal-pit machinery. After a voyage to South America, in 1865, he came to the United States and entered the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, at the anthracite coal mines near Scranton, Penn., working in various capacities inside and around the mines until 1873, when he was employed by the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company to take charge of the transferring of their coal from standard to broad-gauge cars at Waverly, N. Y. In 1874 he came to Elk county, as assistant superintendent of the Northwestern Mining & Exchange Company, and opened up the coal fields around Dagus Mines and on the Toby branch. Some years later he was promoted to superintendent, and is now the general superintendent of the Blossburg Coal Company and the Towanda Coal Company, whose mines and mills are in Tioga and Bradford counties, Penn., operated by the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company. The Northwestern Mining & Exchange Company, ten years ago, mined less than 100 tons of coal daily, but are now producing 3,500 tons per day, besides shipping a large quantity of lumber and bark. They employ about 1,200 men, supplying the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad with coal, as well as doing a large commercial trade, including the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, the N. Y., P. & O. R. R., and numerous other railroads, also steamship lines, including the Guion Steamship Company, the Union Steamboat Company, and others. The mines and mills of the Northwestern Company are at Dagus Mines, Toby, Kyler's, Hellen Mills, Mead Run and Clarion. Mr. Robertson is superintendent of the Toby Branch Railroad and the Daguscahonda Railroad, which connect with the Pennsylvania Railroad system over which the coal, etc., is transported to market. In 1878 Mr. Robertson married Miss Annie Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Bell, of Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., and by this union have been born three children: Edward, Jesse and David. Mr. Robertson owns a fine farm, and pays particular attention to the breeding of Jersey cows. He is a member of Elk Lodge, No. 379, F. & A. M., and of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He is a Republican, but his life is too busy a one to permit him to take an active part in politics. He and his family attend the services of the Episcopal Church.

PASCO SHAVER, farmer, P. O. Kersey's, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., February 16, 1833, a son of George and Jane (Mulford) Shaver. He was reared and educated in that county, and in 1859 came to Elk county, but went back again in 1861, and remained in New York State engaged in farming until 1873, when he returned to Elk county and has since lived on his present farm of 400 acres. He married, in 1861, Miss Ann, daughter of John Largay, of Fox township, and they have five children, viz.: Myrtie, wife of Harry Trude, of Fox township; Mary, Alvin, Charles and William, at home. Mr. Shaver is a Democrat, and is tax collector of the township. His wife is a member of the Catholic Church, while he belongs to the Protestant faith, and is a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America.

JOHN SPLEEN, merchant and lumber manufacturer, Kersey's, was born in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., October 15, 1853, a son of Jeremiah and Catherine (Donovan) Spleen, natives of Ireland, who engaged in farming in Fox township, where the father died. The mother is still living. John Spleen received an ordinary education, and early began work in the lumber woods as a day laborer. At the age of thirty years he began to manufacture lumber for himself, and now operates two mills in Fox township, with a capacity of 6,000,000 feet. In September, 1888, he established his present grocery business at Kersey. He married, in 1886, Miss Annie Kramer, of Wil-

cox, Elk county, and they have two children—a son, named John, and a daughter named, Florence. Mr. Spleen is independent in politics, and a member of the Catholic Church.

GEORGE F. SPULLER, proprietor of the Spuller House, Kersey's, was born in St. Mary's, Elk Co. Penn., February 20, 1856, a son of Matthias and Barbara (Verner) Spuller, natives of Paris, France, and Alsace, Germany, respectively. They were married in this country, first locating in St. Mary's, then settling in Kersey, where the father was for some years engaged in the butcher business. He was a Democrat in politics, and was a member of the Catholic Church. He died in 1882, but Mrs. Spuller still survives. Sixteen children were born to their union, nine of whom are still living, viz.: John, of Kersey; Joseph, of Smethport, Penn.; George F.; Catherine, wife of Frank Showers, of Benezette; Barbara, wife of E. R. Emery, of Allegheny City; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Pontzer, of Fox township; Mary, wife of John Wilhelm, of St. Mary's; Josephine, wife of Jonathan Davis, of St. Mary's; Rosa, wife of George McCloskey, of Johnsonburg. George F. Spuller moved with his parents to Iowa when three years of age, and came to Kersey at the age of eleven years. He received a common-school education, and has been engaged in book-keeping, clerking, etc., having lived in Baltimore, Md., Pittsburgh, and in Indiana county, Penn. In 1880 he purchased his present hotel, which he has since conducted. In 1882 he married Miss Cassie, daughter of James McCloskey of Fox township, and they have three children: Fred G., Bernard F. and James M. Mr. Spuller is a Republican in politics, and has served as township auditor for three years. Mr. and Mrs. Spuller are members of the Catholic Church.

C. H. STRAESSLEY, harness-maker, Kersey's, was born in Clarion county, Penn., January 24, 1857, a son of Dr. Herman and Caroline (Grover) Straessley, natives of Germany, who came to America and first settled in Lycoming county, Penn. The father practiced his profession in that and Clarion counties, and in about 1870 they moved to Kersey, where the father died May 20, 1884. C. H. Straessley received a common-school education, and learned the harness-maker's trade, which he has since followed, conducting a store for one year in St. Mary's, and establishing his present business in 1879. In 1883 he married Miss Maggie, daughter of Peter Pontzer of Kersey, and they have three children: Herman, Mary and Edward. He affiliates with the Democratic party, is treasurer of the township, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

LEWIS THOMAS, proprietor of the Exchange hotel, Kersey's, was born in South Wales, in 1842, a son of David and Barbara (Williams) Thomas, both of whom died in that country. Mr. Thomas came to America in 1866, and first located in Tioga county, Penn., where he found employment as a coal miner for nine months. He then came to Elk county and found employment at the Shawmut mines until 1869, when he moved to Renovo, Clinton county; lived there until July 17, 1870, when he moved to Centreville, Elk Co., Penn., where he found employment as a coal miner until 1880, when he established his present hotel. He married, in Wales, in 1864, Miss Ann Owen, and they have four children, named as follows: David Thomas (of St. Mary's, Penn., married to Miss Tinnie Puncheon, and has four children: Lewis, Jeanette, David and William), Lewis Thomas, Jr. (an employe of the P. & E. R. R., married to Miss Anna S. Emmett, of Kersey, and now residing at Johnsonburg, Elk county), Margaret and William John (at home). Mr. Thomas is a member of the Democratic party, and belongs to Renovo Lodge, No. 595, I. O. O. F. He and family are members of the Baptist Church.

PETER THOMPSON, carpenter and farmer, P. O. Kersey's, was born in Centre county, Penn., November 15, 1812, a son of Robert and Catherine (Wantz) Thompson, the former a native of Lancaster county, and the latter of Centre county, Penn. They came to Elk county in 1824, locating upon a farm in Fox township. Robert Thompson was a weaver by trade, but followed farming after coming to Elk county. He was one of the prominent men of his time, and filled various township offices. He died in Clearfield county, Penn., in 1868, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Peter Thompson came to Elk county with his parents, and in 1836 married Miss Sally, daughter of John Kyler; she died in 1838 and he was next married, in 1842, to Miss Eliza Dixon, who died in 1845, leaving one son, Prochorus, of Warsaw, Jefferson Co., Penn. His next marriage was in 1846, to Miss Hannah Rogers, and by her he has ten children, viz.: Elvira (wife of Alonzo Myers, of Ridgway, Penn.), Herbert (of Lake City, Minn.), Eugene (of Horton township, Elk Co., Penn.), Gilbert (of Forestville, Penn.), Simon (of Brandy Camp), Reuben (of Horton township, Elk county), George and Ida (at home), Eliza (wife of Daniel Clark, of Ridgway) and Ada (wife of Isaiah Bell, of Ridgway). Mr. Thompson has always been identified with the Democratic party, and has served as justice of the peace for fifteen years, also filled other township offices. He is one of the oldest and best-known residents of Fox township, and has been a deacon in the Baptist Church for many years.

ALLOIS URMANN, proprietor of Elk Brewery, Kersey's, was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 4, 1861, a son of Ludrich and Teressa (Shimburger) Urmann. Allois Urmann came to America in 1881, and in 1884 engaged in hotel-keeping at Kersey. In this he was successful, and he continued in same until 1885, when he purchased the Elk Brewery, and has since conducted the same, proving himself to be a man of marked business ability. He married, May 9, 1883, Miss Teressa, daughter of Andrew Hau, of Fox township, and to them have been born four children: Andrew, Teressa, Wally and Emma. Mr. Urmann is a member of St. Boniface Society, and is a Democrat.

HORTON TOWNSHIP.

CHAUNCEY BROCKWAY, farmer, P. O. Brockport, is a son of Chauncey and Rhoda (Nichols) Brockway, natives of Albany county, N. Y., who came to Elk county, Penn., in December, 1817, and located in what is now Jay township. Consider Brockway, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, traded property in Albany county, N. Y., for 400 acres of wild land, which was settled by his son, Chauncey. He was in the Revolutionary war. Chauncey, the father of Mr. Brockway, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and Chauncey, Jr., served nine months in the war of the Rebellion, in Company E, of the One Hundred and Seventy-second Pennsylvania Regiment. Chauncey Brockway, Sr., built the first saw-mill in the township, and was extensively engaged in lumbering and farming. He was a Jacksonian Democrat, and was serving as county commissioner when Elk county was set aside from Clearfield county, and served as justice of the peace for thirty-one years. He and wife were members of the Free Will Baptist Church, in which he was a deacon for many years. He died December 16, 1886, and his wife in April, 1885. Jonathan Nichols, the father of Mrs. Brockway, was a physician and Baptist minister, and came to Elk county in 1819. Mr. Brockway's family consisted of ten children, five of whom are living: Louisa, wife of Jacob Smeltzer, of Illinois; Lucy S., wife of Adam Shaffer, of Illinois; Chauncey; N. M., of Forestville, Jefferson Co., Penn., and O. C., of Indiana. Chauncey Brockway, Jr., was born at Brandy Camp, Horton township, Elk county, March 16, 1823, and received but a limited education,

as he was put to work in the woods at twelve years of age, to assist in clearing the homestead. He has followed the occupation of a farmer, lumberman and gunsmith. He married, in 1844, Miss Margaret, daughter of David Taylor, of York county, Penn., and two children were born to this union: Gilbert, born in October, 1847, a merchant and farmer of Jefferson county, and Wilhelmina, born July 26, 1849. Mr. Brockway is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Church of the Messiah. N. M. Brockway, brother of the subject of this sketch, served as captain of a company in a three-months regiment, in 1863, at the time of Lee's invasion.

CHARLES A. BROWN, farmer, and superintendent for W. H. Hyde, P. O. Brandy Camp, was born in Elk county, Penn., October 8, 1851, a son of Andrew J. and Harriet (Coleman) Brown. Mr. Brown attended the township schools, and has always followed farming, owning a fine farm in Fox township. November 1, 1888, he came to his present location, where he superintends the farm and hotel for W. H. Hyde. June 3, 1873, he married Miss Georgia, daughter of Robert McIntosh, of Horton township, and they have two children: Chester S. and Edna A. Mr. Brown is identified with the Republican party.

C. L. CHAMBERLIN, of the firm of Horton & Chamberlin, Brockport, was born June 28, 1854, received the advantages of a good academic education, and has followed book-keeping as a profession, having kept the books of W. H. Horton for many years. In 1884 he established a grocery business at Brockport, under the firm name of Nulf & Chamberlin, which continued four years. At present Mr. Chamberlin and Daniel Nulf are conducting a pool-room, restaurant and barber shop. In April, 1889, he became a member of the firm of Horton & Chamberlin, by purchase of the interest of W. H. Horton in the old firm. In 1883 Mr. Chamberlin was united in marriage with Miss Agnes, daughter of William Cheatle, of Horton township, and they have two children: Claude and Donald. Mr. Chamberlin is a Republican, and has served as auditor, school director, etc., and also served for several years as town treasurer and treasurer of the school board. Mr. Chamberlin has two brothers: Celo W., of Punxsutawney, and William E., of Horton City. W. H. Horton, A. S. Horton (whose sketches appear elsewhere) and Mr. Chamberlin, are cousins. He is a member of Ridgway Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of the Patriotic Order Sons of America.

GEORGE W. CLINTON, farmer, P. O. Brockport, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., April 4, 1833, a son of Henry D. and Mary (Groves) Clinton, natives of Vermont and Steuben county, N. Y., respectively. In 1840 they moved to Potter county, Penn., and in 1843 to Elk county; they next purchased a farm in Huston township, Clearfield county, and finally located in Jefferson county, where the father died in 1872. The mother still survives, and makes her home with her son, George W. They reared a family of nine children, seven of whom are living, viz.: George W., Joseph (of Jefferson county), Eliza (wife of D. H. Trude, DuBois, Penn.), Charles, William and Jeremiah (all of DuBois) and Henry A. George W. Clinton is the eldest child. He received an ordinary education, and has since followed farming, land surveying, etc., settling in Horton township in 1859. He is identified with the Republican party, and in 1882 was elected county surveyor, serving one term. He served ten years as justice of the peace of Horton township, and was ten years secretary of the school board. He is a member of Cicero Lodge, No. 897, F. & A. M., of Brockwayville, Penn.

JOHN CUNEO, merchant, Brockport, is a native of sunny Italy, born in 1842. Coming to America in 1854, he located at Kersey, Elk Co., Penn.,

where he engaged as a laborer until 1874, when he moved to Brockport, same county, and in 1875 established here his present general store, which he has since conducted. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with them one year. He was then transferred to the Seventh Massachusetts Battery, and was honorably discharged at Chapin Farm, Va., in 1864. He married, in 1872, Miss Mary Catherine Fopeano, a lady of American birth and Italian descent, and they have eight children: Cecelia, Allie A., Phineas, Lucius, Thomas, Alena, Jennie and Ward. Mr. Cuneo is a Republican, and has served as postmaster of Brockport eleven years; at the present time he is one of the auditors of Horton township. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

HEZEKIAH HORTON, farmer, P. O. Brockport, was born at what is now Brandy Camp, Horton township, Elk Co., Penn., March 1, 1824, a son of Isaac and Lucy (Warner) Horton, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Connecticut. Isaac and Lucy Horton were married in the State of New York, and in 1818 came to what is now Elk county, Penn., where they entered a tract of land on which Brandy Camp now stands, being among the very early pioneers of this region. Isaac Horton was instrumental in organizing Elk county, and Horton township was named in his honor. He was active in Democratic circles, and served as associate judge of the county five years. In the war of 1812 he was drafted, but sent a substitute. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Horton were as follows: Minerva (wife of Joseph Taylor, of Ridgway, Penn.), Almira (of Bradford, Penn.), Matilda (wife of Frederick Shoening, also of Ridgway) and Hezekiah. The subject of this biographical record was reared in Horton township, receiving his education at the common schools, and has made lumbering and farming the chief vocations of his life. In 1850 he married Miss Hettie, daughter of Daniel Oyster, of Horton township, and to this union have been born four children: Warren H. and Alonzo S. (of Brockport, Penn.), Ella A. and Minnie L. (at home). Mr. Horton, in politics, is a Democrat, and has filled various township offices. He and his family are members of the Universalist Church. D. C. Oyster, of Ridgway, Penn., is a brother of Mrs. Horton.

WARREN H. HORTON, Brockport. As a fair example of what a solid early training, a sound physical constitution, clear perceptions, mature judgment, an iron will and indomitable perseverance will produce, the subject of this sketch stands in the front rank in his county. Warren H. Horton was born October 23, 1851, at Brandy Camp, Horton township, Elk Co., Penn., eldest son of Hezekiah and Hettie (Oyster) Horton, the former a native of Horton township, and the latter of Northumberland county, Penn. The boyhood days of Mr. Horton were spent on the farm, his school advantages being no better than a fair average. The chief institution of learning which he attended was the Hellen School, which, added to a course at Harrisburg Academy, makes up his educational experience. About the time he arrived at maturity he began lumbering with his father, rafting and running lumber on the creek, in the neighborhood of which they had contracts. In this way he spent winter and spring, while summer and fall found him employed by Clark Wilcox, of the firm of Short & Wilcox, in the woods on Bear run, which lumber operations he subsequently came to conduct as manager and owner, instead of working as a day hand. In 1874 Clark Wilcox died, and Mr. Short was left without an active manager. At that time Mr. Horton was twenty-three years old, but such was his shrewdness, sound judgment and acumen in business affairs, that Alfred Short could not fail to recognize in him a safe and capable man to manage a business concern of con-

siderable magnitude. Accordingly, in 1876, a proposition was made to Mr. Horton to become a partner with Mr. Short, which he accepted, and while he had but little cash capital to bring into the concern, he was possessed of keen sense and indisputable capacity, and under his sagacious control the business of the new firm of Short & Horton could not fail to prosper, and did prosper. In 1881 a consolidation with D. C. Oyster enlarged the responsibilities of the young man by adding the Keystone property, and Mr. Horton remained, as before, the head and manager of the entire business. In 1883 the property was sold to Gillingham, Garrison & Co., and this placing some leisure time on Mr. Horton's hands, he concluded to enter the arena of politics, which resulted in his being elected to the legislature from Elk county. In 1885 he bought an interest in the Ridgway Lumber Company, operating in the Black Hills above Ridgway, in Elk county, and at Kinzua, in McKean county. Some time later the company purchased the timber on the 6,000 acres of the Shawmut lands, and at once made preparations for operations on a gigantic scale. A saw-mill was built at the Mead Run School-house, since called Horton City, and a contract awarded to Mr. Horton to peel the bark and manufacture the lumber. The time being limited in which to get the timber off this large area of territory, it became necessary to do a large yearly business, and preparations were accordingly made for a cut of 15,000,000 feet first season. This was so satisfactorily accomplished that in the summer of 1887 everything moved on a still larger scale. In the summer of 1887 Mr. Horton sold out his interest in the Ridgway Lumber Company, retaining, however, his contracts for manufacturing and peeling. He is also interested in timber lands in Missouri and in some mining property in Arkansas. In 1879 the subject of our sketch was married to Miss Clara Ferman, by whom he has two children: Ernest Clark and Heck. Mr. Horton is a member of Cicero Lodge, No. 897, I. O. O. F., of Brockwayville, and in politics he is a Democrat.

ALONZO S. HORTON, of the firm of Horton & Chamberlin, merchants, Brockport, was born in Horton township, Elk Co., Penn., March 2, 1856, a son of Hezekiah and Hettie (Oyster) Horton, the former a native of Horton township, Elk county, and the latter of Northumberland county, Penn. Alonzo S. Horton received a common-school education, and first began work as a log scaler in the lumber woods in the year 1876, which vocation he followed six years. For two years he was engaged in the butcher's trade, then in July, 1885, in company with his brother, W. H. Horton, commenced his present mercantile business. This partnership existed until April 15, 1889, when C. L. Chamberlin purchased the interest of W. H. Horton, the firm name now being Horton & Chamberlin. Mr. Horton married, December 7, 1881, Miss Eleanora, daughter of Uriah W. and Sarah M. (Taylor) Rogers, of Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., and they have had three children, viz.: Rena V. (deceased), Edgar A., and Jay W. (deceased). Uriah W. Rogers was a son of Uriah and Hannah (Rogers) Rogers, natives of Fox township, Elk county, and Mrs. Sarah M. (Taylor) Rogers was a daughter of Joseph W. and Margaret (Reesman) Taylor, also natives of Fox township. Mr. Horton is a Democrat in politics, has held the offices of township clerk for seven years, and has been auditor of the township.

H. D. PARSON, farmer, P. O. Brockport, was born in Geauga county, Ohio, January 6, 1836. His father, Loran Parson, was a native of Massachusetts, where he married Miss Harriet Hovey, and they afterward moved to Ohio, where the father died about 1860, and the mother in 1873. They reared eleven children, eight of whom are living: Orrin (in Geauga county, Ohio),

Alvin (in Venango county, Penn.), Horatio (in Chautauqua county, N. Y.), Van L. (in Steuben county, N. Y.), Adam (in Cleveland, Ohio), H. D., Mortimer (in Cleveland, Ohio) and Oliver (in Warren, Penn.). H. D. Parson was reared in Geauga county, and received his education at the public schools. In 1869 he came to Elk county, and has since been engaged in farming in Horton township. He served, during the Civil war, with the ninety-days men. December 25, 1864, he married Miss Emma, daughter of Amos Fox, of Horton township, and she died April 9, 1877, leaving three children: Loran, Annie and Lillie. In 1879 Mr. Parson married Miss Maggie Holemyer, of Centreville, and they have two children: Emma and Louisa. In politics Mr. Parson is independent.

RICHARD TORPIN, JR., firm of Gillingham, Garrison & Co., lumber manufacturers, Brockport, was born in Warrington, Bucks Co., Penn., March 8, 1836, and was educated at the common schools of Montgomery county, and by his own study at home. His parents, Richard and Ann Jane (Crowley) Torpin, were natives of Yorkshire, England, and of Chester county, Penn., respectively. His father came to America in 1829 and engaged in farming in Bucks county, and in 1856 moved his family to Rock Island county, Ill. In 1857 Richard, Jr., went from there to California to take charge of a ranch for his brother-in-law, where he remained four years. He met with business reverses, and in 1861 went to Sacramento and obtained work as a day laborer for the Sacramento Valley Railroad. He then went into the freight department, and through strict attention to business, embracing every opportunity to win the good will of his employers, he was rapidly promoted. The flood of 1861 washed out the railroad, and while many men refused to work to rebuild the road, Mr. Torpin went out upon the line to receive freight transported by boats and teams until the road was rebuilt to Sacramento. In 1862 he was made train-master, and located at Auburn Station. In 1863 he was made conductor, and while in this position had the misfortune to break his ankle, which disabled him for several months. As soon as able to be on duty again, he was appointed passenger and assistant freight agent, and afterward appointed general passenger and freight agent, in which capacity he served until the fall of 1865, when he came to Philadelphia and was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Elizabeth, daughter of William R. and Elizabeth Cash, by whom he has had four children. Not having any particular business, he took a course of study at the Crittenden Commercial College, from which he was graduated March 1, 1866. He then secured a position as book-keeper with the lumber firm of Taylor & Betts, with whom he remained until September, 1869, when he was offered a similar position with his present firm, with the understanding that he should be made a member, and has been a partner since 1876. They purchased property in Elk county in 1883, and after trying to leave their business to superintendents, Mr. Torpin found it necessary to move to Brockport, and has since resided there. He is treasurer of the firm and general manager of the Elk county department. In January, 1881, he was elected a director in the Kensington National Bank, of Philadelphia, and held that position until he resigned, in 1888. He is also a vestryman of Advent Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia. Mr. Torpin's first wife died April 21, 1877, and he then married Miss Maria Louisa, daughter of Lewis R. Willard, of Montgomery county, Penn. The children by the first wife are Caroline Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan D. Barnsley, of Olney, Md.; Richard (third), of Philadelphia; Ellen Cash and Victorine Power. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 58, F. & A. M., of Sacramento, Cal., and at the present time is president of the school board of Horton township. Politically he is a Republican.

CHAPTER XX.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—BENEZETTE TOWNSHIP—JAY TOWNSHIP.

BENEZETTE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN BARR, farmer, P. O. Benezette, was born in Lycoming county, Penn., May 20, 1825, a son of James and Margaret Barr, natives also of Pennsylvania. They moved to Sinnemahoning in 1826, and there John was raised. He is the third son in a family of fourteen children. He worked for his father until twenty-one years old, and then commenced lumbering on his own account by taking contracts. In 1849 he bought the farm where he now lives, which at that time had some timber on it, and has since then given his attention to clearing and cultivating his farm, and has also engaged in lumbering. In 1870 he was elected a county commissioner and served three years; he has also served the town in different offices and has given general satisfaction. In September, 1848, Mr. Barr married Miss Almira Mason, a daughter of James and Ruth Mason, and they have four children: Margaret (widow of Mark Radcliffe, who died in 1885), James, Minnie M. and Myrtle. Mr. Barr is a member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F.

HENRY BLESH, proprietor of Benezette Hotel, Benezette, was born in Clinton county, Penn., January 14, 1837, a son of John and Elizabeth Blesh. His parents died when he was ten years old, and he was thus early thrown on his own resources. He remained in his native county until 1863, beginning life as a laborer, but later dealt in lumber as a jobber. In 1863 he came to Benezette township and began work in the lumber district and continued that business until 1875 when he bought a hotel in Benezette, and has since had charge of one of the popular resorts for the traveling public in Elk county. He is also engaged in the mercantile business, carrying a complete stock and having a good trade. Mr. Blesh was married in December, 1865, to Miss Sarah Saltsman, a daughter of Frank and Sarah (Rone) Saltsman, and they have a family of seven children: Georgia M. (wife of Merrit Jones), Frank, Estella, William H., Bertha, Laura and Emma. Mr. Blesh has held various township offices. He is a member of the Benezette Lodge, No. 988, I. O. O. F.

B. A. BOOTH, farmer, P. O. Benezette, was born in Putnam county, N. Y., March 19, 1844, the only son of two children born to John and Eunice (Townsend) Booth, natives of New York State, who came to Bradford county, Penn., in 1853. He received a practical business education in the public schools of Bradford county, and in 1864 entered the United States service. He was assigned to Company A, Two Hundred and Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving until May 22, 1865. After his return home, he came to Elk county, where he engaged in lumbering and farming, and has since remained, with the exception of three years after his marriage, which he spent at his old home in Bradford county. Mr. Booth married, January 1, 1866, Miss Luzerna M., a daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Overturf) Johnson, and they have reared eight children, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs.

Booth are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mount Pleasant. He has held various township offices, and is one of the popular men of the village.

JOHN DALEY, proprietor of the Daley Hotel, Benezette, is a native of Ireland, born June 23, 1845, a son of Daniel and Margaret (Cronan) Daley, also natives of Ireland. He remained in his native country until eighteen years of age, and was there educated, and worked as a farm hand. In 1863 he came to the United States and located in Elk county, Penn., where he was employed as a laborer in the woods until 1867, and then worked on the railroad until 1872, when he opened a store near Benezette, which he conducted about four years. In 1873 he moved to Benezette and opened the hotel, and has proved to be a popular and efficient landlord. He is a genial, whole-souled man, and his hotel is well patronized by the traveling public. Mr. Daley was married, April 22, 1867, to Miss Mary Nefey, daughter of Patrick and Alice (Higgins) Nefey, she, at the time of their marriage, being employed by W. H. Schram in a hotel at Brockwayville, Penn. They have nine children: D. C., Alice E., Johanna V., John, Jr., James M., Mary, Patrick H., Catherine and Michael. In politics Mr. Daley is a Democrat.

MILES DENT, lumberman and merchant, Dent's Run, is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Dent, natives of England, who were among the first settlers of Elk and Cameron counties. Miles Dent was born in what is now Gibson township, Cameron Co., Penn., June 3, 1823, and in January, 1850, married Miss Lydia Miller, a daughter of Daniel and Mary Miller, of Gibson township, and they have reared a family of eight children, all still living: Isaiah, married and living at Dent's Run; Febaney, wife of Charles Teller, of Warren county, Penn.; Austin, married and living at Dent's Run; Alice, wife of S. D. Billings, at Dent's Run; Warren, married and living at Dent's Run; Abel E., married and also residing at Dent's Run; Mary, wife of John R. Hicks, of Gibson township, Cameron county, and Jennie. Mr. Dent built, in 1865, one of the first grist-mills in Gibson township, and in 1866 built a small water-power mill. In 1881 he built a steam mill, the capacity of which is 30,000 feet of lumber per day. He also does a flourishing business in the store at Benezette, Elk county, where he resides, and where he is recognized as a practical business man.

ISAIAH DENT, P. O. Dent's Run, is the son of Miles and Lydia (Miller) Dent, of Dent's Run, Penn., at which place Isaiah was born August 31, 1850. His preliminary education, acquired at the school of his native town, was finished at Bellefonte, Penn. As a minor, he worked for his father until twenty-one years of age, when he entered his father's store in the capacity of clerk, continuing in that position for eight years. August 10, 1879, he married Miss Etolia A. Smith, a daughter of Robert F. and Annie (Conner) Smith, of Dent's Run, who has borne him two children: Miles F. and Carl A., the latter deceased. Mr. Dent has served his township in the capacity of school director, and is an excellent business man.

HENRY D. DERR, farmer, P. O. Benezette, is the eldest son in a family of five children born to William and Eva R. Derr, natives of Pennsylvania. He was born in Centre county, Penn., May 22, 1834, and was reared and educated in Bellefonte, Penn. He came to Elk county in 1851, and settled in Benezette in 1853. He worked in his father's blacksmith shop until 1858, when he engaged in blacksmithing on his own account until 1887, then he removed to his father-in-law's farm and cared for him until his death. Mr. Derr married, January 1, 1858, Miss Amelia, a daughter of Erasmus and Mary (Weed) Morey, whose parents came to Elk county, Penn., in 1813. Mr. and Mrs. Derr have a family of four children, viz.: Will E.; Mary E., wife of N.

S. Shaffer, of Caledonia, Penn.; Carrie V., wife of Byron E. Smith, of Sterling Run, Penn., and Della M., at home. Mr. Derr is highly respected by his fellow-citizens, and has been honored with the offices of county auditor (serving three years) and of county treasurer (also for a term of three years), and has held various minor offices in the township.

J. B. EBERHART, merchant, Benezette, was born in Union county, Penn., June 23, 1858, son of Daniel W. and Elizabeth (Whitmere) Eberhart, natives also of Pennsylvania. He obtained a practical education in the schools of Centre county, Penn., and when seventeen years old began an apprenticeship at the miller's trade in the Mount Eagle Flouring Mill, and served two years. He was then employed in the flouring-mill of Duncan, Hale & Co., in Bellefonte, Penn., and in 1880 he came to Benezette and took charge of a flouring-mill. He also had charge of a gents' furnishing goods store, which was destroyed by fire in 1884, and he soon afterward formed a partnership with C. A. Haskins in the mercantile business. Mr. Haskins continued in the business but a short time, however, retiring from the firm, and Mr. Eberhart became associated with Henry Blesh, and they are now doing a large general mercantile business. Mr. Eberhart was married May 19, 1881, to Miss Isabella Rothrock, of Benezette, and they have three children, Charles V., Joseph L. and Arthur I. Mr. Eberhart has filled various township offices. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. E. FREE, physician and druggist, Benezette, is a son of Dr. A. C. and Emily (Kirby) Free, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Cincinnati, Ohio. They reared five children, our subject being the eldest son. He was born in York county, Penn., August 14, 1860, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., in 1882. Dr. Free commenced the practice of his profession in Harrisburg in the latter year, and came to Emporium in 1884, where he met Miss Alice M. Lloyd, a daughter of W. F. and Sue (Clark) Lloyd, of Emporium. They were married, June 30, 1886, and in 1887 he returned to Harrisburg. He again came, however, to Benezette and in May, 1889, he purchased of Eberhart & Blesh a drug store in the town. Dr. and Mrs. Free are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ALBERT GREINER, merchant, Benezette, is a native of Germany, born September 20, 1848, a son of George F. and Juliane R. Greiner, who spent their lives in their native country. He was given a practical business education in the schools of Germany, and when thirteen years of age began to learn the shoemaker's trade and served an apprenticeship of three years. He then worked as a journeyman eight years, and in 1871 came to the United States; he settled in Benezette in 1873, where he opened a boot and shoe store, which he conducted until 1885, when he added a stock of dry goods, notions, etc., to his other stock, and now has one of the largest mercantile stores in the town. October 17, 1873, Mr. Greiner married Friedoline G. Kolb, a daughter of Johann Thomas and Margarethe Kolb, of Germany. They have a family of four children: George F., Ernest W., Otto A. and Esther G. Mr. Greiner has held the office of justice of the peace since 1882; he has also filled the offices of town clerk, township auditor and tax collector, and was appointed postmaster in 1889. In 1882, Mr. Greiner, in company with his eldest son, George F.—then seven years old—visited his native home, in Germany, and returned after an absence of three months.

D. E. HEWETT, farmer, P. O. Benezette, is a son of Gerdon and Elizabeth (Stevens) Hewett, natives of Pennsylvania, who reared a family of eleven children, the subject of this sketch being the fourth son. D. E. Hewett was born in Wyoming county, Penn., March 2, 1840, receiving his education in the dis-

trict schools of the county, and worked upon the home farm until he attained his majority. He participated in the Civil war, enlisting in 1861, and, being assigned to Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, P. V. I., served nine months. Upon his return home, he came to Benezette township, and engaged in lumbering. He married, August 26, 1876, Miss Rosa, a daughter of John and Catherine (McEwen) Largay, natives of Ireland, who came to Elk county, in 1827. Mr. and Mrs. Hewett have a family of three children, all at home. Mr. Hewett, in 1880, bought a farm in Benezette township, and in 1888 purchased a dwelling-house and store in the village of Benezette, where he now resides. He is a Democrat in politics, and has held various township offices. Mrs. Hewett is a member of the Catholic Church.

JACOB S. JOHNSON, farmer, P.O. Benezette, is a son of Thew and Sarah (Coleman) Johnson, the former a native of England, and the latter of Pennsylvania. They came to Benezette in 1817, and reared a family, Jacob S. being the third son. He was born, November 6, 1830, in Benezette township, upon the farm where he now resides, and received his education in the common schools of Benezette. He married, in May, 1856, Miss Margaret Murray, of Benezette, a daughter of John and Hannah (Hollinsworth) Murray, and they have three children: Alice (wife of Andrew Overturf, of Benezette), Everett B. and Annie M. Mr. Johnson has served his fellow-citizens in the capacity of supervisor and school director. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. O. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Benezette, is a native of Benezette township, Elk Co., Penn., born February 4, 1833, a son of Thew and Sarah (Coleman) Johnson, the former a native of England, who came to America in 1802 and settled three miles east of the village of Benezette, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. J. O. Johnson is the fourth son in a family of nine children. He was reared and educated in his native township, remaining at home and working on the farm with his father until his marriage, when he bought the farm where he now lives, which is one of the best in the township. He has been a successful farmer, and is one of the representative men of Benezette township. Mr. Johnson was married, March 1, 1859, to Miss Henrietta Hollen, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Overturf) Hollen, and to them were born four children: W. B., Harriet, T. D. and Thomas. Mrs. Johnson died in 1869, and in 1871 Mr. Johnson married Miss Elvina A. Freeman, daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca (Chandler) Freeman, of Emporium, Penn. They have five children: J. O., Jr., Ralph, Frank H., Ella and Freeman. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Johnson has served his township in various official positions.

W. H. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Benezette, is the eldest son of Simpson and Therza M. (Woodworth) Johnson, natives of Pennsylvania. Simpson Johnson was a son of Thew and Ann (Simpson) Johnson, English Quakers, who came to what was then Gibson township, Clearfield Co., Penn., in 1817. They voyaged up the river in a canoe, built a log cabin, cleared a few acres of ground, and planted an orchard, some of the trees of which are still standing. They reared a family of thirteen children, of whom Simpson was the third son. W. H. Johnson was born in what is now Benezette township, Elk Co., Penn., May 30, 1840, upon the farm cleared and settled by his grandfather. In 1847, when he was only seven years of age, a heavy flood came in the night. Hearing water rushing, they arose, only to find the house surrounded by water. The father, thinking the barn the safer place, carried his wife and three children thither and deposited them upon the hay-mow. The barn went adrift, and finally the logs parted, leaving them upon the hay. It

was very dark, but finally they knew they had struck a tree, by some limbs striking them in the face. The father put his wife and children up among the limbs, then climbed up himself, where they were obliged to remain until the second morning, when they were rescued by some men on a raft. W. H. Johnson's education was obtained in the common schools of Benezette township, and he worked with his father upon the farm until June 4, 1864, when he married Miss Emily Overturf, a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Hess) Overturf, of Benezette. They reared a family of four children. Mrs. Johnson died in February, 1874, and the following December Mr. Johnson married Mrs. Mary Shawl (widow of Richard Shawl) and daughter of Henry and Ann (Bounce) Rinker, natives of Philadelphia, Penn. On June 1 and 2, 1889, the people in the valley along the Bennett's branch of the Sinnemahoning, suffered greatly from another flood by having their crops and other property swept away. Mr. Johnson having a daughter living at Lock Haven, and hearing that the supplies were cut off, owing to the railroad bridges being swept away, along with T. J. Shaffer, who had a sister residing at Lock Haven, he procured a boat and some flour, ham and coffee, and went to see them. Mr. Johnson found his daughter (Mrs. McMillen) in fair circumstances, though many living there were in need. Upon returning home Mr. Johnson found that his barn, with all its contents and all his out-buildings, had been destroyed by fire, origin of the fire being unknown. Mr. Johnson is now building a roller-process grist-mill with a capacity of thirty barrels per day. He has held various township offices, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

M. D. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Benezette, is a son of Ralph and Rebecca (Brooks) Johnson, natives of Yorkshire, England, who came to Benezette in 1812, and settled in what is now known as Grant, Elk county, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, twelve miles west of Driftwood, Cameron county. Here they cleared a farm and engaged in lumbering, and in 1830, Mr. Johnson built a saw-mill. They reared a family of thirteen children. M. D., the second son was born March 31, 1814. He worked for his father until October, 1845, when he married Miss Massey Overturf, a daughter of Andrew and Hannah (Jordan) Overturf, of Driftwood, Penn. After marriage they removed to the farm where they now reside, upon what is known as Mount Pleasant. Mr. Johnson has been supervisor for one term, and has also held various township offices. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Mount Pleasant.

JULIUS JONES, retired, P. O. Benezette, one of the most successful farmers and lumbering men of Elk county and vicinity, than whom none is more highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, was born March 26, 1814. His parents, Pellatire and Soviah (Stiles) Jones, were natives of Vermont, but about 1813, settled at Schroon, Essex Co., N. Y., where Julius was born and educated. His mother died when he was but a year old, and his father at the age of sixty-three years. From the time of his mother's death, Julius lived with David Stowell, until he was twenty-two years of age. Mr. Stowell was a native of Vermont, an early settler of Schroon, N. Y. Mr. Jones was engaged in lumbering in New York State until 1854, in which year he removed to Elk county, where he bought a tract of timber land, and continued in the lumber trade, carrying on farming in connection, until 1880, when he retired from active business life, though still residing on the old homestead in Benezette township. In 1836 Mr. Jones married Miss Polly, daughter of Elihu and Mary (Tubbs) Griswold, the former a native of Vermont and an early settler of Schroon, N. Y., and the latter of Providence, R. I., and to Julius and Polly Jones were

born two children: Byron and Parmelia, both now deceased. Mr. Jones is a stanch Democrat, and has always been an active member of his party. For seven years he was county commissioner, and for five years he held the position of associate judge, besides filling various local offices of trust.

ELLIS LEWIS, farmer, P. O. Benezette, is a son of Thomas and Cynthia (Ellis) Lewis, who came to Elk county from Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn. His grandparents came from Wales before the Revolution, locating in York county, Penn., and his grandfather, Lewis Lewis, was the first surveyor in Centre county, at the time when that part of the State up to that county was all Northumberland county, becoming afterward deputy surveyor of all the land of that territory. He surveyed all along the Susquehanna river, and afterward up Bald Eagle creek to where Milesburg now stands; also along the Juniata river, and laid out the town of Lewistown, which was named after him, located some thirty miles from Bellefonte, and now the county seat of Mifflin county. In those days the experiences of surveying parties were fraught with much danger from both Indians and wild animals; and Mr. Lewis, perhaps more on the alert than others of his party, always kept a watchful eye, never knowing when a charge on them might be made by the savages. Mrs. Lewis, grandmother of Ellis Lewis, passed from earth in 1840 at the patriarchal age of one hundred and eight years.

Thomas Lewis, the father of the subject of these lines, in 1804 visited Elk county along with a surveyor named Webb, and then returned home. In 1811 he came to where Driftwood, Cameron county, now stands, and here planted a crop of corn on shares. He raised a good crop, and then once more proceeded homeward. This region must have possessed a strong fascination for him, however, for in December, 1817, he moved hither his family (including the subject of this sketch) from Bellefonte, Centre county, the journey being made mostly in a canoe. They came up the Susquehanna river to Big Island (now known as Lock Haven), and from there to the mouth of Sinnemahoning creek, up which they pushed to the mouth of the Driftwood branch, thence up the Bennett's Branch creek to their destination, settling near where Ellis Lewis now lives. At that time there were no roads, only a turkey path from Driftwood up to the head of Bennett's Branch creek, an Indian trail continuing on through the wilderness to Sandy Lick creek, thence on to the Indian Reservation on the Allegheny river.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lewis reared a family of six children, of whom Ellis is the eldest son, born at Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn., January 1, 1808. He had no chance to obtain an education, there being no schools in this region at that time. He worked for his father until he was twenty years of age, when he learned the trade of a millwright, which he followed seven years. August 5, 1837, he married Miss Annie B., daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Butler) Michaels, who has borne him eleven children. In 1839 he came upon his father's farm, since which time he has been engaged in farming and lumbering, and has been very successful in both pursuits. In 1851 he was elected county treasurer by the Republican party, which office he held for three years, and he has also held various local offices. Mrs. Lewis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LUTHER LUCORE, JR., retired farmer, P. O. Benezette, was born in Emporium, Penn., October 28, 1833, the second son in a family of fifteen children born to Luther and Mary (Smith) Lucore, natives of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. His father came to Emporium in 1818. Mr. Lucore worked upon his father's farm and at lumbering until September 26, 1861, when he entered the United States service, and was assigned to the First Pennsyl-

vania "Bucktail" Regiment, serving two years; at the battle of Fredericksburg he was struck by a minie-ball, which resulted in the loss of a limb. Returning to Emporium, he was engaged as clerk in the hotel of C. C. Fay, where he remained until 1865, when he went to Marion, Iowa, from which place he came, in 1867, to Benezette, where he was in the mercantile business until 1871, when he sold his store and engaged as clerk for B. E. Morey, of Caledonia, Penn. He married, in May, 1874, Mrs. L. E. Chase, widow of M. M. Chase and daughter of David and Jane (Cadwell) Wheeler, and they have two children: Emma L. and Mabel L. Mr. Lucore was a prominent farmer and is a wide-awake citizen; he has held various township offices and is a member of the Benezette Lodge, No. 988, I. O. O. F., also of M. W. Lubore Post, No. 216, G. A. R., of St. Mary's.

JOHN MAHANY, farmer, P. O. Benezette, was born in Bradford county, Penn., June 15, 1844, a son of Jerry and Catherine (McCarty) Mahany, natives of Ireland. He is the third son in a family of eight children. When twenty years old, he left home and worked in the lumber woods as foreman for Finley, Young & Co., until 1876, when he was employed in the same capacity for Andrew Kaul, of St. Mary's, until the spring of 1877. He then went to Virginia, where he had bought a farm in 1869, and engaged in farming until 1883, when he returned to Elk county, and again entered the employ of Mr. Kaul, and afterward bought the farm where he now lives. August 5, 1872, Mr. Mahany married Miss Eva M. Cross, daughter of Andrew and Eva Cross. Mrs. Mahany died March 26, 1886, leaving five children: Michael, John, Daniel, Catherine and Eva. October 6, 1887, Mr. Mahany married Mrs. Lena (Ernest) Gragory, widow of John Gragory, and they have one son, Arthur.

W. G. MILLER was born at Lock Haven, Penn., August 28, 1863, a son of George A. and Maria (Mader) Miller, natives of Germany. In 1877 he was graduated form the Lock Haven High School, and in 1882, from Poughkeepsie Business College. He then engaged with D. J. McDonald, merchant and lumberman, in the capacity of book-keeper. He came to Dent's Run, July 1, 1887, and in company with W. A. Hatton, opened a general store, where they did a flourishing and safe business.

ERASMUS MOREY, farmer, P. O. Benezette, a son of Leonard and Phœbe (Wheelock) Morey, was born in Charlton, Mass., May 16, 1796, and with his parents came to Benezette in 1813. His educational advantages were limited, there being at that time no schools in Benezette. He remained at home, working for his father upon the farm until 1824, when he married Miss Mary E., daughter of Frederick and Nancy (Hoyt) Weed, of Benezette, and they reared a family of four children, viz.: Alvina, Lydia (wife of Thomas Tozier, Caledonia, Penn.), Amelia A. (wife of Henry Derr, of Benezette) and B. E. Mrs. Morey died August 19, 1873. After marriage Mr. Morey settled on the farm he now owns, and where he has since resided. From a wilderness it has developed into one of the finest farms in the township. Mr. Morey has been very successful as a farmer and in all his business undertakings, and is now enjoying the fruits of his early industry.

ISAIAH MURRAY, farmer, Benezette, is a son of John and Hannah (Hollinsworth) Murray, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Wharton township, Potter Co., Penn., where they permanently settled. Isaiah Murray was born in Wharton, Penn., January 24, 1831, and received his education at Mount Pleasant, Benezette township. He worked at the old home until he was twenty-one years of age, when he married Miss Leah Hicks, a daughter of John C. and Sarah (Lewis) Hicks, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Benezette township in 1813. After his marriage he settled in Benezette,

where he still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Murray have had a family of nine children, of whom four are deceased. Mr. Murray has been supervisor of Benezette township for three years. He and his wife are members of the Church of the Messiah at Mount Pleasant.

WILLIAM OVERTURF, farmer, P. O. Benezette, was born in Benezette township, Elk Co., Penn., November 17, 1850, the eldest son of four children of James and Delilah (Barr) Overturf, natives of Clearfield county, Penn., who were married December 26, 1844, and have since lived in Cameron and Elk counties. William received a practical business education, and worked upon his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he entered the store of Edward Fletcher, of Benezette, where he remained two years. He married, January 7, 1872, Miss Julia Robertson, born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 27, 1854, daughter of Finley and Julia Ann (Nichols) Robertson, natives of Scotland and New York State, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Overturf have two children: Wright and Finley. Mr. Overturf still resides upon the old homestead, and is employed as clerk by Johnson & Overturf, of Penfield, Penn. He has been prominently identified with interests of the township, and the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mount Pleasant, Penn.

T. J. SHAFFER, merchant, Benezette, was born at Sinnemahoning, Penn., May 2, 1854, a son of Jacob L. and Nancy (Johnson) Shaffer, of German and Irish origin, respectively. His grandparents were among the early settlers of Cameron and Elk counties. After the completion of his education, Mr. Shaffer remained on the home farm until 1875, when he came to Benezette, engaging with W. E. Johnson as clerk in his general store. He was married, November 11, 1876, to Miss Belle M., a daughter of James F. and Emley (Barr) Thomas, of Benezette, Penn., and they have been blessed with five children: Emley E., Nelly, Curnce M., Teoca and Jacob Cleveland. Mr. Shaffer was engaged in business for himself, as a lumberman and merchant, until June 20, 1884, when his store and entire stock were destroyed by fire, with a loss of $3,000 on the stock. He continued, however, in the lumber business until May 22, 1889, when he again opened a general store at Benezette. He is a practical business man, and has been successful in all his business ventures through life, and has held various township offices. He is a member of Driftwood Lodge, F. & A. M., and of Benezette Lodge, I. O. O. F.

H. F. WILSON, farmer, P. O. Benezette, was born in Benezette township, Elk Co., Penn., December 23, 1846, a son of H. R. and Jane (Johnson) Wilson, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Elk county in 1845. The father died in 1880, and the mother still survives, making her home with her son, H. F., who still resides upon the farm settled by his father. They reared a family of seven children, H. F. being the second son. He was educated in the district schools of Benezette township, and worked upon his father's farm during his boyhood days. He married, September 30, 1873, Olive Lucore, a daughter of Luther and Mary (Smith) Lucore, of Emporium, Penn., who were among the early settlers in Cameron county. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have one child, Clara J., residing at home. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Mount Pleasant, Penn. Mr. Wilson is a Republican in politics, and has held various township offices.

WILLIAM K. WINSLOW, farmer, P. O. Benezette, is a son of Charles K. and Rebecca (Hicks) Winslow, the eldest of seven children, and was born in Benezette township, Elk Co., Penn., August 20, 1846, upon the farm where he now resides, and which he purchased in 1875. He received his education in the common schools of Benezette. He married, November 6, 1870, Miss

Minnie Lesh, of St. Mary's, Penn., and to them was born one child, Minnie (now deceased). His wife died, August 10, 1872, and in January, 1875, he married Miss Mary M., a daughter of Andrew J. and Eliza M. Johnston, of DuBois, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow have had a family of eight children: Eva E., Lorena M. (deceased), Bruce M., Charles B. (deceased), Sylvanus J., William S., Merton H. and Ella E. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow are members of the Church of the Messiah, at Mount Pleasant, Penn.

C. S. WINSLOW, farmer, P. O. Benezette, is a son of Charles K. and Rebecca (Hicks) Winslow, former of whom was born January 23, 1818, in Maine, and latter born November 2, 1826, in Pennsylvania. They were married February 20, 1845, and reared a family of seven children—five sons and two daughters, of whom C. S. Winslow is the fourth son. He was born in Benezette township, Elk Co., Penn., October 3, 1852, and received a practical education in the district schools of the township. He has always lived upon the homestead which his father settled, and has for many years taken care of his mother, his father having died April 4, 1869.

GEORGE W. WINSLOW, farmer, P. O. Benezette, was born in Maine, May 25, 1820, the second son of ten boys and four girls born to Carpenter and Beulah (Keene) Winslow, also natives of Maine, who came to Clearfield county, Penn., in 1820. They lived here one year, then removed to Punxsutawney, Penn., where they remained until 1828, when they removed to Benezette township, Elk county, where George W. Winslow still resides. They were obliged to endure many hardships incident to pioneer life, bringing all provisions in a canoe from Lock Haven, a distance of seventy-five miles, taking two and one-half days to push the canoe up the stream. George W. Winslow was educated in the common schools of Benezette township, and worked on the home farm until he was twenty-five years of age, when he purchased two hundred acres of land in Benezette township and began life for himself as a farmer. He has been successful in life, still retaining the farm he purchased in early manhood, upon which he has erected fine buildings, and which gives evidence of prosperity and thrift. His father and mother made their home with him during the latter years of their life.

C. H. WINSLOW, inspector of timber, and blacksmith, Benezette, is a son of James and Elizabeth (Miller) Winslow, natives of Maine, who came to Jefferson county, Penn., in 1818. They reared a family of twelve children, C. H. being the third son. He was born April 19, 1837, at Punxsutawney, Penn., and here received an education in the district schools, working upon the farm with his father during his boyhood days. In July, 1858, he came to Benezette, and engaged with Reuben Winslow as clerk in a general store, where he remained until 1863. He married in July, 1864, Miss Ellen J., a daughter of William and Eva R. Deer, natives of Union county, Penn., and they have had a family of ten children, seven of whom are still living. After his marriage, Mr. Winslow engaged in lumbering, and his time was divided between that business and blacksmithing, until 1887, since when he has been employed as a timber and log inspector. He has held various township offices, such as supervisor, school director, auditor, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

G. L. WINSLOW, butcher and proprietor of meat market, Benezette, is a son of Eben and Elizabeth (Hicks) Winslow, natives of Pennsylvania, and was born in the woods during the great flood of 1847, it having driven the family from their home. He received a practical education in Benezette, Penn., and, his father dying, he was thrown upon his own resources at the age of fifteen years. He went into the woods and cut timber, the second winter clearing

$1,100; thus, when still a young man, securing a fair start in the world. He married, October 24, 1869, Miss Martha A., daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Frisbee) Lee, of Caledonia, Penn., and to them have been born six children, all living at home and named as follows: Cora E., Ebon L., Roy, Byron, Jennie E. and Floyd L. In 1871 Mr. Winslow rented the Benezette Hotel, which he conducted until 1875, when he removed to what is now the Winslow House, where he remained until the spring of 1889, when he opened a meat market, which he still conducts with marked success in connection with his butchering business.

JAY TOWNSHIP.

JAMES BLAKE, JR., blacksmith and wheelwright, Weedville, was born in Michigan, August 29, 1850, a son of James C. and Lucinda (McConnell) Blake. When fourteen years of age he entered a blacksmith shop as an apprentice, serving three years, and in 1868 he came to Elk county, Penn., where he engaged in lumbering. In 1872 he opened a blacksmith shop, in Weedville, which he has since successfully conducted. Mr. Blake married, in February, 1884, Miss Annie Beck, of Armstrong county, Penn., and they have three children, named as follows: James O., Charles A. and Franklin.

E. L. BROOKINS, farmer, P. O. Caledonia, is a native of New York State, born in Montgomery county, January 8, 1836, a son of Charles and Betsy (Lindsley) Brookins, who came to Elk county, Penn., in the fall of 1839, and lived in the old pine school-house the ensuing winter. They reared a family of ten children, the subject of this sketch being the fifth son. He worked for his father until he was twenty-one years of age, when he engaged in lumbering. He was in the Civil war, enlisting July 17, 1861, and was assigned to Company G, Forty-second Regiment, P. R. V. C., serving until the close of the war, and participating in many battles; was wounded in the right arm by a ball, and was honorably discharged June 28, 1865. His regiment was known as the old "Bucktail" regiment, which took part in nearly every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac, from Drainesville to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Courthouse. He returned to his home, and in November, 1868, was married to Miss Harriet, a daughter of S. R. and Phœbe (Pearsall) Gardner. She died, June 6, 1875, leaving three children: Alice E., Martha J. (deceased) and Harriet E. Mr. Brookins still resides upon the old homestead, in Jay township, where his father lived and died.

R. BURK, sawyer, Caledonia, was born in Northumberland county, Penn., March 24, 1844, the fifth son of six children born to James and Jane (Nieff) Burk, natives of Pennsylvania. The mother died when our subject was eight years of age, and from that time, until he was seventeen, he followed the canal. In 1861 he enlisted in the United States army, and was assigned to Company D, Third Artillery, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which he served well and faithfully until the close of the Rebellion, in 1865. Returning home, he engaged with the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad as fireman, filled the place three years and was promoted to engineer, which position he held one year, when he came to Jay township, and entered the employ of O. Dodge, in the capacity of sawyer. Mr. Burke married, in July, 1867, Miss Elizabeth, a daughter of William and Catherine (Brumbach) Levan, of Reading, Penn. Mrs. Burk died in August, 1887, the mother of nine children, six of whom are still living. July, 1888, Mr. Burk married Cora B., daughter of David and Charlotte (Kinner) Dixon, of Jay township, and to them has been born one child. Mr. Burk is a member of Benezette Lodge, No. 988, I. O. O. F.;

White Pine Lodge, No. 478, K. of P., and Washington Camp, No. 437, P. O. S. of A.

C. J. DILL, farmer, P. O. Caledonia, was born in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., December 21, 1849, a son of Joseph and Barbara (Schiessell) Dill, natives of Germany. They were married in St. Mary's, and here they afterward resided. C. J. is the eldest of six children. When twelve years of age, he began working in the woods, cutting lumber. He was married, October 30, 1877, to Miss Mary M., a daughter of Herman and Caroline (Groover) Straessley, of Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., and to them have been born five children, named as follows: Herman J., Frances E., John A., Annie G. and William G. Mr. Dill is a Democrat in politics, and in November, 1888, he was elected jury commissioner; he has also served one term as township auditor. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

O. DODGE, lumberman, P. O. Caledonia, was born in Burlington, Bradford Co., Penn., October 2, 1824, a son of Loren and Jane (Head) Dodge, natives of Massachusetts. They reared a family of five children, our subject being the second son. Mr. Dodge received a practical business education in the common schools of Bradford county, but worked at home on his father's farm until October 19, 1846, when he married Miss Amanda Smith, daughter of Rufus and Eunice (Mead) Smith, of Connecticut. In 1846 he also engaged in mercantile business, which he continued three years, when he returned to the farm, on which he passed another period of three years, after which he removed to Mississippi, and engaged in lumbering. In 1865 he came to Elk county, where he re-engaged in lumbering and still resides. Mr. Dodge has held various township offices, and is a successful business man.

S. R. GARDNER, farmer, P. O. Caledonia, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., August 4, 1819, a son of John and Polly (Abbey) Gardner, who came to Elk county in 1822, settling in Jay township. S. R. Gardner is the eldest son of sixteen children. He remained at home until he was eighteen years of age, when he began life for himself by working for others, and was employed by one man for six years. He was married, in August, 1843, to Miss Phebe, a daughter of Peter and Hannah (Clement) Pearsall, who removed to Elk county from Saratoga, N. Y., in 1822, and settled in Jay (then Fox) township. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have reared a family of sixteen children, ten of whom are still living. Before his marriage Mr. Gardner bought a small farm, which he afterward sold; the one where he now resides is owned by his son. He has taken an active part in local politics, and has held various township offices.

ABEL GRESH, merchant, Weedville, was born in Berks county, Penn., March 7, 1842, a son of Daniel and Susannah K. Gresh, natives of that county. His father's family consisted of twelve children—seven sons and five daughters, he being the ninth child, and sixth son. His parents being poor, he was bound out at the age of ten years to an uncle, John Kooser, of Lawrence county. He served there eight long and weary years, toiling on his uncle's farm, not being permitted to visit his native home in all that time. He then was hired to a drover of the neighborhood, and assisted in driving a drove of cattle from New Wilmington, Lawrence county, to Harrisburg, occupying three weeks and one day on the journey. He then started by railroad to visit his old home, being nearly eighteen years old—a scuff suit on his back, and $17 in his pocket, with which to battle the world for himself. He found his relatives, but his home was broken up, and a kind mother's heart alone left to counsel and assist him. He worked at whatever his hands found to do, and attended common school in winter, for two years, when, having saved a few dollars, he

attended school at Mount Pleasant Seminary, Boyerstown, Berks county. After attending the school for seven weeks, examinations for teachers were held in the neighborhood, and, entering one of the classes, passed examination successfully, being the second in a class of fifteen to receive a certificate to teach. He then taught a term of four months, and in the spring attended a normal institute, held in Pottstown, for ten weeks, after which he labored during the summer, and taught the following winter a term of six months. In the spring of 1863 he entered Freeland Seminary, afterward known as Ursinus College, at Collegeville, Montgomery Co., Penn., where he continued his studies for five terms. In 1864 he received the appointment of assistant teacher and prefect at the house of refuge, Philadelphia, Penn. After discharging the duties of this appointment about six months, an enrollment was made to draft men to fill our serried ranks in the army. Being a single man, he felt it his duty to enlist, which he did in March, 1865, enlisting in Company C, Two Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and returned to Philadelphia. In May of the same year he came to Elk county, engaging as weighman in the coal mines at Kersey. In 1876, in company with his brother, Augustus, he engaged in lumbering at Gilbertsville, Penn., but he finally returned to Elk county, and assisted W. H. May, civil engineer, in surveying. He remained in his employ until December, 1877, when he came to Weedville and started in the mercantile business, which he is successfully conducting at the present time. Mr. Gresh married, in February, 1888, Mrs. Sarah J. Rader, widow of the late John Rader, and daughter of George Hane, of Armstrong county, Penn. They have had two children: Ruby and Pearl (twins), the latter of whom died August 23, 1889. Mr. Gresh has held the offices of justice of the peace for nine years, and various other offices of public trust, and is one of the wide-awake men of the township.

W. W. HOOVER, jeweler, P. O. Caledonia, was born in Clearfield county, Penn., September 3, 1844, the eldest son of twelve children—nine boys and three girls—born to Abraham and Margaret (Murray) Hoover, natives of Clearfield county, Penn., and the former of German origin. Mr. Hoover received a practical business education in the public schools of Clearfield, and worked upon his father's farm until he was twenty-two years of age, when he engaged in the lumber business on his own account, coming to Elk county, in 1883, and conducting the same successfully until November 1, 1888, when he commenced the jewelry business, dealing in watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware and glasses, and making repairing a specialty. He married in November, 1869, Miss Drucilla, a daughter of Ira and Margaret (Hicks) Greene, of Benezette, Penn., who were among the first settlers of Elk county, Penn. No children have been born to this union, but Mr. Hoover has reared two girls, both now married. Mr. Hoover, in 1874, joined Wallaceton Lodge, No. 411, Knights of Pythias, Clearfield county. He is now a member of White Pine Lodge, No. 478, Knights of Pythias, at Benezette; of the Ellsworth Lodge, No. 489, at Penfield, Clearfield county, and of Caledonia Lodge, No. 437, Patriotic Order Sons of America, and of the American Mechanics of Penfield. Mrs. Hoover is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Caledonia.

J. B. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Caledonia, is the eldest son of Michael and Tracy (Craterer) Miller, and was born in Philadelphia, Penn., June 19, 1838. His parents were natives of Germany, and came to America in 1836, first locating in Philadelphia, where they remained until 1847, when they removed to St. Mary's, Penn. They afterward purchased a farm in Jay township, where

they remained the rest of their lives. J. B. Miller, worked upon the farm with his father until 1861, when he enlisted in the service of his country. He served three months in the famous "Bucktail" Regiment of Pennsylvania, and afterward re-enlisted in the Eighty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving one year, when he was discharged on account of disability. After his return home, he went to Chicago, Ill., returning in the fall of 1865, when he married Miss Sophia, a daughter of George Zimmerman, of Williamsport, Penn., and to them were born six children, five of whom are still living. Mr. Miller remained in Williamsport until 1873, when he returned to Jay township, and engaged in farming. He has held various township offices, and is a member of White Pine Lodge, No. 478, Knights of Pythias, of Benezette.

J. S. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Caledonia, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., April 24, 1844, a son of Michael and Tracy Miller, who came from Philadelphia to St. Mary's, Penn., in 1847, and settled upon the farm, where J. S. now resides, in 1850. During his early manhood Mr. Miller worked upon the farm with his father, the latter making his home with his son in his old age. In 1861 J. S. Miller entered the United States service, and was assigned to Company I, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged from the 57th Pa. V. V. and returned to his farm in Jay township. He married, in June, 1876, Miss Anna, a daughter of Matthias Huff, of Clarion county, Penn., and they have three children: Maggie M., Lizzie A. and Tracy M. J. S. Miller has held various township offices, and is highly respected by his fellow-citizens.

M. A. OVELL, farmer, P. O. Caledonia, was born in Jay township, Elk Co., Penn., June 1, 1862, a son of Jacob and Sarah B. Ovell, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Jay township, where they reared a family of nine children, M. A. being the second son. Mr. Ovell was early in life thrown upon his own resources, his father dying, and leaving him, a boy of twelve years, to assist in the support of the family. When he was fifteen years of age he began working for others, and when twenty-one he removed to the old homestead, which had been left by his father to three surviving sons and three daughters in equal parts. The youngest daughter died unmarried and the other two sold their portions to David Dixon; our subject bought out Mr. Dixon for $660, and paid the sons $300 each for their portions, and thus became sole possessor of the farm. This fact renders the old home and its associations an object of interest and regard to Mr. Ovell and his family. He married, December 25, 1882, Miss Lovern Stephens, who was born in Blue Rock, Penn., May 28, 1862, a daughter of Jonathan and Almira (Welsh) Stephens, and they have been blessed with two children: Stella C. and Carrie G.

N. S. SHAFFER, manager of general store, Caledonia, was born in Sinnemahoning, Cameron Co., Penn., September 12, 1861, the elder of two children born to Joseph and Eliza (McCloskey) Shaffer, natives of Pennsylvania. He received a practical business education in his native town, and remained with his parents until he was fifteen years of age, then worked in mills at Sinnemahoning and Benezette until he was seventeen, when he went to Caledonia, Penn., where he was employed by Andrew Kaul as a shipper of lumber. He worked for Mr. Kaul six months, and was afterward, for three years, in the employ of J. E. Putnam as lumber inspector and counter, since which time he has been engaged with W. E. Zierden, as general manager of a large store in Caledonia (since June 25, 1888, owned by M. E. Taylor), showing by his suc-

cessful management his thorough ability and understanding of the business. Mr. Shaffer married, January 12, 1886, Miss Mary E., a daughter of H. D. and Amelia (Morey) Derr, of Benezette, and they have one child: Edna Larue Shaffer. Mr. Shaffer is a member of Benezette Lodge, No. 988, I. O. O. F.; Caledonia Lodge, No. 437, Patriotic Order Sons of America, and also of the Knights of Pythias, Ellsworth Lodge, No. 489, Penfield, Penn.

F. A. TOZIER, merchant, Caledonia, was born in Benezette township, Elk Co., Penn., January 5, 1851, and is a son of Thomas and Lydia (Morey) Tozier, the former of whom came to Caledonia from Maine in 1848, and the latter was born in Benezette township. They reared a family of eight children, F. A. being the eldest son. When a young man he developed unusual business ability, and when twenty years of age entered into partnership with B. E. Morey in the mercantile business in Jay township. After a few months, however, his father employed him as foreman in the lumber business in Elk county, where he remained until 1875, when he entered the Williamsport Commercial College, from which he was eventually graduated. He then spent three years lumbering in Wisconsin, but finally returned to Pennsylvania, and was employed by the Portland Lumber Company, of Vineyard Run, in the capacity of book-keeper. In 1885 he purchased an interest in the firm of G. W. Tozier & Co., and returned to Caledonia in March, 1889. Mr. Tozier has held the office of auditor of the township, and has always taken an active interest in the advancement and prosperity of the social and business interests of his town. He is a man of excellent capabilities in his management of business. He is a member of Ellsworth Lodge, No. 489, Knights of Pythias, Penfield, Penn.; also a member of Washington Camp, No. 437, P. O. S. of A., Caledonia, Penn.

SAMUEL UHL, farmer, P. O. Caledonia, was born in Germany, April 4, 1840, a son of Christopher and Annie (Brunner) Uhl. The family came to Elk county, Penn., in 1840, and settled in St. Mary's. They reared a family of eight children, Samuel being the second son. When fourteen years of age our subject went to Sligo, Clarion Co., Penn., and was employed four years in the iron works, at the close of which time he removed to Centreville and engaged in lumbering. In February, 1868, he married Miss Tracy Cross, a daughter of Andrew Cross, of Fox township, and she bore him six children, five of whom are still living: Katie, William A., Josephine, Tracy L. and John E. Mrs. Uhl died in 1875. In 1869 Mr. Uhl purchased the farm where he now resides. He has been supervisor of the township, and is a highly respected citizen. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

JUSTUS WEED, postmaster, Weedville, was born at what is now Weedville, Jay township, Elk Co., Penn., December 18, 1831, a son of A. B. and Charlotte (Mead) Weed, natives of New York State, who came to Elk county, Penn., in 1818. They reared a family of seven children, the subject of this sketch being the fourth son. He worked for his father until he was twenty-three years of age, when, in March, 1854, he married Miss E. J., a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hunter) Tudor, who came to Weedville in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Weed have three children, viz.: Abijah B., Manley E. and Eva E. (wife of J. H. Webb, Falls Creek, Penn.). J. H. Webb was born in Weedville, and is a son of William M. and F. Elizabeth (Morey) Webb, both residents of that place. Mr. Weed purchased a farm in Jay township, and in 1882 engaged in the mercantile business in Weedville. He has always taken an active interest in the welfare and growth of the township, and has held various local offices, now being postmaster of Weedville. Mrs. Weed is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THEODORE F. YOUNG, lumber inspector, Caledonia, was born March 12, 1845, at Flemington, Hunterdon Co., N. J., and is the eldest son of William R. and Hannah (Stires) Young, also natives of New Jersey. He came to Williamsport, Penn., with his parents, in 1854, and here he was reared and educated. When but a lad of seventeen years he entered his country's service, enlisting in August, 1862. He was assigned to Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, served nine months, and afterward re-enlisted in the Third New York Light Artillery. After two and one-half years' service he was wounded, and returned home to Williamsport. He married, September 3, 1866, Miss Mary, a daughter of Lewis Carter, of Bethlehem, Penn., and to them have been born three children, named as follows: William R. (telegraph operator for the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company, at Williamsport), May B. and Minnie (both at home). Mr. Young was engaged as a shipper of lumber in his father's mill until in 1883, when it was destroyed by fire. Since then he has been employed in the same capacity with J. E. Putnam and Col. James Cochran, being with the latter at the present time. Mr. Young is a member of the Williamsport Post, No. 385, G. A. R., Caledonia Lodge, No. 437, Patriotic Order Sons of America; Williamsport Lodge, No. 106, F. & A. M., Chapter No. 222, and Williamsport Lodge, No. 662, I. O. O. F.

CHAPTER XXI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—BENZINGER TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF ST. MARY'S.

C. L. BAYER, manufacturer and dealer in furniture, St. Mary's, was born in Baden, Germany, September 6, 1836, and is a son of Andrew and Catharine (Pfeifer) Bayer, who came to America in 1848 and settled in Benzinger township, Elk Co., Penn. Andrew Bayer was a wagon-maker by trade, and for a number of years carried on a shop in St. Mary's. He was the father of three children: C. L., Theresa (Mrs. Joseph Arnold) and Andrew. Of these, C. L., whose name heads this sketch, was reared in Elk county from twelve years of age, and served an apprenticeship of five years at the cabinet-maker's trade in Philadelphia; after which he worked as a journeyman until the breaking out of the Civil war, when, being in the South, he was pressed into the Confederate service at Jefferson, Tex. After serving about nine months, he left at Little Rock, Ark., and went to the Union army at Fayetteville, Ark. A few months after, he took employment at his trade in the cabinet department of the navy yards at Cairo and Mound City, Ill., where he served till the end of the war. In 1866 he commenced a sash and door shop in St. Mary's, but after a few years changed to manufacturing and dealing in furniture, and has built up a large and lucrative business. In 1867 Mr. Bayer married Barbara, daughter of George and Clara (Prongratz) Gregory, of St. Mary's, and by her has seven children living: John S., Minnie, Lizzie, Andrew, Lena, Willie and Fred. Mr. Bayer and family are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he votes the Democratic ticket, and has served the borough as school director several terms. Father B. Bayer, one of the first priests in St. Mary's and first doctor, was an uncle of C. L. Bayer.

GEORGE W. BOYER, proprietor of the Franklin House, St. Mary's, was born in Shannondale, Clarion Co., Penn., October 1, 1846, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Bartley) Boyer, both natives of Pennsylvania. He was reared in his native county, receiving his early education in the common schools, and January 28, 1862, when but fifteen years of age, enlisted in Company C, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded in the foot at the battle of Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862, being also taken prisoner, and after spending three months in Libby prison he was released on parole and sent to Fortress Monroe. Three months later he was exchanged and placed on hospital duty in the Chesapeake General Hospital as wound-dresser and steward. He was here discharged from the service June 30, 1865, after serving nearly three and a half years. After the war Mr. Boyer attended Dayton Academy, Armstrong county, Penn., and also the select and public schools of Clarion county, same State. While attending the latter in 1867, he was chosen by the directors to take charge of a public school at Shannondale, to fill the unexpired term of a teacher who had failed. This he did successfully, and to the satisfaction of the directors and patrons of the school. He followed teaching for several years, as well as

other occupations, and in 1877 removed to Elk county, where he taught school several terms; was clerk for D. Eldridge at Eureka Mines one year; was in the employ of Koch & Sons, Kersey, Elk county, as book-keeper one year, and for three years was deputy treasurer of Elk county under John Collins, treasurer. In March, 1887, Mr. Boyer purchased the Franklin House at St. Mary's, which he has since successfully conducted. He married, November 25, 1868, Mary S., daughter of Dr. H. and Caroline (Gruber) Straessley, of Millville, Clarion Co., Penn., and they have two children living: Charles W. and Caroline E., and two children dead. Mr. Boyer is a member of the Catholic Church and of the G. A. R. Politically he is a Democrat, and has held the office of township treasurer and clerk.

MICHAEL BRUNNER, merchant, St. Mary's, was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 20, 1830, and is a son of George and Catherine (Hoffbauer) Brunner, who settled in St. Mary's in 1844, where they resided until their death. They were the parents of four children: Magdalena (Mrs. Nicholas Heinffling), Margaret (Mrs. Balzer Wenzel), Barbara (Mrs. Sebastian Hahn) and Michael. The subject of these lines was reared in St. Mary's from fourteen years of age, and here learned the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed as an occupation four years. He then taught school for several years, and in 1862 embarked in the mercantile business, in which he has since successfully continued. His wife, whom he married August 16, 1858, was Carolina, daughter of George and Juliana (Weisenberger) Weis, of St. Mary's, and to this union were born nine children, as follows: Susan (Mrs. John Fochtman), Adeline (Mrs. Nicholas Tierney), Josephine, Julia, Mary, George, Annie, Albert and Clara. Mr. Brunner is a Democrat, politically, and has held the offices of school director and councilman of St. Mary's and also that of county treasurer one term. He and his family are members of the German Catholic Church.

MARTIN DIPPOLD, mine boss, in the coal mines of Kaul & Hall, St. Mary's, was born in Germany, April 14, 1841, and is a son of Frederick and Margaret Dippold, who came to this country and to St. Mary's in 1855. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, cleared and improved a farm in Benzinger township, Elk county, where he died. They had four children: John (who was killed in the Civil war), Martin, Barbara (Mrs. Louis Vollmer) and Andrew. Of these, Martin was fourteen years of age when he came with his parents to St. Mary's. He has worked in the coal mines twenty years, and has held his present position eighteen years. Mr. Dippold married Mary, daughter of Anthony and Lizzie Eves, of St. Mary's, and has by her thirteen children: Maggie, Frank, Kate, Lizzie, John, Barbara, Mary, Anna, Anthony and Bertie (twins), Carrie, Ida and Alfred. Mr. Dippold is a Democrat in politics; has served one year as constable, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

FRANK A. ERICH, farmer and lumberman, P. O. St. Mary's, was born in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., June 15, 1848, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Erich, natives of Germany, who settled in Benzinger township, Elk county, in 1846, where they cleared and improved a farm, on which they lived and died. Joseph Erich was twice married, and by his first wife he had two children: Joseph and Mary A. (Mrs. Jacob Mallison); by his second wife, Elizabeth, he had six children: Elizabeth (Mrs. Jacob Wafford), Frank A., F. Xavier, George, Mary (Mrs. Peter Bauer) and Katie (deceased). Of these, Frank A. was reared in Benzinger township, where he has followed farming and lumbering as his principal occupation, and for one and a half years he was pro-

prietor of a green-grocer's store in St. Mary's. In 1869 Mr. Erich married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Bock) Jacobs, of St. Mary's, and by her has ten children: Mary, Rosa, Bertha, Joseph, Edward, Tracy, Caroline, George, Josephine and Michael. Mr. Erich is a member of the Catholic Church; in politics a Democrat.

FRANK FISHER, proprietor of the Keystone House, St. Mary's, was born in that borough, June 24, 1853, and is a son of Charles and Mary (Hartzop) Fisher, natives of Baden, Germany, who were among the poineers of St. Mary's. His father was a rope-maker by trade, but engaged in mercantile business in St. Mary's, at which he continued until his death. He had eight children: John, Philip, Mary (Mrs. Leonard Wittmann), William, Barbara (Mrs. William Schwab), Frank, Charles and Lizzie (Mrs. Charles Rorick). The subject of this sketch was reared in St. Mary's, being educated in the public schools, and served an apprenticeship of three years at the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked as a journeyman twelve years. He carried on a shop of his own in Kane, McKean county, Penn., two and one half years, and in 1881 he embarked in the hotel business in St. Mary's, keeping the Luhr House three and one-half years. Afterward he filled the position of bartender at the City Hotel one and one-half years, and then entered into possession of the Keystone House, of which he has been the genial host for one and one-half years. In 1876 Mr. Fisher married Anna, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Schwab) Murray, of Centre county, Penn., and by her has one daughter, Mary. Mr. Fisher is a member of the Catholic Church, in politics a Democrat.

JOSEPH C. FRANK, merchant, St. Mary's, was born in Benzinger township, Elk Co., Penn., April 14, 1856, and is a son of George and Maggie (Schauer) Frank, natives of Germany, who settled in Benzinger township in 1848, where they cleared and improved a farm on which they still reside. Their children are John, Theresa (Mrs. George Weigel), Joseph C., Francis, George, Charles and Anthony. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native township, receiving a common-school education, then for six years was a clerk in the store of Spafford & Finney, St. Mary's. In 1881 he embarked in the general mercantile business in partnership with Charles Luhr, under the firm name of J. C. Frank & Co., and they have built up a large and prosperous trade. In May, 1880, Mr. Frank married Rosa, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Beleke) Luhr, of St. Mary's, and they have one daughter, Maggie. Mr. Frank is a member of the Catholic Church, of St. John's and St. Patrick's beneficiary societies, and of the Knights of Labor. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been auditor of St. Mary's.

IGNATIUS GARNER, St. Mary's, was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, May 14, 1816, and is a son of George Garner and Magdalena (Bueser) Garner. George Garner settled in St. Mary's in 1845, and died there. They reared a family of four children: Ignatius, Magdalena (Mrs. Jacob Schaut), Anna and Barbara (Mrs. John Lejeal). The subject of this biographical sketch came to America in 1832, and to St. Mary's in 1845, where he has since resided. For a number of years he was agent and general director here for the German colony. Early in 1845 he proceeded to Europe and returned in July of the same year with a number of substantial settlers. He was the first postmaster of St. Mary's, which position he held ten years; was again appointed in 1887, and was retired July 1, 1889. A prominent and talented musician, he was for twenty-five years organist of St. Mary's German Catholic Church, and thirty-three years ago built the organ still used in that church. In 1844 Mr.

Garner married Julia, daughter of Christopher and Johanna (Baumgardner) Weis, of Philadelphia, and they have six children: Louis H., Elizabeth, Charles, George, Bonaventura and Aloysius. Mr. Garner and his wife are members of St. Mary's German Catholic Church. He is a Democrat in politics, and has held the office of county auditor and commissioner several terms; also served as chief burgess, councilman and justice of the peace of St. Mary's.

LOUIS H. GARNER, machinist, St. Mary's, was born in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., October 7, 1845, and is a son of Ignatius and Julia W. (Weis) Garner. He was reared in his native town, and educated at St. Vincent's College, Latrobe, Penn., afterward serving an apprenticeship of three years at the machinist's trade in Ashland, Schuylkill Co., Penn. On July 2, 1863, he enlisted in Company C, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, and participated in the battle of Harrison's Landing, Va.; also assisted in burying the dead at Gettysburg. After nine months' service, he was honorably discharged, and then resumed his trade at Ashland. Later he was employed in the Franklin Iron Works at Reading, Penn.; thence removed to Renovo, same State, and was the first machinist employed in the railroad shops at that place. Afterward he worked at his trade in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and in 1866 he moved to Leavenworth, Kans., where he was employed on the Eastern Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, from March until November of that year. He then returned to St. Mary's and here opened up for himself in the old Gen. McGill foundry, which he rented in April, 1868, put in running order, and melted the first iron in the county; this he carried on two years; then erected a new shop on the corner of Mill and St. Mary's streets, which he conducted for five years under the firm name of L. H. Garner & Bro. Selling out his interest in this concern, he then took charge of the Clearfield Coal Company's works at Tyler, Penn., as engineer, for two years, at which time he again returned to St. Mary's, where he was engaged as clerk with Hall, Kaul & Co., nine months, and then took charge of the foundry and machine shops of J. & A. Kaul for two years, when he assumed the duties of assistant postmaster at St. Mary's for two and a half years, when he resumed his trade. In 1871 Mr. Garner married Mary E., daughter of Capt. Charles H. and Elizabeth (Brindle) Volk, of St. Mary's, and they have six children living: George, Carrie, Lawrence, Irene, John and Louis. Mr. Garner is a member of the Catholic Church and of the G. A. R., being at present commander of M. W. Lucore Post, No. 216, of St. Mary's. In politics he is a Democrat.

CHARLES B. GARNER, molder, St. Mary's, was born in that borough, September 12, 1849, and is a son of Ignatius and Julia (Weis) Garner. He was reared in his native town, and received his education in the school of St Mary's and at St. Vincent's College, Latrobe, Penn.; afterward he learned the molder's trade in the shop of his brother, L. H. Garner, which occupation he has followed since 1868. In 1875 he married Mary Josephine, daughter of Wendel and Mary J. (Herbstritt) Lion, of St. Mary's, and they have five children: Charles C., Lizzie, Julia, Mary and Clara. Mr. Garner is a member of the German Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

ANDREW GEECK, barber, St. Mary's, was born on the Rhine, in Bavaria, November 23, 1852, and is a son of Francis C. and Francesca (Kuntz) Geeck. He was reared and educated in his native land, and, coming to America in 1871, settled, in February, 1872, in St. Mary's, where he worked as a journeyman barber up to November 10, same year, at which date he opened a shop of his own, and has since succeeded in building up a successful business. Mr. Geeck married, June 8, 1873, Elizabeth, daughter of Wendel and Mary J.

(Herbstritt) Lion, of St. Mary's, and by her has six children: M. Josephine, M. Magdalene, Francis C., Rose, Eugene and Aloys. Mr. Geeck is a member of the Catholic Church and of St. John's Benevolent Society, in which he is treasurer and secretary of the widow fund. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served as a member of the school board from 1882 to 1888; also secretary of the board four years.

MATHIAS GERG, general blacksmith, St. Mary's, was born in that borough May 16, 1857, a son of Michael and Annie (Hoover) Gerg, natives of Germany, who were among the early settler of St. Mary's, the father being a wagon-maker by trade, which he has followed all his life. They reared a family of nine children: Tony, Frank, Anna (Mrs. John Schauer), Barbara (Mrs. Louis Gies), Rosa (Mrs. F. X. Erich), Mathias, Tillie (Mrs. John Hoffman), Charles and Katie (Mrs. George Bauer). Of these, Mathias was reared and educated in St. Mary's, and learned the blacksmith's trade in his brother's shop, and since 1883 has been in business for himself, having proved a first-class workman. Mr. Gerg has been married twice: first, to Josephine, daughter of Joseph and Kate Seel, of St. Mary's, by whom he had three children: Frank, Joseph and Willie; and afterward he married Anna, daughter of Joseph Deitch, also of St. Mary's, by whom he has two children: Katie and Lizzie. He is a member of the Catholic Church and St. John's Society; of the K. of L. and the borough council. In politics he is a Democrat.

JAMES KNOX POLK HALL was born in Milesburg, Centre Co., Penn., on the 30th of September, 1844, during the memorable presidential campaign of that year. His father, an ardent Democrat, bestowed upon him the full name of the great Tennesseean who was at that time the candidate and the ideal of his party. He is descended on both sides from Revolutionary stock, his ancestors having served with credit and distinction in the great struggle for the establishment of American liberty. His parents were Benjamin McDowell Hall, who died in 1873, and Susannah Geary Hall, who is still living at an advanced age. They had seven children, of whom the late Senator John G. Hall and Dr. Wm. E. Hall, both recently deceased, were the eldest; the subject of this sketch came next, and then followed Mrs. B. E. Wellendorf, Miss Mary Hall, B. Frank Hall and Harry Alvan Hall, all of whom are living and residents of Elk county, Penn. His youth was passed, when out of school, in farming and lumbering in the then wilds of Clearfield county, Penn., whither the family had removed when he was about ten years of age.

Mr. Hall received a business education, and studied law with his brother, the late Senator, at Ridgway, where he was admitted to the bar as soon as he attained his majority. He was shortly after elected district attorney of Elk county, which office he filled with satisfaction to the people and credit to himself for three consecutive terms. As his abilities are of a high order and his attainments exceptional, he was most successful in his practice, but as opportunities presented themselves, his keen perception pointed out to him the wisdom of investment in coal and lumber enterprises, and with ready executive tact he pushed the development of numerous and extensive operations into successful action. The enterprises in which he was engaged soon became so numerous, and his business interests reached such magnitude as to claim his entire time and attention, and in 1883 he was compelled to retire from the active practice of his profession. He has since devoted himself exclusively to the management of his business affairs. He is president of the St. Mary's Bank; a member of the firm of Kaul & Hall, proprietors of the Cascade and Hazel Dell bituminous coal mines, near St. Mary's, Penn.; a partner in the St. Mary's

Tanning Company, who own and operate a large tannery at St. Mary's; secretary and treasurer of the Penn Lumber Company, with offices at St. Mary's, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, which, with two or three other large companies, market the bulk of the Pennsylvania hemlock; president of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Coal & Railroad Company, with whose road are connected some of the largest bituminous coal mines in the State, in the operation of which thousands of men are given employment; secretary and treasurer of the Clarion River Railway Company, who are now building a railroad from Laurel Run to Hallton for the purpose of developing a large section of timber land; and a member of the Portland Lumber Company, who, in company with the Kistlers, are now building an extensive tannery at Carman. He is also a member of the Beechwood Lumber Company, and these companies and the various other lumber concerns in which he is interested with his partner, Mr. Kaul, are the owners of over sixty thousand acres of timber lands in Elk, Jefferson and Cameron counties; he is also engaged in numerous merchandising and other business operations in connection with his lumber and coal interests; he is president of the St. Mary's Water Company, president of the Elk County Agricultural Society, and a large stockholder in the St. Mary's Gas Company.

His charities have ever kept step with his wonderful successes in business affairs, and his heart and hand have always been open to the appeals of his fellowmen, and none such have fallen unheeded upon his ear. Though so heavily weighted with business cares, Mr. Hall finds much time for both political and social affairs. He is an unswerving Democrat in his faith, and is prominent in the councils of his party. He has been twice nominated for Congress in his district, having withdrawn the first time in favor of Ex-Gov. Curtin, and having been once defeated by the narrow margin of 142 votes.

Jimanandy Park (named for himself and his partner by grateful friends who had enjoyed its hospitalities), which was erected by Messrs. Hall & Kaul solely for the entertainment of their friends, is one of the most unique institutions of the country. It is situated on a 3,000-acre tract of timber land, in the mountains, seven miles east of St. Mary's. Seven hundred acres of this virgin forest is set aside for a hunting park, and through this roam hundreds of deer. A mountain stream, upon which numerous dams are erected, gives the expert fly-caster ample opportunity to display his skill upon the brook trout, with which the stream is yearly stocked from the hatcheries connected with the park. Just outside the entrance to the deer park is a spacious cottage, in which are billiard-rooms, reading-rooms, sleeping apartments and dining accommodations, which, with the stables attached, offer every comfort to sportsman and beast.

In September, 1875, Mr. Hall was married to Miss Kate Hyde, the youngest daughter of J. S. Hyde, the late millionaire lumberman. They have four children living: Sallie, William, Genevieve and Lisle. He has recently removed from St. Mary's, where he had lived since 1866, to Ridgway, and is now building a superb residence at the latter place.

HARRY ALVAN HALL, attorney at law, St. Mary's, was born at Karthaus, Clearfield Co., Penn., October 7, 1861, and came to St. Mary's with his parents in 1867. After spending some time under the tutelage of Rev. Edward Hipelius, a distinguished scholar of the Benedictine order, then stationed at St. Mary's, he attended, for a short time, the University at Lewisburg and Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, and finally received his diploma from Yale College, in 1881. The same year he was admitted to the bar in the supreme court of Connecticut. He engaged in business in New York, and during

the next two years spent much of his time in traveling in Mexico and on the Pacific coast. In 1883 he succeeded to the law practice of his brother, J. K. P. Hall, Esq., of St. Mary's, and rapidly worked his way to the front rank in his profession. He was married in 1886, at Louisville, Ky., to Miss Currin McNairy, a daughter of the late Col. Currin McNairy, of Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Hall is a fine linguist and a polished orator. He is of wide reading and broad culture, and is a frequent contributor to the current magazines and reviews. He is political editor of the *Elk County Gazette*, and was, in 1885, elected chief burgess of St. Mary's, which office he has held for five successive terms. His administration has been marked by the introduction of gas and water into the borough, of both of which improvements he has been an active promoter. He is prominent in political circles in the State, and in 1884 was secretary of the Democratic State Convention at Allentown, and a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago.

JOSEPH A. HANHAUSER, merchant, St. Mary's, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in April, 1846, and is a son of Anthony and Mary (Vollmer) Hanhauser, natives of Germany, who came to St. Mary's in the fall of 1847. Here the father engaged in the hotel business, and erected the Franklin House, which he conducted several years. In the meantime he had purchased several tracts of land in the township, and on retiring from the hotel business, he located on a farm one and a half miles east of the borough. This he cleared and improved, and resided upon for about ten years, when he returned to St. Mary's, and erected a store and dwelling north of the Franklin House. He died in 1867, at the age of seventy-four years, the father of three children: Joseph A., Louis F. and Mary E. (Mrs. J. M. Mecum). The subject of these lines was reared and educated in St. Mary's, and began life as a clerk in a general store. In 1878 he became a member of the firm of Hall, Kaul & Co., general merchants, with whom he has since been associated, being general manager of the store. In February, 1871, Mr. Hanhauser married Mary, daughter of Joseph and Crescence (Ritter) Wilhelm, of St. Mary's, and to this union five children have been born: Louis F., George, Frederick, Crescence and Clara. Mr. Hanhauser and family are members of the Catholic Church. Politically he is a Democrat; has served as a member of the Democratic committee of Elk county, and has held the office of councilman of St. Mary's.

WILLIAM B. HARTMAN, M. D., St. Mary's, was born in Williamsport, Penn., September 14, 1833, and is a son of Henry and Julia (Gehrhart) Hartman. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Hartman, who was a native of Germany, became an early settler of York county, Penn., and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Henry Hartman, father of Dr. Hartman, a carpenter by trade, and a native of York county, Penn., was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a pioneer of Williamsport, Penn., where he died at the age of eighty-nine years. The subject of this sketch was reared in Williamsport, educated in the public schools and Dickinson Seminary, of that place, and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Penn., where he graduated in 1852. In 1853 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel Pollock, of Williamsport; entered Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1854, and was graduated from there in 1856. The Doctor began the practice of his profession in June, same year, at Quincy, Ill., where he remained until 1857, when he located at Linden, Lycoming Co., Penn. Here he was in practice up to the fall of 1861, when he was appointed by Gov. A. G. Curtin assistant-surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixteenth P. V. I., in which capacity he served until July 4, 1862, when he was promoted to the rank of surgeon of the same volunteers, a

position he held until the close of the war. In August, 1865, he located in St. Mary's, and was in active practice until 1875, in which year he went to Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where he remained two years. He then returned to St. Mary's, where he now enjoys a large and lucrative business. Dr. Hartman was twice married—first to Helen S., daughter of George R. Crooks, of Carlisle, Penn., and by her he had six children: Julia (Mrs. S. M. Taylor), Russell H., William, Fannie (Mrs. Mark Jones), Emma (deceased) and John. His second wife was Mrs. Naomi E. (Watts) Rogers, a native of England, and daughter of James Watts, and the issue of this union has been two children: Clifford E. A. and Clarence DeL. Dr. Hartman is a member of the K. of P. and G. A. R., of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, of the Elk County Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is the oldest regular graduate of medicine practicing in Elk county. Politically he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM A. HARTRANFT, mill boss, St. Mary's, was born in Delaware township, Northumberland Co., Penn., July 9, 1838, a son of Henry C. and Elizabeth (Bugh) Hartranft. He was reared and educated in his native county, learning the carpenter's trade, and in September, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Seventh P. C., in which he re-enlisted in 1863. At LaVergne, Tenn., Mr. Hartranft was taken prisoner, and after twenty-nine days' confinement (part of the time in Libby prison), he was paroled In June, 1864, being exchanged, he rejoined his regiment at Nashville, Tenn., and in September, 1865, he was honorably discharged at Macon, Ga. After the war, he worked at his trade and other occupations in his native State for a time, and in 1878 located in St. Mary's, where he has since been employed by Hall, Kaul & Co., as foreman of their Summit Mill. In 1866 Mr. Hartranft married Mary A., daughter of Andrew Nye, of Northumberland county, Penn., and by her has had three children: Burton H., Edith (deceased) and George A. Mr. Hartranft is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

JOHN B. HEINDL, farmer, P. O. St. Mary's, was born in Bavaria, Germany, June 17, 1841, a son of Michael and Ursula (Beibrunner) Heindl, who settled in St. Mary's in September, 1846. The father, who was a carpenter by trade, which he followed most of his life, cleared a small farm on the present site of St. Mary's. He had five children: Lizzie (Mrs. Martin Sorg), Minnie (Mrs. Ed. Blintzler), Wally (Mrs. William Holland), Julia (Mrs. Joseph Fox) and John B. The subject of our sketch was reared in St. Mary's from five years of age. He followed various occupations up to 1876, when he engaged in farming, in which he has since successfully continued. Mr. Heindl married Mary M., daughter of Wendel and Mary J. (Herbstritt) Lion, of St. Mary's and has eleven children: Josephine (Mrs. John J. Weis), Maggie (Mrs. William Robinson), Michael W., Frank, Joseph E., Lizzie, John, Ann, Fred, Clara and Charlie. Mr. Heindl is a member of the Catholic Church. Politically he is a Democrat, and has held various township offices.

FRANK A. JACOB, of the *St. Mary's Herald*, St. Mary's, was born in that borough May 12, 1863, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Bock) Jacob, natives of Bavaria, Germany, who immigrated to this country, and became pioneers of St. Mary's. The father was a hatter by trade, which he followed in the borough a couple of years, since when he has worked at the plasterer's trade. He reared a family of five children: Elizabeth (Mrs. Frank A. Erich), Simon (now deceased), John, Joseph and Frank A. The subject of this biographical memoir was reared and educated in St. Mary's, where he learned the printer's trade, and January 23, 1888, became connected with the *St. Mary's*

Herald (a weekly journal), as one of its proprietors, and is now sole owner. Mr. Jacob married, October 6, 1885, Sophia, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Kerner) Ernst, of Benzinger township, Elk Co., Penn., and by her has two children: Francisca and Leonard. He is a member of the German Catholic Church, and secretary of St. Mary's Silver Cornet Band. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN KAUL, SR. (deceased), was born at Elbersberg, Bavaria, June 18, 1814, and received an elementary education in the schools of his native village. He left Bavaria in 1844, with the intention of joining the colonists from his native country at St. Mary's, Penn., and on the 25th of July, same year, arrived at New York City, whence he went to Buffalo, N. Y., via Albany. From Buffalo he came to St. Mary's. He journeyed afoot, arriving at the latter town, September 2, 1844. Purchasing a building lot in the new town, on Michael street, south of Joseph Jacob's residence, he built a log house there. September 4, 1844, his marriage with Kunegunda Brindle was solemnized by one of the Redemptorist Fathers. They resided in the log house for about two years, when he purchased a tract of wild land on the Brussels road. He made the farm his home until the autumn of 1876, when the family moved to Mr. Andrew Kaul's residence, where John Kaul, Sr., died February 26, 1877. His widow, who is still a resident of St. Mary's, was born at Elbersberg, Bavaria, May 8, 1815, and resided there until 1844, when she came with a party of three families to the settlement of St. Mary's. It was understood, however, that on her arrival here, she should become the wife of John Kaul, Sr., in accordance with the betrothal in their native land, and, as related above, she was married to him in the fall of the year they arrived. The children of that marriage were Andrew, of St. Mary's; Joseph, who, born October 27, 1846, died in infancy; Kate, who married Joseph Lanzel in the fall of 1866, was born December 9, 1847; John, now associated in the lumber business with his brother, was born September 13, 1849, and married Sophia Goetz; Kunegunda was born May 15, 1851, and married Charles Kronewetter; Catherine was born March 8, 1853, and married Joseph F. Windfelder; Mary was born February 1, 1855, and married Louis Hanhauser, and Joseph was born April 30, 1858, and married Miss Barbara Bauer.

ANDREW KAUL was born July 15, 1845, at St. Mary's, and was educated in the common schools of the village. During his school days he assisted in the work of cultivating the homestead farm, and so continued until 1862, when he entered the employ of John Brooks as woodsman. During the following year he worked for Joseph Lanzel and Peter Kleixner, who were getting out square timber on the Sinnemahoning. In 1864 he and Mr. Lanzel took a contract to supply square timber to Col. Noyes and Simon Cameron, which contract they completed successfully, by delivering their rafts at Marietta, Penn. This partnership was continued, following up the first by a second contract, to cut and peel pine logs for Mr. Bryan of Philadelphia. This necessitated the employment of a number of men, and proved very successful. In 1865 their operations were transferred to West Creek, where they were the pioneers of the woods. Their contract was with Herdick, Lentz & White of Williamsport. The West Creek Manufacturing & Mining Company contracted with them, in 1866, to stock their mills, where Beechwood village now stands. This contract was filled in the spring of 1867, and the partnership with Mr. Lanzel then ended. Mr. Kaul now contracted to stock the above-named mills, employing a force of sixty men, and completed the second contract with the West Creek Company in the spring of

1868, being the most successful, financially, of the contracts up to that date. In 1868 he returned to St. Mary's, and purchased pine lands east of here, from Sebastian Weis, of York, Penn., and from Benzinger & Eschbach and others. During the summer, he built his first mill on the head of Iron run, being the second in the district. This mill he stocked and operated for about eight years, when the building was torn down and the machinery removed. In 1872 he built the Summit Mills, one and a half miles east of St. Mary's, which are still in existence. In 1873 he bought from John Brooks the Sterling Run Mills, also a large tract of timber, in which purchase George Walker, Joseph Lanzel, Charles Kronewetter and the Konley Brothers were interested, the company taking the title of Kaul, Walker & Co. They operated the mill for five years, when the firm dissolved, Mr. Kaul purchasing the interests of his partners. He continued to operate this mill until 1884, when the great bush fire swept away this industry. The Benezette Mills were bought from the Kronewetter Brothers, in 1875 or 1876; these he sold, in 1884, to Thomas Tosier. The Spring Run Mills were erected in 1880 for Mr. Kaul, but they were destroyed in the great fire of 1884, together with a large quantity of lumber and camp buildings. In 1871 Mr. Kaul and J. K. P. Hall entered into partnership for the purpose of investing in pine lands, and in the same year Mr. Kaul visited Wisconsin, with the object of purchasing pine lands, and did buy a large tract, but sold it several years afterward to Brown, Early & Co. This was the beginning of the partnership which was reaffirmed by the Hall, Kaul & Co. partnership of 1876. In 1880 Mr. Kaul and J. W. Gaskil of Philadelphia entered into partnership and purchased the 7,500 acres on West creek, together with the West Creek Manufacturing & Mining Company's mills at Beechwood. A year later J. K. P. Hall purchased Mr. Gaskil's interest, and this partnership has continued down to the present time. They, with Mr. C. R. Kline, are the present owners of this industry. Mr. Kaul was married November 14, 1865, to Miss Walburga Lanzel, a daughter of Michael and Catherine Lanzel. Mrs. Kaul was born near St. Mary's, April 25, 1847, and received her education here. The children of this marriage are John L., born October 3, 1866 (he is now secretary and treasurer of the Sample Lumber Company of Alabama); Andrew, born February 2, 1868 (now employed as book-keeper at the St. Mary's Tannery); William, born June 9, 1870 (a student at Georgetown College, D. C.); Joseph, born March 6, 1872 (also attends this college); Edward, born February 3, 1874 (attending the St. Mary's schools); Frank, born January 26, 1876; Julia, born March 6, 1878 (a student in St. Mary's convent); Josephine, born March 23, 1880 (also attending the convent schools); Bertha, born June 30, 1882; George, born March 3, 1886, died March 12, 1886; James H., born June 16, 1887. Men speak of a country as one of illimitable possibilities, but in this instance, we learn something of the possibilities of the individual. Mr. Kaul, a native pioneer of Elk county, grew up among her great forests, strong and healthy like them. His youth was passed in the manner of the times forty years ago. In 1862 he sallied forth from the parental roof to hew out a trail to independence. How closely he followed that trail is measured by his repeated successes. Throughout the pages of local history of Elk and Cameron counties, his name appears at short intervals as the supporter of every project which gave promise of serving the people. In this sketch reference is made to the establishment of his early mills; but to obtain a clearer conception of the great industries of which he is the originator or one of the active agents, the pages of local history must be

referred to. Of everything constituting the highest citizenship, social and business morality and enterprise, he is the possessor, and in the exercise of those gifts he radiates good all round.

J. C. KOCH, proprietor of a livery stable, St. Mary's, was born in York county, Penn., September 14, 1855, a son of John and Leah (Detter) Koch, natives of that county, the former of whom is a farmer by occupation. Mr. Koch's father was a captain of militia for many years, and was known as "Capt. John Koch." The subject of these lines received an ordinary education at the public schools of the county, and at the age of nineteen years went to Lock Haven, Penn., where he worked in the lumber business as a day laborer, also on the Susquehanna river, in the same capacity. In 1884 he came to Elk county, and purchased one hundred acres of wood land in Benzinger township, which he cleared of the timber. For one year he acted as foreman for the Arthur Coal & Lumber Company, at Swissmont Station, Elk county. In 1886 Mr. Koch married Josephine, daughter of Lawrence (Wesnetzer), of St. Mary's, and purchased the Wesnetzer homestead. He has since resided at St. Mary's, with the exception of one year spent at Rasselas, Elk county, in the lumber trade, and February 15, 1887, he established his present livery business. Mr. Koch casts his vote with the Republican party. Mrs. Koch is a member of the Catholic Church.

GEORGE F. KRELLNER, baker, of St. Mary's, was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 16, 1837, and is a son of John and Margaret (Engelhart) Krellner. He was reared and educated in his native country, and there served a three-years apprenticeship at the baker's trade. In 1858 he came to America, settling in St. Mary's, and lumbered in the woods up to 1861, in April of which year he enlisted in the First Pennsylvania Regiment "Bucktails," in which he served three months. Re-enlisting, he joined Company E, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves, and was wounded in the battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862, and was honorably discharged, on account of disability, in the spring of 1863. After working in the Government bakery, at Washington, D. C. three years, he returned to St. Mary's, and again lumbered in the woods until 1872, in which year he opened a bakery in the borough, which he has since successfully conducted, having now the principal bakery in the place. Mr. Krellner was twice married; first to Mary, daughter of John Kline, of Louisville, Ky., and by her has had two sons: Joseph and John. His present wife was Kate Kline, sister of his first wife, by whom he has three children: Mary, Clements and George. Mr. Krellner is a member of the German Catholic Church. He is independent in politics, and has held the office of councilman four years; school director, ten years in succession; assessor, collector and mercantile appraiser.

CHARLES A. LION, proprietor of meat market, St. Mary's, was born in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., August 21, 1860, and is a son of Wendel and Mary J. (Herbstritt) Lion, natives of Germany, and who were among the pioneers of St. Mary's, the father being a shoemaker by trade, which he followed up to his death. Their children were ten in number, viz.: Mary Magdalena (Mrs. John B. Heindl), Katie (Mrs. B. Wendler), Maggie (Mrs. Joshua Dreisbach), Josephine (Mrs. Charles B. Garner), Elizabeth (Mrs. Andrew Geeck), Frederick, Charles A., Frank, Joseph and John. Of these, Charles A. was reared and educated in St. Mary's, and in the fall of 1878 embarked in his present business, in which he has since successfully continued. He married, May 14, 1884, Tressie, daughter of Joseph and Tressie Pontzer, of Kersey, Elk Co., Penn., and has five children: Charles, Minnie, Edward,

Frederick and Robert. Mr. Lion is a member of the Catholic Church. Politically he is a Democrat, and has held the office of councilman and school director of St. Mary's.

CHARLES LUHR, merchant and brewer, St. Mary's, was born in the grand duchy of Baden, near Freiburg, Germany, September 25, 1830, and is a son of Joseph and Barbara (Loesch) Luhr, who settled in what is now St. Mary's borough, Elk Co., Penn., in 1846. His father, who was one of the first hotel-keepers in St. Mary's, cleared the lot on which the Luhr House now stands, erected the building and conducted the hotel from 1846 to 1869, when he retired from business. His family consisted of four children: Charles, Frank X., Josephine (Mrs. Dr. W. James Blekley) and Henry. Our subject was reared in Germany until fifteen years of age, when he came to the United States, landing in New York in September, 1845. He attended school in Baltimore until July, 1846, when he set out to join his parents at St. Mary's, taking ten days to make the journey from Baltimore. Mr. Luhr remained with his parents until twenty-seven years of age, attending to the business of the hotel, teaching school, and for a short time acting as agent for the Ridgway Farm & Land Company. In 1857 he embarked in the mercantile business, in which he has since been successfully engaged, and is now a member of the firm of J. C. Frank & Co., general merchants. September 9, 1876, with his brother, Henry, he purchased the St. Mary's brewery, which they have since operated. He is also interested in the real estate business, having purchased and made Luhr's allotment an addition to the borough of St. Mary's. Mr. Luhr was married November 30, 1857, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Knickenberger) Beleke, of St. Mary's, and by her he has had ten children, six of whom are living now: Rosa M. (Mrs. J. C. Frank), Joseph J., Charles W., Frank E., Fred A. and Alfred F. The deceased children were named Josephine J. (Mrs. Charles D. Miller), Henrietta B., Fredericka A. and Emma E. Mr. Luhr and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a representative and leading citizen; has filled the office of county auditor one term of three years; county treasurer one term (1863–64), and associate judge one term of five years. He has held all the leading offices in the borough of St. Mary's, including burgess, justice of the peace, councilman and school director. Politically he has always been a stanch Democrat.

JOSEPH J. LUHR, merchant tailor, St. Mary's, was born in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., May 5, 1864, and is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Beleke) Luhr. He was reared in his native town and educated in the schools of St. Mary's and at St. Vincent's College, Latrobe, Penn. He began life for himself as a clerk, and January 1, 1889, embarked in his present business in St. Mary's. On September 22, 1885, Mr. Luhr married Frances, daughter of John and Caroline (Sternberger) Krug, of St. Mary's, and they have two sons, Augustin C. and Vincent H. Mr. Luhr is a wide-awake and enterprising young business man. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Emporium; in politics he is a Democrat.

CHARLES W. LUHR, saloon-keeper, St. Mary's, was born in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., December 25, 1866, and is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Beleke) Luhr. He was reared and educated in his native town, and in 1886 embarked in his present business, in which he has since successfully continued. Mr. Luhr married, May 1, 1888, Theresa, daughter of John and Anna (Gerg) Schauer, of St. Mary's. He is a member of the German Catholic Church, and St. John's Benevolent Society. In politics he is a Democrat.

HENRY LUHR, brewer, St. Mary's, was born in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., September 20, 1849, and is a son of Joseph and Barbara (Loesch) Luhr, who settled in St. Mary's in 1846. He was reared and educated in his native place, where he has always resided, and at the age of eighteen entered his brother's general store as a clerk; afterward, for fourteen years, was engaged in the mercantile business. Since 1876, in company with his brother, Charles, Mr. Luhr has successfully operated the St. Mary's brewery. On November 13, 1875, he married Amanda, daughter of Barnard B. and Mary A. (Fuegle) Weidenboerner, of St. Mary's, Elk county, and they have five children: Alois, Eugene, Edward, George and Mary A. Mr. Luhr and family are members of St. Mary's German Catholic Church; he is a member of St. John's Benevolent Society, and in politics is a Democrat.

WILLIAM A. McCOY, assistant superintendent of the coal mines of Kaul & Hall, St. Mary's, was born in Milesburg, Centre Co., Penn., June 15, 1843, a son of Thomas and Jane (Hall) McCoy, natives of Pennsylvania. He was reared and educated in his native county, where he served one term, 1857 to 1860, as deputy sheriff. On April 19, 1861, he enlisted in Company A. Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, served three months, and was honorably discharged; then re-enlisted, July 17, 1863, in the United States Navy, and August 9, 1864, was honorably discharged. On August 17, following, Mr. McCoy again enlisted; this time in the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, in which he served until the close of the war, being mustered out July 17, 1865. He then returned to Centre county, and there followed farming until 1869, when he commenced in the hotel business in Philipsburg, Penn., which he carried on until 1870, in which year he located in Clearfield county and engaged in the lumber trade for one year. In 1871 he came to St. Mary's, and lumbered in the woods until 1873, when he secured the position of weigher of coal at Dagus Mines, Elk county, for the Northwest Mining and Exchange Company, remaining there until March 17, 1878, when he accepted his present position. On July 5, 1873, Mr. McCoy married Mary, daughter of James and Margaret (Casey) Sullivan, early settlers of Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., and has four children: T. Edgar, Laura, William A., Jr., and Maggie. Mr. McCoy served one term (five years) as justice of the peace of Benzinger township, Elk Co., Penn., but refused a second term. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Democrat.

CHARLES McVEAN, druggist, St. Mary's, was born June 4, 1827, in Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where he was reared and educated. In 1851 he settled in Ridgway, Elk Co., Penn., where for two years he served as clerk for John Cobb in general business. He afterward acted in the same capacity for J. S. Hyde for two years, and in 1859 entered into partnership with Mr. Hyde, with whom he was associated in business up to 1861, when he embarked in general mercantile business with Jacob Houk, which partnership existed two years. In 1866 he located in St. Mary's, where he commenced the general merchandise business with James Coyne, which continued up to 1868, when he opened out his present drug business. Mr. McVean has always been an active Republican, and has served one term as clerk, prothonotary and recorder of Elk county. He was postmaster of St. Mary's for eighteen years, having been appointed during President Grant's first administration.

CHARLES D. MILLER, merchant, St. Mary's, was born in the province of Nassau, Prussia, September 1, 1854, and is a son of Theodore and Margaretta (Schneider) Miller, the former of whom came to America in 1857, where he became a jobber in lumber, in which business he continued until

1882, when he retired. The subject of these lines came to America when thirteen years of age, and worked on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, until 1873. In 1874 he embarked in his present business in St. Mary's as dealer in books, stationery, tobacco and cigars, and has built up a successful trade. He was twice married—first to Josephine, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Beleke) Luhr, of St. Mary's, afterward to Clara, daughter of William Mechleiser, also of St. Mary's. Mr. Miller is a member of the Catholic Church and St. John's and St. Joseph's Societies. He is a Democrat and one of the auditors of the borough of St. Mary's.

ALFRED MULLHAUPT, physician and druggist, St. Mary's, was born in White Hall township, Lehigh Co., Penn., August 30, 1859, and is a son of Mathias and Josephine (Meyer) Müllhaupt. He was reared in his native county, receiving a public-school education, after which he served an apprenticeship of four years to the drug business—two years in Catasauqua, Penn., and two years in Philadelphia—and was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, March 10, 1882. He began the study of medicine in that city in 1881 with Dr. S. Mason McCollin, and in the fall of 1882 entered Jefferson Medical College, where he was graduated April 2, 1884, during which time he practiced two years in Philadelphia. On July 18, 1884, he located in St. Mary's, where, with the exception of two months, he has been in active practice since, and has also conducted a drug store since February 27, 1887. The Doctor married, December 30, 1886, Helena M., daughter of Dr. John and Sarah (Hoops) Davis, of Pottstown, Penn., and by her has one child, Alfred. Mrs. Müllhaupt was graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia in the spring of 1880; then practiced one year in the Woman's Hospital, and afterward in Pottstown, Penn., until the spring of 1885, when she went to Jacksonville, Fla., as superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital in that city for six months, after which she resumed practice in Pottstown, and in January, 1887, she located in St. Mary's, with her husband, where she has built up a lucrative practice.

HENRY A. PARSONS, JR., St. Mary's, was born in Ridgway, Elk Co., Penn., May 26, 1852, and is a son of Henry A. and Caroline E. (Russell) Parsons, natives of Massachusetts and New York, respectively, who settled in Ridgway in 1848. The mother died December 30, 1866. The father, who was a shoemaker by trade, which he followed in Ridgway for twenty-five years, died in Nebraska, October 10, 1885. His children were Henry A., Jr., Clara A. (Mrs. F. H. Burr), Jennie L. (Mrs. J. W. Morgester), Laura L. (Mrs. S. P. Fisher) and Grace (Mrs. Dickinson). Reared in Ridgway and educated in the public schools of that place, and the normal school of Edinborough, Penn., he learned the printer's trade at Ridgway and Emporium, and for fourteen years was editor and publisher of the Ridgway *Advocate*. Mr. Parsons was married March 17, 1873, to Eva M. Fuller, of Edinborough, Penn., and has two sons: Frank H. and Edward A. He served six years in Ridgway as member and secretary of the first school board of that borough. Mr. Parsons located in St. Mary's in 1887, and was appointed postmaster of the borough May 28, 1889, and confirmed by the United States Senate December 21, 1889. Politically he has always been an ardent Republican; was chairman of the Elk County Republican Committee in 1884, and one of the conferees from Elk county to name the delegate to the convention at Chicago from the Twentieth Congressional District that year. He is first lieutenant of Company H, Sixteenth Regiment, N. G. P.

WILLIAM L. PRICE, photographer, St. Mary's, was born in Baltimore county, Md., March 16, 1847, a son of Stephen R. and Mary (Laird) Price, and was reared and educated in his native county. In April, 1870, he went to Milford, Oakland Co., Mich., and married, March 19, 1872, Caroline E., daughter of Joseph Nute, of Oakland county, Mich. In 1881 he moved to Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., where he learned the photographic art, in the gallery of S. L. Bergstresser, and in 1882 located in St. Mary's, where he worked as an operator in the photograph gallery of H. W. Bridges nine months. He then purchased his present business, in which he has been eminently successful, having secured, by his ability, a handsome patronage. Our subject is a member of the F. & A. M., and of the E. A. U. Politically, he is an advocate of Prohibition.

FRANK G. ROTHROCK, merchant, St. Mary's, was born in Caledonia, Elk Co., Penn., May 8, 1859, and is a son of Robert and Jane D. (Hicks) Rothrock. His paternal grandfather, John Rothrock, a lumberman by occupation, settled, in 1850, in Caledonia, where he died the following year; and his maternal grandfather, John C. Hicks, was a son of Levi Hicks, who settled in Driftwood (now in Cameron county) in 1804. Robert Rothrock, father of Frank G., is now a resident of Driftwood, where he is a prominent dealer in lumber and real estate. The subject of our sketch was reared in Elk and Cameron counties, and educated in the public schools of Williamsport, Lycoming county, and at Selin's Grove Institute, Selin's Grove, Penn. He began active business life in the store of A. B. Noyes & Co., of Williamsport, since when he has been connected with mercantile trade at various points, and he is now manager of a fancy grocery store in St. Mary's, owned by his father, a position he has occupied since May 1, 1889. On November 4, 1879, Mr. Rothrock married Kate, daughter of James and Clarinda (Hoover) Crossley, of Driftwood, Penn., and they have had four children: Eva, Ralph, Edward (deceased) and Paul. Mr. Rothrock is a member of the Episcopal Church; in politics a Republican.

EBEN J. RUSS, M. D., St. Mary's, was born in Sunbury, Penn., May 24, 1840, and is a son of Eben and Rachel (Simpson) Russ. His father was a native of Monson, Mass., but early in life removed to Sunbury, this State, where he taught school for a time, later becoming engaged in the mercantile business, and married there. He studied law with the late Hon. Alex Jordan, and died shortly after at the age of thirty-nine years. The subject of this sketch was reared in Sunbury, having received his early education at the public and select schools of his native place, and at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Penn. After a term of tutelage with his preceptor, Robert Harris Awl, M. D., of Sunbury, he entered the medical department of Columbian University (known as the National Medical College) at Washington, D. C., in the fall of 1858, and was graduated in the spring of 1861. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, locating near Williamsport, Penn., but shortly afterward, upon the invitation of Hon. Simon Cameron, secretary of war, he went to Washington in order to appear before the regular army medical examining board, as an applicant for the position of medical cadet. Having passed a successful examination, he received the appointment, and, after a few months' service, was assigned to acting assistant surgeon duty. He served about one and a half years, when he was accidently poisoned, at New Creek, Va., in consequence of which he was compelled to resign. He then returned to Williamsport, Penn., and resumed private practice until 1866, when he settled at St. Mary's, where he has been in active practice of his profession ever

since. July 28, 1875, he married Clare, daughter of Grundy and Louisa Hindle. He has one child, a son. The Doctor is an active member of several of the important medical associations, among which may be mentioned the Elk County Medical Society, Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and the American Medical Association. He has been a member of the mercantile firm of Coryell & Russ, one of the principal houses in the county, since 1873, and is largely interested in coal mining at St. Mary's and Tyler, Clearfield county, in the manufacture of coke at the latter place. He is also identified with the Otto Chemical Company, at Sergeant, McKean county, being a member of the firm. Various other business enterprises, at Williamsport and elsewhere, claim his attention. In politics he is a Republican.

JOSEPH M. SCHAEFER, accountant, St. Mary's, was born in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., in 1851, a son of George F. and Gereve (Werreth) Schaefer, former a native of Pforzheim, Baden, Germany, born February 19, 1812. George F. Schaefer came to the United States in 1837, landing same year in Baltimore, Md. In 1839 he was married, and in 1845 he and his wife came to St. Mary's, where he became superintendent for Benzinger & Eschbach. Joseph M. Schaefer received his education in the common schools of his native borough, and in 1871 entered the office of J. K. P. Hall, in St. Mary's. In 1874 Mr. Schaefer married Alice McGill, daughter of R. C. McGill, and they have four children: Joseph Fred, Mary P., Charles J. and Gertrude. The parents are members of the Catholic Church, in politics Mr. Schaefer is a Democrat.

IGNATIUS SCHAUT, proprietor of a planing-mill, St. Mary's, was born in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., July 9, 1854, and is a son of George and Sophia (Meyer) Schaut, natives of Prussia, who came to America in 1849 and settled in St. Mary's, where they reared a family of seven children: Ignatius, Mary, Mrs. Joseph E. Foster; Joseph J. P., Josephine, Edward, Lizzie and Louisa. The father was a carpenter and painter by trade. Ignatius Schaut was reared in his native town, where, with the exception of four years, he has always resided. In August, 1873, he commenced his present business, which he has since successfully continued. He married, September 20, 1880, Mary G., daughter of Bernard and Mary A. (Fuegly) Weidenboerner, of St. Mary's, and they have three children: Charles, Alfred and Florentine. Mr. Schaut and family are members of the Catholic Church. Politically he is a Democrat, and has held the office of auditor of Benzinger township.

PETER SHOUP, bottler and wholesale liquor dealer, St. Mary's, was born at Madison Furnace, Clarion Co., Penn., October 19, 1861, a son of Lawrence and Lena (Snyder) Shoup, former a native of Germany and latter of Pennsylvania. Lawrence Shoup was a resident of Clarion county about fifty years, and Joseph Snyder, maternal grandfather of Peter Shoup, a native of Germany, was one of the pioneers of Knox township, same county. The subject of our sketch was reared and educated in his native county, and in 1881 came to Elk county, where he worked in the lumber woods up to 1885. He then embarked in the hotel business in St. Mary's, becoming proprietor of the Luhr House, which he carried on two years, and in 1887 engaged in his present business, which he has successfully continued since, having built up a lucrative trade. In January, 1882, Mr. Shoup married Jennie, daughter of Antony Mottmiller, of Paint township, Clarion Co., Penn., and by her has four children: Bert, Nora, Mamie and Magdalena. Mr. Shoup is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic Church.

PETER STRAUB, brewer, St. Mary's, was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, June 28, 1850, a son of Anton and Anna M. (Eger) Straub. He was reared and educated in his native country, and came to America in 1869, locating in Allegheny City, Penn., where he was employed in the brewery of Eberhart & Ober four months. He then removed to Brookville, same State, and in the breweries of this place worked two years, at which time he returned to Allegheny City, where he worked four months, and also at McKeesport, Allegheny county, four months. In 1876 Mr. Straub came to Centreville, Elk county, where he was employed in a brewery six months, and then met his wife and eldest child, re-visited his native land, where they saw the exposition at Paris, 1878. On their return to their home in this country, he entered the employ of Joseph Windfelder, with whom he remained one year and eight months. In 1878 he commenced on his own account, and since November of that year has conducted a brewery and built up a successful business. Mr. Straub became united in marriage with Sabrina, daughter of F. X. Sorg, at St. Mary's, and by her has five children: Frank X., Josie, Anton, Anna M. and Jacob. Our subject is a member of the Catholic Church; in politics he is a Democrat.

HENRY A. STURENBERG, with Hall, Kaul & Co., lumber dealers, etc., St. Mary's, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., December 24, 1849, fourth in the family of children born to Henry and Angeline (Nemond) Sturenberg, natives of Germany. The parents came to America in 1840 and remained in Philadelphia for a time. They moved to St. Mary's in June, 1851, where they resided until their death, the father dying in 1873, and the mother in 1882. The subject of our sketch was favored with but meager school privileges, and what education he did receive in boyhood and youth was in German, but, being quick and gifted with bright faculties, he soon made himself conversant with English. When quite young, he was employed as clerk in the store of Coryell & Bates, St. Mary's, with whom he remained seven years, his next engagement being with his present employers, Hall, Kaul & Co., in whose service he has been for a period of fourteen years, which fact in itself is ample testimony to his reliability and correctness. Mr. Sturenberg was married, in 1872, to Martha Reynolds, by whom he has one son, James H., and one daughter, Carrie. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics a stanch Democrat.

N. J. TIERNEY, of the firm of Spafford & Tierney, merchants, St. Mary's, was born in Carbondale, Penn., August 17, 1860, a son of John and Catherine (Dunnigan) Tierney, formerly of the County Mayo, Ireland, who came to America in 1844, and located at Carbondale, Penn., where they carried on farming. In 1862 they moved to Benzinger township, Elk county, same State, where the father engaged as a laborer on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, and died in 1865. His widow resides with her son, N. J., in St. Mary's, whither she removed in 1866. Their children were seven in number, of whom six yet live: Mary (Mrs. John D. Cruise), Timothy B., John C., Catherine (Mrs. James McDevitt), Eugene S. and N. J. The subject of these lines was reared in St. Mary's, from six years of age, and received a high-school education. He started in life as a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company, learned telegraphy, and afterward filled most of the positions in the principle offices on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, as operator, for five years. Resigning in 1877 he has since been manager of the telegraph office in St. Mary's for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and has also been engaged in mercantile business in the borough, along with W.

C. Spafford. Mr. Tierney married, October 7, 1882, Adeline, daughter of Michael Brunner, of St. Mary's, and has two children: Regina C. and Mildred A. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and has been president of the I. C. B. U. five years. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served as auditor one term.

A. E. TIMM, merchant, and undertaker and embalmer, St. Mary's, was born in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., January 10, 1860, and is a son of Adolph and Catherine (Wachtel) Timm. His father is a native of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, born September 19, 1821, a son of John and Sophia (Grushow) Timm, and was reared in his native land, where he served an apprenticeship of three years at the wheelwright's trade, and afterward worked as a journeyman for seven years. Coming to America in 1850, he located in Bethlehem, Penn., for one year, and in 1851 he located in Elk county, where he worked at his trade in St. Mary's for three years; then moved to Centreville, and opened a shop on his own account, doing a successful trade up to 1878, when he commenced in the mercantile business at Centreville, which he carried on four years. In 1882 he came to St. Mary's, where he now resides. The subject proper of this sketch was reared in Elk and Clearfield counties, and was educated at the public schools and Clearfield Academy. In 1876 he came to St. Mary's, where he held the position of book-keeper in the general store of Joseph Wilhelm for eight years, and then embarked in his present business. Mr. Timm married in May, 1880, Catherine, daughter of Joseph and Mary D. (Ritter) Wilhelm, of St. Mary's, and they have two children living: Nellie and Emma. Mr. Timm is a member of the Catholic Church, of St. John's Society and the I. C. B. U. Politically he is a Democrat, and was elected auditor of Elk county in 1886, for a term of three years.

JOHN E. WEIDENBOERNER, insurance and express agent and merchant, St. Mary's, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., May 1, 1835, and is a son of Barnard B. and Mary A. (Fuegle) Weidenboerner, natives of Hessia and Baden, Germany, respectively. Barnard Weidenboerner left home at sixteen years of age, landing in Brazil, South America, where he was pressed into the Brazilian army, in which he served two years. About 1827 he came to New York, and after traveling about the country for a time, located in Philadelphia, where he followed shoemaking (which he had learned in Brazil), and there married. In 1845 he settled in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., where he followed his trade as well as farming, up to his death, which occurred August 10, 1886. His children were fifteen in number, ten of whom grew to maturity: John E., Mary, George, Philemena, Theresa (Mrs. George Hintenact), Julia (Mrs. John Forster, Amanda (Mrs. Henry Luhr), Mary (Mrs. Ignatius Schaut), Egid and Rosa (Mrs. Nick Mangold). Of these, John E. was reared in St. Mary's, from ten years of age, learning the shoemaker's trade with his father. In 1858 he began civil engineering, which he followed until 1861, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and took part in all the battles from Fortress Monroe to Richmond, Va., and after the retreat of Gen. McClellan, was discharged at Harrison's Landing, Va.; then, after returning home, he resumed civil engineering in the United States and Mexico, following the vocation until 1870. He then embarked in the mercantile business, in which he still continues. Mr. Weidenboerner has been agent for the Adams Express Company for about ten years, and has been in the insurance business since 1878. He married, in 1864, Mary L., daughter of Joseph and Anna (Leisz) Dorner, of St. Mary's, and has two children: Mary L. and Andrew. Mr. Weidenboerner and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat, and has held the office of school director several terms.

GEORGE WEIDENBOERNER, St. Mary's was born in Philadelphia, Penn., January 28, 1841, and is a son of Barnard B. and Mary A. (Fuegle) Weidenboerner, who settled in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., in 1845. He was reared in St. Mary's from four years of age, and received a common-school education. During the Civil war he was employed sixteen months in the Military Railroad Construction Corps in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. After the war he engaged as a clerk in a store in St. Mary's for a short time, and in 1867 he moved to Warren, Penn., where he served in the same capacity for three years. In 1870 he returned to St. Mary's and commenced in the hardware business, which he successfully conducted up to 1888, in which year he sold out. Mr. Weidenboerner married, May 19, 1877, Mary, daughter of Lawrence J. Wesnetzer, a pioneer of St. Mary's, and by her has six children: Emma, Henry, Joseph, Laura, Charles and Bertha. Mr. Weidenboerner is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat. He has served one term as treasurer of Elk county and one term as chief burgess of St. Mary's, also as councilman two terms.

GEORGE EDWIN WEIS, merchant, St. Mary's, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., June 18, 1833, and is a son of George and Juliana (Weisenberger) Weis, who settled in St. Mary's in September, 1844, and resided there until their death, the father being a merchant by occupation. They reared a family of seven children, as follows: Mary (Mrs. Joseph Windfelder), Charles, George E., Caroline (Mrs. Michael Brunner), William, Albert and Josephine. Of these, George Edwin was reared in St. Mary's from eleven years of age, and from boyhood has been engaged in mercantile pursuits. He married, January 10, 1860, Margaretha, daughter of Ambrose and Mary A. (Schmoker) Forster, of St. Mary's, and they have had ten children: Julia C. (Mrs. John Walker), Theresa, William, Louis, Edward, Carrie, Mary, Otto, Frederick and Bertha. Mr. Weis, in politics, is a Democrat, and has been chief burgess and justice of the peace of St. Mary's; served as prothonotary of Elk county two terms of three years each; county commissioner one term of three years, and is now serving his third term as associate judge. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

ALBERT WEIS, sewing-machine agent, harness dealer, horse dealer, etc., St. Mary's, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., October 22, 1841, and is a son of George and Juliana (Weisenberger) Weis, natives of Germany, who settled in St. Mary's in 1844. Albert Weis was reared in St. Mary's from three years of age, and began life in the mercantile business as a partner of Weis Bros., in which he was engaged from 1866 to 1884. In 1871 he embarked in the livery business, and conducted a stable up to 1883. In 1879 he engaged in the harness business, which he has since successfully conducted, and in 1888 he was appointed agent for the Davis Sewing Machine Company. Mr. Weis was married October 27, 1863, to Mary G., daughter of Michael and Christiana Langenfeldt, of St. Mary's, and by her has nine children living: John J., Annie M., Albert C., Rose, Emma, Ida, Elizabeth, Jennie and Robert J. Mr. Weis in politics is a Democrat, and has been councilman, constable, tax collector and school director of St. Mary's, and was elected sheriff of Elk County in 1883, serving three years. He and his family are members of St. Mary's German Catholic Church.

JOHN J. WEIS, harness-maker, St. Mary's, was born in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., August 7, 1864, and is a son of Albert and Mary (Langenfeldt) Weis. The subject of our sketch was reared and educated in his native town, and learned the harness-maker's trade, which he has followed as a journeyman workman since 1882. Mr. Weis married, October 23, 1888, Josephine,

daughter of John B. and Mary M. (Lion) Heindl, of St. Mary's, and they have one son, Richard Albert. Mr. Weis is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is independent.

G. A. WESCOTT, foreman of the *Gazette* office, took charge of the office in 1886. For three years prior to this date he had charge of the Ridgway *Advocate*, and was connected with that office for five years. He was born at Portland, nine miles below Ridgeway, in 1860. His father, Roderick Wescott, is an old resident of this county, having settled in the Wilcox neighborhood as one of the pioneers.

D. R. WILMARTH, of the firm of D. R. Wilmarth & Co., publishers of the *Elk County Gazette*, St. Mary's, which journal was established in 1868, is a son of Frederick and Frances A. (Rolfe) Wilmarth, mention of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. D. R. Wilmarth was born in Pittsburgh, February 11, 1866, but was brought to Rolfe, Elk county, when only two years of age. From that point the family moved to St. Mary's, in 1881, and here, in August, 1884, our subject entered the law office of Harry Alvan Hall, under whom he pursued his legal studies until April, 1887, when he and his preceptor bought the *Gazette*, of which Mr. Hall became the editor and Mr. Wilmarth the business manager and local editor. In January, 1890, Mr. Hall retired from the editorship and ownership of the *Gazette*, and Mr. Wilmarth became its sole proprietor. The paper, like its owner, is an advocate of the Democratic party, and has met with success in a pecuniary way, as well as popularity with the reading public. Mr. Wilmarth is a member of Washington Camp, No. 376, P. O. S. of A., of Ridgway, Penn.

FRANK WILMARTH, book-keeper for Hall & Kaul, St. Mary's, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1861, a son of Frederick and Frances A. (Rolfe) Wilmarth, the latter a daughter of the late H. M. Rolfe, of Pittsburgh. Lyman Wilmarth, the grandfather of Frank Wilmarth, was an early pioneer of Elk county, Penn. (then part of Jefferson county), having come here in 1832 from the State of New York, and, in conjunction with Arthur Hughes (now living in Cleveland, Ohio, at an advanced age) and George Dickinson (now deceased), built a saw-mill at Ridgway, which in those days was considered a large concern, as it consisted of three sash saws. In order to get the necessary machinery for the mill to its proper location, they had to cut their own roads through the wilderness a greater part of the way, and their first prospecting trip was made partly on horseback and partly on foot. Lyman Wilmarth married Lemira Dickinson, sister of Judge Dickinson, and they had nine children, five of whom were born in Elk county, Penn. Mr. Wilmarth once wrote a very interesting history of Elk county, from the time of its first settlement (about 1811) up to 1866, which history was published in the county paper in the latter year. His death took place at Carley, Elk county, in 1867. Fred Wilmarth was born in Ridgway, Elk county, in 1837, and lived there when the then hamlet was forty miles away from any other settlement. From 1845 until 1864 he was an absentee, and on his return, the then thriving borough was within eleven hours' ride of Philadelphia. Frank Wilmarth, whose name heads this sketch, has been with the firm of Hall & Kaul since 1881, and is held in high esteem by the firm and the public generally. He was married in 1888 to Jennie M., daughter of Salyer Jackson, of Elk county.

CHARLES SEYMOUR WILMARTH, bank cashier, St. Mary's, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., November 4, 1862, a son of Frederick and Frances A. (Rolfe) Wilmarth, and has been a resident of Elk county all his life, with the exception of about five years spent with his grandparents in Pittsburgh. In May, 1878, he entered the employ of the Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon

Railroad Company, as a telegraph operator, and in the spring of 1880 he entered Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburgh, from which institution he graduated the following summer. In May, 1883, he became cashier of the St. Mary's Bank of Hyde, Hall & Co., and has rendered the utmost satisfaction to his employers ever since. January 4, 1887, Mr. Wilmarth married Miss Annie B. Denny, daughter of W. F. and Elizabeth J. (Wellendorf) Denny, and this union has been blessed by the birth of two children: Anita D. (aged two years) and Frances C. (aged eight months). Mr. Wilmarth has always been a strong Democrat, but, although a very popular young man, has never sought official position, nor has he ever been a candidate for one.

C. G. WILSON, M. D., St. Mary's, was born in Milton, Northumberland Co., Penn., September 5, 1848, and is a son of William and Sarah (Brown) Wilson. He was reared in his native State and educated at Jersey Shore Academy, Jersey Shore, Penn., and at Princeton College, Princeton, N. J. In 1870 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. D. H. Hunter, of Watsontown, Penn., attending a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn., the same year, and also a course at the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1872. In 1873 he re-entered Jefferson Medical College, and was there graduated in 1874. The same year he began the practice of his profession in Watsontown, Penn., and in July, 1876, located in St. Mary's, where he has since remained and built up an extensive practice. The Doctor married Tillie, daughter of Hon. J. M. and Susan (Hackenberg) Follmer, of Watsontown, Penn., and they have two children: Jay (now aged fourteen years) and Effie May (now aged four years). Dr. Wilson is a member of the American Medical Association, the State Medical Society, the Medical Society of Elk and Cameron counties, and is surgeon for the P. & E. R. R.; is also a medical examiner for many of the leading life insurance companies, including, the Travelers' of Hartford, Mutual Life of New York, Union Central of Cincinnati, Ohio; Keystone, of Allentown, Penn.; Northwestern, of Milwaukee, Wis., and others. In politics he is a Democrat.

SEBASTIAN WIMMER, civil engineer, St. Mary's, was born in Thalmassing, near Ratisbon, Bavaria, Germany, January 5, 1831, and is a son of George and Theresa (Hahn) Wimmer, and a nephew of the late Arch-abbot Boniface Wimmer, O. S. B. He was reared in Munich, Germany, from 1833 to 1851, and was educated in the Polytechnic school at that place, from which he graduated in 1849. On June 2, 1851, he landed in New York, but located in Westmoreland county, Penn., for awhile, and finally secured, at Pittsburgh, Penn., a position with Hastings & Preisser, city engineers, from June, 1852, to November 15, 1852. He then went to New Orleans, remaining there six months, when he returned to Pennsylvania, and secured from Chief Engineer Milnor Roberts, in June, 1853, the appointment of assistant engineer in the building of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, having charge of the second division, from Tarentum to Kittanning. In October, 1856, Mr. Wimmer went to Minnesota, but came back and married Miss L. H. Blakely, at Pittsburgh, February 12, 1857; then returned and located in St. Paul, where, soon after (May, 1858), he was appointed assistant engineer of the Minneapolis & Cedar Valley Railroad, which position he held until August, 1859. He then returned to Pittsburgh, where he left his family, and again proceeded to New Orleans, with a view of locating there, but on account of sickness was compelled to relinquish that idea; came again north, and graduated soon after from the Iron City Commercial College and accepted the position of bookkeeper at Saint Vincent Abbey, Westmoreland county, Penn., during which

time he was instrumental in having a post-office and telegraph office established there, and was appointed its first postmaster. During 1862 he was surveying on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company a line from Garland, on the P. & E. R. R., to Enterprise, Titusville and Oil City; was transferred in June, 1863, on behalf of the same company, to St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., to take charge of "Edward Miller and Milton Courtright's contract" to complete the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad between Whetham, sixteen miles west of Lock Haven, and Warren, Penn., a distance of 143 miles. After finishing this railroad, he set out, March 29, 1865, for Mexico, via Cuba, and there took charge of the mountain division of the Vera Cruz & Mexico City Railroad, remaining over two years, then went to London, England, to settle the affairs of the company. On his return to Pennsylvania, he took charge of the eastern forty-five miles of the Low Grade division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. After completing that work in June, 1874, he became a candidate for the legislature from the Elk county district; was elected, and served two successive sessions. In 1877 Mr. Wimmer was appointed chief engineer of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad, after completing which, he was appointed chief engineer of the New York & Northern Railroad in 1879, acting in that capacity up to 1882; then revisited Mexico, and on his return became chief engineer of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad (Penn.). In 1888 he built the Yonkers Rapid Transit Railroad, from Van Cortlandt to Getty's Square, at Yonkers, N. Y., and made surveys for the New York & Northern Railroad at and near Croton Lake. Mr. Wimmer is a stockholder in the Clearfield Coal Company, and has extensive landed interests in Minnesota; is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, New York City, and politically is a Democrat.

ERNEST J. WIMMER, attorney at law, St. Mary's, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., September 15, 1859, and is a son of Sebastian and Lavinia H. (Blakely) Wimmer. In 1871 he went to St. Vincent's College and graduated from that institution in 1878. In New York City he was an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the office of James McCrea, in the capacity of shorthand writer, for seven months. In the office of Calvin Goddard, Thomas Edison's secretary, he filled the position of shorthand writer and telegraph operator at the same time for the N. Y. City & N. R. R. another year. He entered Columbia Law School, and graduated in New York City in 1881, and was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1882. Eight months were then spent traveling in Europe. On his return he was admitted to the bar of Elk county, and has been in continuous practice since. His talents were soon recognized, and he was elected district attorney in 1885. He convicted William C. Bush, in 1886, of murder in the first degree, but the sentence of the man was afterward commuted to imprisonment for life. In 1888 Mr. Wimmer was re-elected district attorney of Elk county. He has been a resident of St. Mary's since 1863. Mr. Wimmer had the honor last fall of having the largest majority given to any candidate, except one, running over 200 ahead of Cleveland. He is an accomplished newspaper man, and his reputation at the bar is of a high order. Mr. Wimmer was the publisher of the St. Mary's *Herald* for nearly two years, but in 1889 withdrew from the newspaper business, and has ever since devoted himself entirely to the duties of his profession.

JOSEPH F. WINDFELDER, grocer, saloon-keeper and manufacturer of pop, St. Mary's, was born in that borough, August 13, 1852, a son of Joseph and Mary (Weis) Windfelder. His father, who was a native of Bavaria, Germany, came to this country and settled in 1846 in St. Mary's, where he commenced in the brewing business, erecting the first brewery in the town.

now known as St. Mary's Brewery, which he operated up to 1874. He was also engaged in other lines of business, and served as treasurer of Elk county one term. His family consisted of twelve children, of whom six survive: Joseph F., Mary W., Josephine (Mrs. Frank Fey), Louis, Maggie and Isadore. The subject of this notice was reared and educated in St. Mary's, and began business for himself as proprietor of a restaurant and saloon (in which he is still engaged), embarking, in connection, in the grocery business in 1874, and in 1884 in the manufacture of pop and other soft drinks. Mr. Windfelder married, October 13, 1874, Kate, daughter of John Kaul, of St. Mary's, and by her has five children: Rosa and Mary (twins), Albert, Andrew and Irene. Mr. Windfelder is a member of the Catholic Church; in politics a Democrat, and was deputy treasurer of Elk county under his father's administration.

LEONARD WITTMANN, manufacturer of and dealer in carriages, St. Mary's, was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 4, 1841, and is a son of George and Barbara (Fisher) Wittmann, who came to this country and located in St. Mary's in 1845. The family soon after moved to a farm in Benzinger township, same county, which they cleared and improved, as well as part of another farm. The parents both died in St. Mary's. Their children were three in number, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only survivor. Mr. Wittmann was reared and educated in St. Mary's, and in 1858 he began the trade of a general blacksmith. After working in twenty-three different shops, during a period of seven years, he, in 1866, started a shop of his own in St. Mary's, which, with the exception of two years, he has conducted ever since; from 1873 to 1877 he was in the hardware business with George Weidenboerner. On June 27, 1865, Mr. Wittmann married Mary S., daughter of Charles and Mary (Herzog) Fischer, of St. Mary's, and by her has seven children living: Mary B., Josephine M., Edward G., Annie, Albert J., Louis B. and Henry J. Mr. Wittmann and family are members of the Catholic Church. Politically he is a Democrat, and has held the offices of councilman six, and school director nine years in succession.

HENRY YAGER, member of the firm of Yager & Co., harness manufacturers, St. Mary's, was born in Roda, Sachsen-Altenburg, Germany, March 18, 1850, and is a son of Julius and Christiana (Roediger) Yager. He was reared in his native country, and served an apprenticeship of three years at the harness and upholstery trades, after which he worked nine years as a journeyman, and then for three years conducted business on his own account. In 1881 he came to America and located in St. Mary's, where he worked three years in the harness shop of Albert Weis; then embarked in business for himself in conjunction with Andrew Kaul, under the firm name of Yager & Co., and they are now doing a successful and continually increasing business. Mr. Yager was married, December 12, 1878, to Bertha Prueger, a native of Dorna, near Roda, Sachsen-Altenburg, Germany. This lady died September 10, 1884, the mother of three children: Anna, Paul and Emelia, the last of whom died when six weeks old. April 5, 1885, Mr. Yager took for his second wife Katharina Leutung, also a native of Germany, and to this union one son, Frederick, was born July 18, 1886. Mr. Yager is a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

HISTORY OF CAMERON COUNTY.

CAMERON COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

LOCALITY OF COUNTY AND ORIGIN OF NAME—ALTITUDES—THE NEW PURCHASE—AREA AND POPULATION—TOPOGRAPHY—NATURAL HISTORY—SALT AND OIL WELLS—FLOODS, STORMS AND FOREST FIRES—CLIMATOLOGY.

AMONG the spurs of the Alleghanies, in latitude 40° 30′ north, and longitude 1° 15′ west of Washington, D. C., upon the waters of the Sinnemahoning river and its tributaries, is Cameron county, named in honor of Simon Cameron, a leading politician of Pennsylvania, when it was organized March 29, 1860.

The altitudes are Emporium, 1,031 feet; hill south of Emporium junction, 2,100; hill east of Beechwood, 2,080; Emporium junction, 1,019; hill above court-house to outcrop of sandstone, 230 feet above elevation of the junction; the highest point measured in Lumber township is 1,375 feet from the lowest point, where the Sinnemahoning enters Gibson township to the summit on the Kinzua-Emporium in the southeast corner of the township; Beechwood depot, 1,252; hill just west of Driftwood depot, 2,025 feet above tide; Driftwood depot, 816 feet; Trump's hill, near summit, 2,095 feet; Huntley depot, 855 feet; summit, two and one-half miles from Huntley, 2,110; bridge below Huntley, 845; opposite mouth of Mix run, 950; junction of roads, seven miles from Driftwood, 2,035; Sinnemahoning depot, 794; Panther Rocks, four miles from Sinnemahoning, 1,975; ridge, two and one-half miles south of Sinnemahoning, 2,040; railroad at Prestonville, 1,185; Shippen depot, 1,201, and Cochran's old camp, seven miles from mouth of Hick's run, 1,450 feet.

In 1784 the Indian title to the hills and valleys and rivers of this section was extinguished by what is called the New Purchase, signed by the chiefs of the Six Nations, October 23, 1784, and confirmed by the Wyandot and Delaware Indians January 21, 1785. Cameron county is within this New Purchase, and sundry land warrants were taken from the land office in 1785, and surveyed in 1786, among which are the James Hamilton warrant, partly in the borough of Emporium, and the Ephraim Blaine warrant, comprising the farms of Sage and Wiley; also the John Wilson warrant, lying within the borough of Emporium, which was dated and surveyed in 1787.

The area of the county is 381 square miles or 243,840 acres, and the population in 1880 was 5,159, an increase of 886 in ten years. Of this number Emporium claimed 1,156, and Driftwood 504, in 1880. In November, 1888, there were 782 Republican, 551 Democratic, and 12 Prohibitionist votes cast, showing a population of 6,725; but it is safe to say that, in view of the vast improvements making and the growth of iron and coal industries, the census of 1890 will credit this little county with over 8,000 inhabitants.

Nearly the whole county is well drained by the Sinnemahoning river, which empties into the west branch of the Susquehanna. There are five veins of bituminous coal in the county, all of them workable. The soil is adapted to produce all the grasses and cereals. The timber consists of white pine, white oak, hemlock, elm, butternut, cherry, sugar maple and several varieties of oak and pine. Leather, iron and lumber are the principal manufacturing industries here. The waters abound with many kinds of fish, and the forests are the rendezvous of deer, black bear, wild turkey and other game. Large tanneries, using hemlock bark, are established in this county. Coal is occasionally taken from its bed and forwarded to market. Flax was much cultivated among the earlier settlers, and some attention was paid to raising sheep, but the old-time lumber industry claimed most attention from them. A specimen of the pine with which the pioneers dealt is seldom met with to-day, but the tree which W. L. Ensign cut down in February, 1867, in clearing his lot, points out what the pioneer forest was. This tree yielded five sixteen-foot clear logs, or 5,000 feet of timber. A pine cut on Dr. Bryan's lot in 1876 was 105 feet high. It was used as the Liberty Pole in July of that year.

In the following chapters many stories are related of the chase. To show that the territory is not yet rid of the wild habitants of the forest the following memoranda of modern hunting adventures are given: "In July, 1871, thirteen rattlesnakes were killed on the ridge between Mix and Wykoff runs by Brooks, Trump and Nelson. In some of the reptiles were five and six soft-shelled eggs, nearly as large as hens' eggs.... In September, 1873, Harry Lupole and Rice English killed twenty-one rattlesnakes near Mahlon Root's house in Grove township. The reptiles were discovered in a hollow log.... In August, 1886, Jack Spence walked into the rattlesnake rendezvous on the hill above the tannery at Emporium. Seeing himself surrounded, he fled for means of defense and, returning, killed four reptiles, one measuring four feet two inches, and carrying fifteen rattles. In May, 1889, a Mr. Bancker killed one of the reptiles on the Bennett's branch road.

In November, 1873, a large black bear was seen on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, a mile west of Emporium. In 1872 George Warner killed two bears near the borough. In November, 1875, DeWitt, of Driftwood, went hunting partridges, accompanied by his dog, and when he got on Mix's run, came across a bear. The bear and dog got up an unpleasantness, and DeWitt thought he would give old bruin the contents of his gun, although it contained nothing but bird-shot. The shot took effect, but the effect of the shot was more disagreeable to the shootist than to the bear. The animal got terribly enraged and made for the hunter, and there were lively times for a few minutes between the hunter, the dog and the bear. DeWitt fought with the breech of his gun, dealing some heavy and well-aimed blows, and the dog skirmished around, to the great annoyance of the bear. Like the first battle of Bull Run, both enemies were defeated, but DeWitt was the first party to make a retreat, and the bear didn't follow. Even at the present day the bear is found by the remnant of the old hunting circle... Representatives of the deer tribe exist here, but in small numbers. In the history of McKean county, where the Rice wedding is described, reference is made to the deer of this section, and in other chapters of this part of the work, the deer and their hunters claim some notice from that notorious hunt of 1810 down to the beginning of the war....A bald eagle was killed by Frank Lewis on the Lewis farm in Rich Valley in April, 1884. The bird measured eighty-seven inches from tip to tip. A golden eagle was captured in Shippen township, November 12, 1889, in a fox trap. He, however, broke the chain and carried the trap into the air.

He was followed all day, and in the evening alighted on a hemlock tree, where chain and trap held him until his captors killed him. The bird weighed forty-five pounds, and measured eight feet and four inches from tip to tip of wings. The body was prepared by M. M. Larrabee, and was purchased by the Knights of the Golden Eagle, at Cameron, for their castle hall.

At or immediately below the Second Fork, in the borough of Driftwood, was a large salt lick used by deer and elk, and at this point a salt well was sunk sixty-five feet in depth, salt water obtained and salt manufactured by the Lycoming Salt Company and the citizens for the several years, from 1811 to 1819. In 1830 or 1831 the salt works near Sizerville were opened. In modern times a search for oil commenced. The well bored at Emporium in 1876 presented the following strata: Surface sand, 40 feet; mountain sand, 138; stray sand, 240; regular first sand, 548; regular second sand, 890; total depth, 1,004 feet. The casing of well extended down 529 feet. In January, 1878, the Hughston well was down 500 feet, the water being shut off at 426 feet. Taylor, Aiken & Peet's well was down 700 feet, 525 feet being cased. Other ventures are also recorded in this volume in connection with township and borough history.

The county has been subject to large periodical floods. It is said the Indians had a tradition that these floods came regularly every fourteen years. One of these occurred in 1847, which swept away houses containing families. The house of James Miller, of Bennett's branch, was swept away with himself and family within. This Miller died April 2, 1877. He and family were living in a small log cabin built on the bank of the stream below Miller's Bend, when in the autumn of 1847 (as a good many readers will remember), there came a very high flood, the streams rising suddenly; Mr. Miller neglected to leave the house until it was too late. By night the banks were overflowing and the water was sweeping everything before it. The cabin of course was swept away and floated in a whole condition for about a mile, when the roof fell in injuring all the family more or less. Mr. Miller and his two oldest boys saved themselves by jumping on the top of a tree as they went by it. Mr. Miller endeavored to take his wife with him, but in her efforts to save her three remaining little ones lost her own life. It was supposed that the mother and two of the children were drowned immediately after the tearing asunder of the house. Little Charley, about five years old, was seen the next morning clinging to a tree in the middle of the stream, with the merciless waters roaring around him. It must have been a sad sight to have seen that babe hurried on to certain death, without any one being able to render him any assistance. He was seen passing Sinnemahoning and was never heard of after. Mrs. Miller was found below Sinnemahoning, all buried in the sand excepting one hand. Mr. Miller and the two boys remained in their perilous position for two days and nights before succor could reach them. Mr. Miller's oldest son went to the army and was killed, and is sleeping in the "Sunny South." There is but one of the three left to tell of that bitter night. Moses Lucore's family escaped from their log house. As they passed the hog-pen the animals were set free, and when the family returned, two of the largest hogs were found in the bed.

The next flood was in October, 1861. It carried off large storehouses, among them being one belonging to Brooks & Eldred, at Cameron. The next great flood was in 1865. This was not quite so high in the creek as the former, but very high and destructive on the river. The flood of April 2, 1884, caused by the log-jam in Howard's dam, converted Fourth street in Emporium into a river, the water being two feet deep at the *Press* office.

The flood of May and June, 1889, was the greatest since 1861, and even more destructive here. Fortunately, it came down in the day-time, and to that fact

there is no record of loss of life. The damage to property in Emporium alone did not fall short of $50,000, not including the loss of C. B. Howard & Sons, who estimate it at from $30,000 to $40,000. Henry Ischua, who runs Howard & Sons' mill, reports losing $500 worth of oil and tallow. The dyking to the Felt flouring-mill pond, in which Hacket & Sons' logs were stored, gave way at 10 A. M., letting out some 400,000 feet of logs, which started down the valley at a 2:40 gait, across the lands lately purchased by the Mankey Furniture Company and the Freeman property, most of them pushing out into the main stream and heading for tide water. I. M. Reynolds had twenty-five swarms of bees swept away.

West creek was on its worst behavior. Commencing at Beechwood, it tore out the big dam of Hall, Kaul & Co., letting out an immense amount of logs, which went down about a mile and piled up in a huge mass and stayed there. Truman's dam was next struck by the mad torrent, gave way, and away went all the logs in his pond. The waters rushed on, and ran against the Buckwalter dam, some four miles below, and carried it along, together with some 150,000 feet of logs, giving the raging current fresh impetus, and when it reached the Whittemore & Gaskill dam, three miles farther down, it did not stop its speed, but took it along without any ceremony, together with a large quantity of logs, and on it sped. Reaching the Driftwood stream at the upper end of the borough, it seemed to run right over it in nearly a straight line, directly through the town, carrying with it every conceivable sort of debris, submerging the town and filling many of the business places to a depth of from five to six feet. The Portage was a terribly raging stream, but there being no mills or dams on it, it contented itself with washing out the bottom lands, fences and bridges—all except one. The new iron bridge across the stream at the lower end of the borough went with the others. At Cameron, the W. W. Barrows dam on Hunt's run gave way, letting loose 500,000 feet of logs, carrying away about half of his big steam mill, all of the bridges and doing much damage to others in the little town. At Driftwood and up Bennett's branch, as well as at Sinnemahoning, the wild waters played havoc, destroying much valuable property, public and private. T. B. Lloyd reported the following rainfall at Emporium for the year 1889: January, 2.75 inches; February, 1.61; March, 1.44; April, 3.66; May, 8.04; June, 4.63; July, 7.03; August, 3.23; September, 2.84; October, 3.70; November, 5.11, and December, 3.85, or a total fall of 47.89 inches. This measurement applies not only to Emporium, but also to the county.

The tornado of July 5, 1876, destroyed some property on the First Fork. This storm passed in a northerly direction, blowing down about one-third of Sylvester Smith's orchard, and, crossing the creek, blew down apple trees, besides forest trees and fences....The whirlwind of April, 1877, originated on the mountain, north of Emporium. Good-sized trees were twisted and thrown down, and limbs of trees were scattered around in a promiscuous manner. The wind lasted but a few minutes, and was confined to a limited space. The storm of July, 1884, damaged the country on North creek. The estate of J. C. Chandler was greatly damaged, all the fences being blown down, a number of fruit trees destroyed, two barns destroyed and the dwelling-house moved from the foundation and set directly over the well. William Lewis had an unfinished house demolished. A large number of hemlock trees, about 100 acres, were blown down. A. K. Morton's orchard, in Rich Valley, was almost completely destroyed....The storm of May 21, 1888, struck the Cameron Iron Works and destroyed the large brick building. The lumber yards suffered some losses, while the forest on Clear creek, where S. S. Hacket had sixteen

men peeling bark, and at Howard's Camp, was tossed round like so many straws—the men escaping fatal injuries. A horseman from Cameron to Emporium had his animal killed by a falling tree.

From an early period in the history of this section of Pennsylvania, forest fires have been spoken of, but only in recent years has any special notice been given to them—a fact due to the increase of population and the establishment of the newspaper. In October, 1871, the old L. T. More saw-mill, one mile west, was burned in the forest fire. The forest fire of May 12, 1872, destroyed many dollars' worth of timber on the hills and in the valleys of Cameron county. Amos Lorshbaugh, on the First Fork, lost his house and barn with contents, together with sheep, hogs and cattle. The fires of April and May, 1884, were the greatest ever known here. For a week circles of flame surrounded the hills, but the storm coming up urged on the fiery element, and may be said to have begun the work of destruction at Sterling, as recorded in the history of that village. The scene in the forests defied description. The flames leaped fifty feet in the air, sweeping everything. Great sheets of flame would sweep across a clearing half a mile in length. While the destruction of property was great, it is almost a miracle that anything was saved—the heat was so intense that logs in the streams caught fire and burned like cord-wood. Other fires are noticed in the local chapters.

The winter of 1843 was remarkable for its unusual mildness during the month of January, as well as for its great severity later in the season. In January it was as warm as it ordinarily is in the month of May. The grass grew to the height of four or five inches. Some plowed their corn land, and many, foolishly supposing the winter was past, threw away their fodder. In February it changed to cold and snow, continuing to increase in severity all through that month as well as March. On the 13th of April the snow about Emporium was so deep that it would reach to a man's vest pockets in walking through it. On the 14th it melted a little, and by the 20th it was all gone. During the last forty-six years there have been very few complaints of climate. The beautiful valleys and picturesque hills are in themselves guardians of the weather, as well as of the health, insuring to the inhabitants an atmosphere under which the young may attain the highest physical state, and the old may prolong their days.

CHAPTER II.

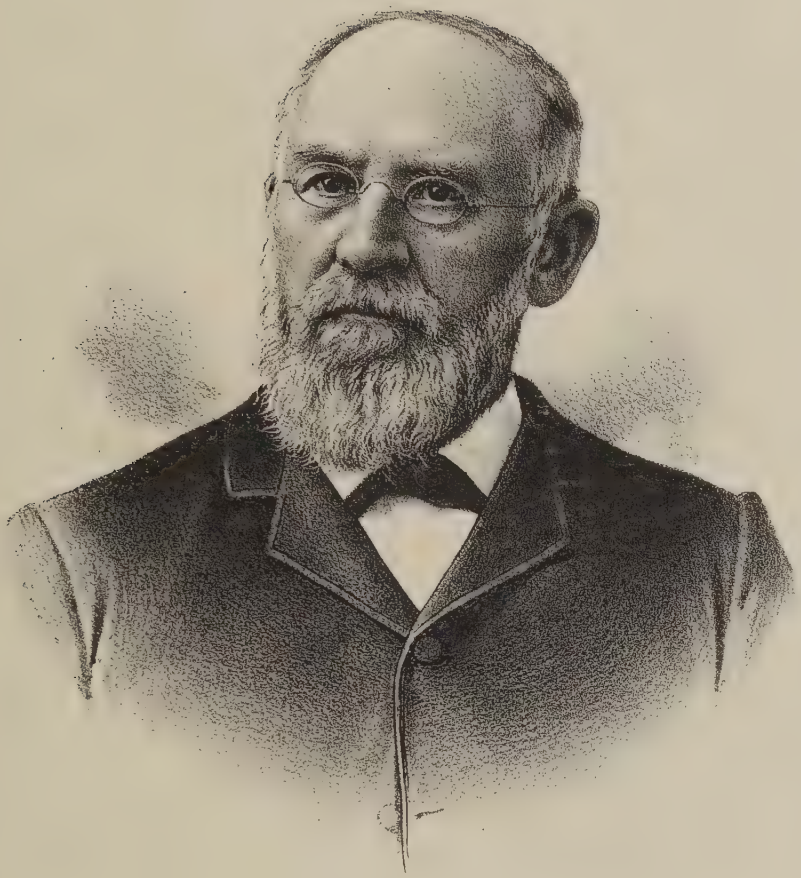
ABORIGINES AND PIONEERS.

INDIAN RELICS—INTERESTING FIND—FIGHTS WITH INDIANS—ADVENTURES AND MURDERS—DR. LANNING'S ACCOUNT—LANDS IN 1811—EARLY SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS—EXPERIENCES AND PRIVATIONS OF THE PIONEERS—LIFE ON THE SINNEMAHONING IN 1839-40—HUNTERS' STORIES—HIGHWAYMEN.

THE pages devoted to the Indians of McKean county tell who the first occupants of this section were within the historic period. Evidences of Indian occupation are numerous; but little is known of tribal names in connection with such occupation. At Sinnemahoning there are evidences that extensive Indian towns stood on the flats between the mouth of First Fork and

a point two miles westward. Numerous wigwam chimneys, in rows, some fifteen feet high, were exposed by the washing away of the surface soil during the floods of 1848 and 1861, and the cultivation of the soil by the early settlers. When the pioneers arrived here the place was known as "The Lodge," a name given to it by the Indians. Near Millers', on Bennett's branch, there is an Indian cemetery, and various relics have been exhumed elsewhere within the county. Stone axes and arrow heads have been found in many places, made from brown quartz, which is not found native in this region. Some specimens of moss-agate, or mocha-stone, are said to have been found. There is a semi-pellucid uncrystallized variety of quartz, having internally a moss-like appearance, and must have been carried by the Indians from beyond the Rocky mountains. Some persons engaged in digging a ditch in the rear of Charles Barclay's residence in Sinnemahoning in April, 1877, unearthed the remains of an Indian. The body had evidently been buried over a century, and had returned to dust—but small portions of the skull and a few bones remaining to show that it had been a human body. On the same spot were also found blue beads, an iron tomahawk (a fine piece of workmanship), a steel needle, evidently used for sewing skins, an ornament of some kind, of metallic substance, and a clay pipe. The pipe is in a good state of preservation, and a rare curiosity, having an unique figure-head and arms. The Indians in this section of the country did not know the art of pottery work, and it is presumed that the pipe was made by the pre-historic people.

In 1873 excavations were made for a cellar under the post-office building at Sterling Run, in this county. The building had been removed from its former site about forty feet, and hence the demand for the excavation for a cellar under the building at its new site. Mr. Earl, the proprietor of the grounds, in making these excavations, found human bones, and proceeded the more carefully to continue his work, which, when completed, disclosed seventeen skeletons, evidently of Indian origin. All except two were of ordinary grown stature, while one measured seven and a half feet from the cranium to the heel bones. The bones had all remained undisturbed. They lay with their feet toward each other in a three-quarter circle, that is some with their heads to the east, and then northeasterly to the north, and then northwesterly to the west. There had been a fire at the center, between their feet, as ashes and coals were found there. The skeletons, excepting one smaller than the rest, were all as regularly arranged as they would be naturally in a sleeping camp of similar dimensions. The bones were many of them in a good state of preservation, particularly the jaw bones and teeth, and some of the leg bones and skulls. The stalwart skeleton had a stoneware or clay pipe between his teeth, as if in the act of smoking. By his side was found a vase, or urn, of earthernware or stoneware, which would hold about a half gallon. This vessel was about one-third filled with a granulated substance resembling chopped tobacco stems, or some kind of seeds. The vase was gourd-shaped on the bottom and without a base to stand upon, the exterior had corrugated lines crossing each other diagonally from the rim; the rim was serrated, and the whole gave evidence that it had been constructed with some skill and care, yet there was a lack of symmetry and beauty of form, which the race at that period were evidently ignorant of. The skeletons were covered about thirty inches deep, twenty-four inches of which was red shale, or brick clay, the six inches on the surface being soil and clay. The soil had been formed from the decayed leaves of the forest, which had mingled with the clay for centuries. The ground had been heavily timbered with white pine and white oak. No large trees, however, grew immediately over this spot, and no roots disturbed the relics. This spot



Yours Respy
C. B. Gould

had been cultivated since 1818, and for the last ten years preceding 1873 had been used as a garden. John Brooks visited the ground, and examined the location and position of the skeletons while being exhumed. One, the smallest, had been in an erect or crouched position, in the northwest corner of the domicile. The most reasonable theory (in the view of the writer) is that this was the habitation of the people, and that their hut had been constructed of adobe. The surrounding grounds are gravelly, and is also the floor upon which the skeletons lay. It would seem that the gravel had been scooped away to the depth of two feet, and that the hut had been built over the excavation, and that while reclining in their domicile some electric storm had in a moment extinguished their lives, precipitating, at the same time, their hut upon them, thus securing them from the ravages of the beasts of the forest.

The celebrated battle of Peter Grove with the Indians took place at the mouth of a creek called Grove's run, which empties into the Sinnemahoning, about three-quarters of a mile above the mouth of the First Fork of the Sinnemahoning. This battle occurred long before this region was settled by the whites.

Anthony Grove is registered as a private in Capt. Joseph Shippen's company, May 8, 1756 [Penna. Archives, Vol. 2, page 600], of the regiment of Col. William Chapman, garrisoned at Fort Augusta, Shamokin. The "Bald Eagle's nest," was the residence of an Indian chief of that name, who built his wigwam between two white oaks, situated in an old Indian town, on the right bank of the creek, about a mile below where Spring Creek enters the Bald Eagle, near the town of Milesburg. Bald Eagle, the chief of the Muncy tribe, made an attack on a party of soldiers who were protecting some reapers on the Loyal-Sock, on August 8, 1778, in which attack, James Brady, a relative of the Grove family by marriage, was mortally wounded. Bald Eagle was killed the following year, in June, by Samuel Brady, at Brady's bend, on the Allegheny. This was the year known as the "great runaway." Shortly after this time the Indians attacked Freeland's fort, situate about four miles up Warrior's run, Freeland and Isaac Vincent being killed and Benjamin Vincent taken prisoner, Peter Vincent and Sam Brady escaping.

Francis J. Chadwick, writing in 1878, speaks of the days when the Indians and settlers of the North Atlantic coast were at war, and brings his reminiscences down to the Revolution, when the Indians perpetrated the atrocities recorded in history. He begins with the massacre of Buffalo Valley, and introduces Peter and Michael Grove, from the former of whom William Floyd received the story of Indian warfare. John Brooks, in 1876, also noticed this point. Floyd went down the river in the fall of 1839. Big river was then low, so that he tied up at Shamokin, returned through Buffalo Valley and called on Peter Grove, just two years before the pioneer's death. In 1842 Floyd related the story to Chadwick, who published it in the columns of the *Press* in 1878. It appears that after the massacre the two Groves with a friend resolved upon revenge, and, taking the trail of the savages, followed them to the river, at the mouth of the Scootack, and thence up the valley to the mouth of the Sinnemahoning, and up that valley to a small run above the Fork. Below that run the Indians stuck their hatchets in a large oak and made a very small gnat smoke, when all but one lay down to sleep. That one sat under the hatchets with his back against the tree. There was a young moon, the light of which showed twelve warriors sleeping, and this one keeping watch. The sentry would nod, wake up, look round as if conscious of danger, while Peter Grove stood near waiting the moment for revenge. It came! The moon went down, and the two Groves and friend descended on the

camp, killing the sentry and seven of the others, leaving one to flee with a hatchet in his back, and four to escape. Breaking the locks of the Indian guns and hiding them in a creek, the avengers waded the creek to the river, which they crossed, and ascended the mountain, from which eminence they could see at sunrise, a body of twenty-five warriors on their trail. About three in the afternoon, Michael Grove and the unnamed companion resolved on sleeping, but Peter objected. The men, however, slept, leaving Peter on guard. A greenish-yellow plumaged bird, found only in dense forests, now came to warn him, and seemed to say, "up and away." He roused his friends and fled toward the settlers' Fort (near the confluence of the Bald Eagle and Susquehanna), and when within seven miles of this refuge, they saw the twenty-five Indians still on their trail, but at the river the savages lost the track, and to the delight of the fugitives went up the stream. The white oak at Grove's run, into which the Indians stuck their tomahawks, was about thirty inches in diameter; a smooth, handsome body, but short, being about twenty feet to the lowest limb. It stood there, with the marks of the thirteen hatchets until after the great flood of October 8, 1847, the waters of which washed the clay from its roots, leaving it to decay and to the mercy of the great flood of 1861, which carried it away. About the year 1820, the pond at the mouth of Grove creek, where the battle occurred, was drained, and a gun-barrel and lock found, which had not been recovered by the Indians. The marks of a dozen tomahawks were visible in the limb of the old oak tree, until it fell into the river, by the constant washings of the bank where it stood. The tree fell about 1835.

Peter Vincent was murdered at the mouth of the Sinnemahoning in 1824, the deed being so adroitly done that it seemed he fell from a young horse and crushed his head; Benjamin Walker, of Northumberland, was also killed; but two years later, peace being established, seven Indians told Walker's son of the horrible punishment to which they subjected his father. He treated them to whisky liberally, and left them to return to their camp. Later that night Benjamin Walker, his brother and Samuel Doyle descended on the camp, killed all the savages, and cast the bodies into the river. Judge McKean issued a warrant for the arrest of the Walkers, who fled, leaving Samuel Doyle to be tried by the old judge. The jury, in opposition to the judge's instruction, declared Doyle not guilty, and the people carried him in triumph to his home.

Dr. Lanning, in his Centennial History, founded on recollections of John Brooks and others, states that the first survey made in this county was performed by John Rohrer in 1786. He ran out the ground upon which the Emporium Tannery stands, and for some distance above that. John Hanna ran out some lots up the Portage, and also the diamond lots, upon which Rich Valley was afterward located, in 1792 or 1794. The first improvement made within the limits of the county was the building of the Ellicott road in 1806. This extended through the county, and also through what is now called McKean county, and into Cattaraugus county, N. Y., terminating at Ellicottsville The object of the road was to render accessible the lands belonging to the Holland Land Company, which lay along the latter portion of its route, and at its termination. F. J. Chadwick, speaking on this subject, says: "In 1806 Joseph Ellicott, with Joseph Mason for his foreman and book-keeper, constructed a wagon road from Dunnstown up the Susquehanna river to Cook's run. There they left the river and went over Baird's mountain to the valley of the Sinnemahoning, near Round island; thence up the Sinnemahoning to the Big Elk lick, on the Driftwood branch, thence northwestwardly over the high lands. They crossed Marvin creek about seven miles west of Smethport, and took the

high lands again, and went down the Tunuangwant creek on the branch upon which the Mount Alton Railroad is now constructed. It was continued down said creek to its mouth; then it crossed the Allegheny river and ended at Ellicottsville, in Cattaraugus county, N. Y. It was the only wagon road on the Sinnemahoning for many years."

The first settlement made in the county was at the site now called Driftwood. It was then, and for a long time afterward, known as Second Fork, Sinnemahoning being known as First Fork. The first man who settled there was John Jordan. This occurred in the year 1804. Jordan was a man about forty years of age. He was a great hunter, and probably was led to seek a home in this remote and solitary wilderness as much on account of his fondness for the chase, and the abundant opportunities the country at that time afforded for its gratification, as for any other reason. He is said to have killed ninety-six elk. He had five sons: Hugh, John, William, James and Andrew, whose descendants are in the county at the present time. The next year, 1806, Jordan was followed by Levi Hicks, Andrew Overturf and Samuel Smith, the two former having families, and the latter being a single man. Levi Hicks settled between the First Fork and Second Fork, on ground afterward known as the Shaffer farm, now occupied by Malden Wykoff. He here cleared about thirty acres of land, which, in 1812, he sold to Jacob Burge, who had settled near him a year or two previous. Hicks then removed up the Bennett's branch to the mouth of Hicks' run, and took up land which is now occupied by his descendants. His son, John, is still living, a man seventy-eight years of age, whose memory is still clear touching the history of those early days. John was eight years old when the family first moved here, and has been a resident of this county over seventy years. Levi, the father, was thirty-five years of age when he moved to the country, and had the honor of making and running the first raft ever taken down the Sinnemahoning. Andrew Overturf settled on the point of land at the confluence of the two streams, the Driftwood and the Bennett's branches. It was at his house the incident occurred which has been the occasion of so much merriment abroad at the expense of the early settlers of this country. The settlement which we have already noticed, between the First Fork and Second Fork, extended itself shortly in four different directions up the Bennett's and Driftwood branches, down the main creek, and up the First Fork. In 1808 William Nanny settled a short distance up the Bennett's branch, at the mouth of a small run which bears his name at the present day. He was called Billy Nanny, the first instance on record where a single person represented both sexes of the goat. About the year 1810, or some time shortly afterward, Stephen Berfield settled on this side of the stream, near the site of the hotel. He shortly after sold his improvement to Edward Richey, and moved to Dent's run, in Elk county, making the first improvement there. About the same time Andrew and James Jordan, brothers of John, the first settlers in the county, settled up the Driftwood branch, the former near William Nelson's place, and the latter near Harrison Logue's place. In 1810 John Spangler advanced still farther up the stream, and settled between what is now known as Cameron and Sterling, on ground now occupied and owned by James and Thomas Strawbridge.

Under date of December 16, 1811, William Coxe, William McMurtrie, Edward Shippen and W. S. Coxe issued circulars from Burlington, N. J., showing the value of their lands in McKean and Clearfield counties. They refer to the Portage road, commencing two miles below Rich Valley, where a dozen of families then resided, to a road then opening from Instanter to Kersey's mills, four miles from their tract, to the Ellicott road, laid out some years before by the

Holland Land Company, through the town of Rich Valley, within ten miles of the salt works then erected, and close to the grist-mill in operation there and the saw-mill then being constructed by Col. Chadwick, who with Dr. Daniel Rogers were the agents of the company, the latter residing on Bennett's branch. The route from the North Atlantic States was via Chenango Point to Dr. Willard's, at Tioga; thence to Ellis on State road via Crooked creek; thence through Coudersport to Canoe place, whence a road by the Portage branch of the Sinnemahoning, twenty-three miles, leads to the tract. In 1811 or 1812 Joseph Mason settled about a mile below Sterling on ground now occupied by his son, Henry Mason. His male descendants were Joseph, James, Henry, John, William and Alexander, three of whom are living still near the spot first occupied and improved by their father. About the year 1812 or 1814 John Shaffer, William Sterling, John Strawbridge and Joseph Richey, father of Robert and Joseph, living near Cameron, came to Sterling run and settled in the immediate vicinity. About the same time also Isaac McKisson settled at Hunt's run, so called from the family to whom the lands belonged. This is the present village of Cameron. Meanwhile the settlement had pushed in other directions. Jacob Burge had settled in 1809 or 1810 near to the Hick's improvement, and in 1812 bought it from Levi Hicks, who removed to the mouth of Hick's run, where his descendants remain to this day. Shortly after this Jacob Miller and Amos Mix settled up Bennett's branch, near the mouth of Mix run, also Thomas Dent nearer to the village of Driftwood. Other settlers kept filling up the colony. Jerry Gaines, a colored man and a fugitive from slavery in the State of Virginia, settled and improved land near the present Grove station. He was afterward bought out by William Floyd. John Ramage settled near the Fork in 1813, and shortly afterward Joseph Brooks and Benjamin Brooks, his father, who was also the father of John Brooks, Esq., settled in the same vicinity. The former remained in the county, the latter removing to the Irwin farm, near the present city of Lock Haven, where his son, John, was born in 1814. Again he returned to the county, and in 1819 settled near the Fork, and the next year moved to the Huntley farm and made improvements. His son, John Brooks, is a distinguished citizen of the county, and can at the present time count 458 descendants of his father within a radius of twenty-five miles from his residence near Sinnemahoning. In 1812 William A. Wykoff, from Monmouth, N. J., came to the country, and after prospecting a while concluded to settle up Rich Valley, near the present residence of William Lewis. He chiseled his name and the date upon a stone and returned for his family. In coming with his family, the water became so low that it was impossible to push up the stream the canoe containing his family and goods, which at that time was the only mode of traveling in the country; he was therefore compelled to settle at what is now known as Wykoff run. His sons were Cyrenus, John, William, Alexander and Charles, some of whom with their descendants are well-known citizens of the county at the present time.

James Bailey, who died May 28, 1876, came to Sinnemahoning in 1815. He was one of four of the first who came to Sinnemahoning that were born from August 20 to October 25, 1800, and died within two months, or from March 29 to May 28, 1876; John M. Lloyd died March 29; Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, on April 7; John Wykoff, April 9, and James Bailey, May 28, 1876; Frederick Sizer died also in the Centennial year. In the years 1816–17 George, Archie and Thomas Logue settled at the mouth of the First Fork on the lower side of the creek. In 1820 William Barr, who was born near the present city of Lock Haven, and raised about four miles below Keating, removed to his present location on Bennett's branch at the mouth of Barr run. He was twenty-two

years of age. Some time, about 1820 or 1822, James Wylie and John Murrey settled about twelve miles up the First Fork. Isaac Brownson and the Logues had previously settled a short distance up. They were followed shortly by others, mostly descendants of those who had settled near the mouth of the Fork. In 1826 Jacob Smith, father of Samuel Smith, and others of that name, came to Sterling run accompanied by Samuel Chapman, father of those of that name living there now, and the Widow Summerson, with her son John and a daughter; John was then a lad of five years of age.

Having followed the history of the first settlement for twenty-one years, we go back to 1810 and trace that of the second settlement, which was located on the site of the present borough of Emporium. In the spring of 1810 John Earl, Sr., father of the present John Earl of that borough, a native of North Carolina, thirty-five years of age, accompanied by his sons, John and William, came to the vicinity of Lock Haven, or rather Big Island, as it then was termed. They here fell in with the agent for Griffith & Company's lands, situated in the upper part of this county. They were induced by him to come up the stream to this place. All above Hunt's run was then an unbroken wilderness. They settled first about two miles up the main stream, at what is known as Georgia Mill or Gearysburg, they cleared a piece of land here, but were shortly followed by two of their former neighbors, Philemon Preny and Earl Mastin, who purchased their improvements, when they again located near the Portage on the site now occupied by Hon. Seneca Freeman. After remaining there three or four years, having some dispute about the price of the land, which belonged to a non-resident by the name of Wilson, they again removed. The land was then purchased of Wilson by Col. E. Chadwick,* in 1813, who sold it to D. Crow,† who, with Lemuel Lucore, Sr., and others, had come into the country in 1816. The Earls then located on land that had not been taken up, at the confluence of West creek and the main branch near Isha Craven's. Here they built a saw-mill and a grist-mill.

In 1814 Seneca Freeman, then a young man of twenty-one years, visited through this country, stopping a short time at the Earl's.‡ In 1817 Brewster, father of Seneca, accompanied by his family, comprising four sons, Seneca, Brewster, Samuel and Benjamin, moved to the country and settled on the ground now occupied by the Wylie and Sage farms. In the fall of 1810, the first year of the settlement, Mr. John Earl, Sr., started on a visit to see his nearest neighbor, John Spangler, who, as we have seen, had settled between Cameron and Sterling. His son, John, proposed he should carry his gun along, as he might possibly meet with game on the way. The father was not inclined to do so, but finally yielded to the persuasion of his son. As he came near the spot where the Canoe run bridge is now located, he heard a singular noise, which attracted his attention. He stopped a moment to reconnoiter, and observed a motion in the bushes. On closer inspection he perceived, at a very short distance in advance of him, a very large panther. The beast had seen him first, and was standing near a rock congratulating himself on the prospect

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* Elihu Chadwick was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Third Regiment *vice* James Green, promoted from Monmouth county, N. J. Richard Chadwick states that this commission was signed by Washington. His memorandum of Revolutionary affairs, in 1779, refers to the landing of the British and refugees near Sandy Hook, June 10, and the manner in which Capt. Jeremiah Chadwick and Lieut. Elihu Chadwick struck their trail while reconnoitering on the 11th, sent for help to the camp of the Continentals, drove the British to their boats, then poured in such a fire as to force them to take refuge under the banks, and after a terrible battle conquered.

† Lydia Crow Freeman, born in Hampden county, Mass., in 1801, came with her father, David Crow, in 1816, married Seneca Freeman in 1818, died December 2, 1886.

‡ Marianne Freeman, who died at Richard Chadwick's house, in Rich Valley, August 11, 1888, was born in Connecticut, January 17, 1807. She came with her father, Brewster Freeman, to Emporium in 1817, settling where Judge Wiley resides, and was the last survivor of this family. Her grandmother, Margaret (Brewster) Freeman, was a great-granddaughter of Brewster, who came to Plymouth Rock in 1623.

of a dainty meal, by flapping his tail against the rock. Mr. Earl lost no time in obtaining accurate information as to his position, and taking sight at him with the gun which, happily for him, was now at hand, he fired, hitting the beast through the head; he then speedily reloaded and with a second shot completely dispatched him. He measured the animal and found him to be eleven feet in length. This is but one of a multitude of exciting instances when himself and family, in common with others of the early settlers, experienced fearful encounters with the wild beasts of the forest, and realized hair-breadth escapes from impending death.

The third settlement made within the limits of the county, was that of Rich Valley, in 1811. This settlement was made upon lands owned by Griffith and Coxe, and was a part of a large tract purchased by them from the Holland Land Company, to which we have already referred. The purchase is said to have contained 112,000 acres. Col. Elihu Chadwick, of Monmouth county, N. J., was the agent of these lands. To induce settlers to remove here, they agreed to give each actual settler eight acres in the town of Rich Valley and fifty acres outside of the town. Col. Chadwick came himself to the mouth of North creek and erected a saw-mill in 1811, but returned to his home in New Jersey, and did not permanently remove until 1816. The same year Joseph Housler came from Monmouth county, N. J., and settled at the mouth of North creek temporarily. He then took up a tract of land for himself—did settler's duty, as it was termed, which was simply a compliance with the conditions imposed by the owners of the land, and had his land deeded to him. He was the first permanent settler in the town of Rich Valley. His sons were Abraham, Joseph, Aden, John and William, not the parties of the name now living there, except John and William, the others being dead. The present Joseph, Aden and Nathan are the sons of Abraham, and grandsons of the original settler. John and William, who are alive, and are here to-day, are sons of the first settler, and accompanied him when he came from New Jersey. In the year 1818 Robert and William Lewis came from New Jersey and settled also in the town of Rich Valley, Robert, on land now owned and occupied by A. K. Morton, and William, where Humphrey Lewis now lives. Robert was the father of Robert and Benjamin and John F., both now deceased, also of James, Philip and Morris, who still survive. William Lewis was father of the present William Lewis, living at the mouth of Clear creek. In 1816 Col. Elihu Chadwick, whom we have seen was the agent of the Coxe and Griffith lands, and who had already erected a mill at the mouth of North creek, having some time previously removed to this State, came to this settlement and located with his family. His sons were Richard, John, Elihu, Francis J. and Jeremiah. Three of these are living at the present time, and one, Francis J., is at the present time a well-known citizen of the county. From the above-mentioned three families, Rich Valley has been mostly settled.

The next settlement was made up the Portage creek, in 1820, by Hiram Sizer, who came from the State of Massachusetts. His widow still lives on the spot where they first settled fifty-six years ago. She was then a mature matron thirty-four years of age. She is now ninety, and perhaps the oldest person in Cameron county. Her recollection of those early times is quite good, and she tells with a great deal of earnestness the story of the privations and hardships inseparably associated with a pioneer life. The next year, Brewster Freeman, Jr., settled at what is now called Prestonville. Six or seven years subsequently, Zenos C. Cowley came to the same place, from whom the name of Cowley's run was derived. Samuel Bliss settled on the place now occupied by Lucien B. Jones. A Mr. Rice also soon settled up in

the neighborhood of the salt works. Isaac Burlingame came to the settlement about sixteen years after the Sizers moved there, and William Ensign, Sr., still later; others kept coming and going, till finally that branch has become pretty well settled up to the salt-works, a distance of nine miles from the mouth.

West creek was not settled for a long time after the other places we have noted had been occupied. The brothers, John and Benjamin Morrison, moved up the stream in 1844, and cleared farms; Adam Armstrong also cleared a farm in the vicinity. In 1841 William Gwin and Windell Bartholomew made clearings up near the Beechwood station. Squire Nelson and his good wife settled on the first fork of the Sinnemahoning about 1822, when Coudersport, the county seat of Potter county, consisted of three houses, and the nearest point on the Sinnemahoning was forty miles away. They occupied a house midway between Coudersport and Sinnemahoning, it being a wilderness in all directions, except a path on the banks of the creek to its mouth. The Squire states that more than once in his time he was compelled to go to the mouth of the first fork for flour, which he carried home on his back. In making the trip to and from his home, he crossed the creek seventeen times going down and eleven times coming back. He had a small piece of ground in the wilderness, on which he and his good wife had a cabin and barn. Any morning he could take his old flintlock, go to the edge of the clearing and secure one of the largest bucks or an elegant doe in twenty minutes' time, and if his taste ran not in that direction and was inclined for trout, in an hour's time he could catch enough to last a week. William Nelson also moved up the stream and occupied the house now owned and occupied by the Sanford brothers, where his son David was born in 1842. The Sanfords moved up there about 1842.

Having given a sketch of the settlement of the various parts of the county, we shall further notice a few more names of persons who came in at an early date and joined interest with those already there. Hugh Coleman came to the Second Fork about 1820. He had three sons: John, Jacob and Washington. The first is still living at that place and for years was the proprietor of the land first occupied by Overturf, one of the very first settlers. David Bailey, father of James Bailey, recently deceased, settled in the year on the ground now occupied and owned by Reuben Collins. He was a millwright, and built a mill on the spot which was largely patronized in that early day. In 1820 he removed to the First Fork and assisted in the settlement of that section. Benjamin Brooks, brother to John Brooks, also about the same time settled up the Fork. George and Henry Lorshburgh, in 1822, moved upon the First Fork. Edmund Huff came to the country about the year 1822, married a daughter of John Spangler, in 1823, who still lives and is present to-day. He settled finally in the year 1827 on land about three miles below Emporium on the Driftwood branch. The parties who settled the country first were, as we must have seen from the brief account given, mostly men of uncommon energy. This and a love for adventure, as well as the desire to procure for themselves and families a home, led them to these mountain wilds. They were in some respects rude and uncultivated, many of them, but they were hospitable to strangers and neighborly toward each other.

The immigrants made their entrances by the Indian paths on foot or on horseback, or by canoes or Indian boats propelled against the current by setting poles. These boats or canoes were manned by a bowman and a steersman, who, by placing their poles with steel-pointed sockets upon the bottom of the stream threw their weight upon the poles thus placed, and by frequent and repeated processes and propulsions (guiding the boat at the same time) often

made fifteen to twenty-five miles a day against the current with a cargo of three-quarters to one ton weight in their boats. On some occasions, in case of low water in the streams, the boat's crew would be compelled to remove the gravel and fragments of rock from the line of their course, and wade for miles at a time, carrying and dragging their boats forward by their almost superhuman strength; such frequent exercises developed an unusual vigorous muscle, and it would seem fabulous to relate the extraordinary feats frequently performed by these athletics of pioneer life.

The early settlers were a hardy, active, energetic, go-ahead class of people, hailing mostly from eastern and middle Pennsylvania, from the State of New Jersey, and from New England States. As a class they were rude, yet honest in their dealings; though boorish, they were hospitable and generous. The first settlers in America brought with them the traditions of Europe, and the fearful condemnations for witchcraft began at Salem, in 1692. Three children of Rev. Dr. Parris complained of being tortured by witches. The excitement soon spread, and others, both adults and children, complained of being bewitched, and accused those against whom they held some pique. Rev. Cotton Mather, Rev. Mr. Noyes, of Salem, and the president of Harvard College, and many others, encouraged arrests, the result of which twenty persons were executed in one year, being suspected of witchcraft, while many others were banished. Some of the pioneers of this county, in order to protect themselves from witchery, would burn hens' feathers, and assafœtida, for incense, and shoot silver slugs at rude drawn portraits of those who were suspected of witchcraft. A kind of lunacy also prevailed to some extent: potatoes and other vegetables were planted in the moon, or rather when the horns of the moon indicated the proper time. Houses were roofed when the horns of the moon were down, so that the shingles would not cap and draw the nails; fences were laid when the horns of the moon were up, that the rails might not sink into the ground, and the medicinal wants of these primitive people were not administered to in any degree in accordance with the practice of more modern times.

The early settlers were for a long time compelled to bring all their supplies from Big Island in canoes. Lock Haven did not then exist. Three men named Moran, Hugh Penny and McKnight kept store at "Big Island," who used to furnish the settlers with their supplies and take their timber-rafts as pay. The nearest store in 1820 was six miles above Clearfield town, and kept by John Irvin. Notwithstanding the store at Big Island, though more remote, was for most purposes most convenient to trade with. Being along the river it could be reached with the canoes, and besides for the same reason it was easier to convey the timber in exchange.

A considerable amount of whisky was consumed, and a canoe was not considered properly laden unless at least one barrel of the stimulant was among the stores. The trip up was generally made lively by its cheering influence. The article was then, as now, potent in its influence over the hearts of men. He who had a bottle of whisky in his hands and a barrel in his canoe possessed the open sesame to every heart and every house. They were also compelled to convey their grain in the same manner down the river to Linden, near Williamsport, to be ground, and then pole it back again to their residences, nearly 100 miles. Some used hand-mills for their corn, and in time small grist-mills were established at various places in the county. The first grist-mill erected within the limits of the county was located near the mouth of Clear creek, about 1811. It had no bolt attached to it. The same year Col. Chadwick built his saw- and grist-mill at the mouth of North creek. This had a good bolt attached, and is said to have made good flour.

J. W. Cochran

Then followed Earl's mill at the confluence of West creek with the main branch. Then McKisson's, at Hunt's run, Bailey's, at the grind-stone bridge, Sterling's, at Sterling run, and Wykoff's, below Sinnemahoning, also Sizer's, up the Portage. These small mills did good service by way of grinding corn, but scarcely attempted to grind wheat, although in time Sizer did this successfully. But, with even this accommodation, for a long while the difficulty of reaching these mills was an inconvenience that to us would be simply intolerable. Seneca Freeman has, while living on the First Fork at the mouth of the East Fork, carried sixty pounds of corn meal upon his back, repeatedly, from Earl's mill to his home, a distance of twenty-two miles. Long after those early beginnings, the Sanfords have done the same, carrying upon their backs, to and fro, a grist to the Sizer mill from their present residence. Sometimes the supply has been so low with some families that they were compelled to subsist upon sap-porridge, as it was termed, which was simply the sap boiled down and thickened with corn meal. One old lady has stated that on one occasion she had company and nothing to supply the table with but beet-tops boiled as greens. But, she added, "we were happy as could be," showing that the "contented mind is a continual feast." The same necessity existed for economy with regard to clothing as with food. Another individual asserts that on one occasion he attended a wedding party at Driftwood, when fourteen of the guests wore buckskin pants, and they were all "happy too." One pair of shoes a year, of coarse material, was about all the wealthiest parent could afford his sons or daughters.

The woods, however, abounded with game, and the waters with fish, and it was seldom that any family need go without a plentiful supply of fresh meat or fish for the table. Deer, elk and bear were very plentiful. Numerous parties have related their seeing as many as twenty elk in a lick at once, and some as many as fifty or a hundred. A good hunter could kill several in one herd, and thus in a short time furnish sufficient meat for several families. Robert Richey on one occasion told of a hunt he with some others had at night on the Driftwood branch, not far below Emporium, when the deer were so thick in the stream that one of them actually jumped into the canoe in which several of the hunters were, and was taken alive.

Before David Crow moved to Smethport from Emporium, he was the only one in that section who owned a horse or colt. On one occasion Jim Lewis, it is alleged, was watching a salt-lick, and in the darkness Squire Crow's colt came along, when Lewis killed the animal, thinking it was a deer. A year or two later Jim experienced religion, and, wishing to be on the right side of the squire, confessed to the fact of killing the colt. The squire, who had a hare-lip, and consequently an uneasy manner of speaking, said, "Can you prove it?" Lewis replied, "I did it squire;" but the squire would not accept the statement, saying that Jim was such a liar, proof should be given.

F. W. Conable, referred to in the history of the Methodist Church of Emporium, left behind him a graphic description of life on the Sinnemahoning in 1839, when Amos Worcester and wife came with him. He found here block-houses, some being two-story dwellings. At Pine Street (Sterling) was a Presbyterian log building, and another at Youngwoman's Town, both deserted by the Presbyterian evangelist and people. The new comers used them unceremoniously, and in 1840 claimed fifteen or twenty appointments in their wide mission. On an island in the river, near the present town of Emporium, lived Mr. Hollen, whose son, Samuel, was a local preacher. John Shaffer, another member, lived near Pine Street meeting house, in his two-story Methodist tavern; John Ellis lived near Hollen's house, and William Lane, an English

blacksmith, at East Fork, who had his little daughter to blow and strike for him until her brother grew strong enough for the work. John Chadwick lived at Shippen, and Richard Chadwick at Smethport, while the Shaffers of First Fork, the Logues, Berfields and Bairds also resided within the mission.

Early in the "thirties" William Lewis,* of Shippen, tracked a wolf to his rocky den, and then called on Ben. Freeman to assist in the capture. The latter was left at the mouth of the cave to shoot the animal, while Lewis entered to hunt him out. After a long creep through the darkness, Lewis saw the glaring eyes of the animal, but on went the hunter, until the scared wolf jumped past him, only to be shot by Freeman. Lewis, proceeding farther, caught two whelps, and carried them home.

In 1832, when the salt works were running on Portage creek, a strong lumberman named Magee, went to the deer lick, a mile from the works, to watch for deer. Looking from his blind in the early evening, he saw two gleaming eyes among the lower branches of a tree not far away. Thinking it was a wildcat he took steady aim, fired, and in an instant he saw the body of a huge panther fall to earth. Without halting he fled to the works. Returning with help next morning, the men found the panther dead, the largest ever known in this section of Pennsylvania.... George Parker, who resides three miles above Sizer's springs, killed 3,000 deer, 300 elk, 10 panthers, 150 black bears and other game, with a gun which he purchased in 1839. This was exclusive of his heavy hunting here in earlier years.

The capture of Connelly and Lewis was made about four miles up the Driftwood branch, on the Brooks and Smith farms, now owned by William Nelson and William G. Huntley, near the Huntley station, in the latter part of June, 1820. The sheriff of Centre county, with a posse of twelve armed men, were dispatched in pursuit of the robbers (who were declared outlaws) with authority to capture them, *dead or alive*. Passing into Clearfield county, where the mother of Lewis lived with her second husband, and through the mountains to Bennett's branch, where a brother of David Lewis resided, and about eighteen miles up the same, and not finding any track of the fugitives the pursuers descended the branch, and the Sinnemahoning to Grove creek, where they met with one David Brooks who had come that morning from his father's on the Driftwood, who informed the posse that two strangers bearing the description of the robbers were seen going up the Driftwood branch. They turned in pursuit, taking Brooks with them as a guide. After having reached Tanglefoot run, about a half mile below the residence of Samuel Smith, they met William Shephard, who lived at the mouth of Bennett's branch, and who was on his way home from Smith's, where he had been all forenoon with a party, including Connelly and Lewis, firing at a target and indulging in potations of old rye, alternately with draughts of protoxide of hydrogen, a very delicious beverage, and one indispensable to maintain the equilibrium of seventy-five per cent of those who imbibe. Obtaining advices of the whereabouts of the robbers, they detailed Shephard to return to Smith's, and to privately inform him, so that he might keep his family in the house and avoid danger, while Brooks was detailed to conduct the posse, by a path through the woods, to a point on the summit of a hill commanding Smith's residence, and about one hundred feet therefrom. Shephard arriving at the house about the time some one called "treat," and delayed his message to gulp a bumper or two, when he perceived

* William Lewis, who died May 6, 1889, took with him a man named Brighton, to hunt down a panther which he had previously discovered in a rock crevice two miles south of Emporium. Entering the den, he left Brighton outside to give battle to the panther, and so well did the guard do his duty that the mother panther fell dead, leaving the daring hunters to take home five cubs. The time of this occurrence is placed at about 1813.

a motion in the bushes at the top of the hill, he wildly and with gesticulations exclaimed: "Take care of yourselves, the sheriff and his men are here," upon which the whole posse charged down the hill firing as they ran. Connelly seized his gun when the alarm was given, Lewis surrendered, and was shot in the arm afterward. Connelly was shot in the abdomen; he bounded across the field and the river, leaping the fences until, having reached the potato field of Benjamin Brooks, on the opposite side of the river, he wheeled about, presenting his gun through the fence toward his pursuers, saying: "Gentlemen, I will have shot about with you." His gun was, however, unloaded, and he had dropped his ammunition. He soon retreated a few rods into the bushes, and was lost from sight. His pursuers, who had maintained a respectful distance, at length appeared with gun in hand, approaching the residence of Benjamin Brooks (an old Revolutionary soldier), who met them in the front yard, demanding of them an explanation of the cause of such demonstrations, upon which the party briefly related the history of the adventure. After the party had very circumspectly reconnoitered the situation without advancing into the copse, they concluded that the wounded robber had made his escape up the mountain, and as they were about abandoning further search, one of the party, when about retiring, observed a glimpse of the clothing of the wounded man through the bushes, where they found him asleep, being faint and exhausted from loss of blood, he having crawled into the top of a large red oak tree, which had been recently blown down by the storm.

Procuring a bed-sheet and pillow from Mrs. Brooks, they carried the wounded man into a canoe, which they had procured of one of the neighbors for the purpose, and having placed both robbers therein, they descended the Sinnemahoning and the west branch, stopping at some point on the river over night, where they left the wounded men lying in the water in the canoe, keeping guard over them, and on the next day arrived at some of the farm houses, where the city of Lock Haven is now situate, and from thence they assayed to convey the prisoners by wagon to Bellefonte. Connelly, however, died at Carskadden, near the scene of his last robbery, on July 3, 1820, and David Lewis died in the Bellefonte jail, from gangrene, during the month. John Brooks, who relates the above incident, is the only living witness of the fight.

CHAPTER III.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNTY—LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT—CAPT. ROGERS' REMINISCENCES—FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS—DOINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS FROM 1860—WAR TAX—APPOINTMENTS—COUNTY OFFICES, JAIL, ETC.

THE act establishing Cameron county was approved March 29, 1860. The report of the committee appointed by Gov. Packer to determine where the county seat should be located. The gentlemen composing that committee were A. B. Cummings, F. W. Knox and P. F. Kelley. They reported on August 6, 1860, and fixed the location in the township of Shippen, bounded and described as follows: "On the north by Sixth street, and on the south by

Fifth street, on the east by Chestnut street, and on the west by a thirty-foot wide alley, as shown on a plat accompanying the report." Capt. Rogers, in his reminiscences of Emporium in 1860, says: "The idea of creating a new county out of portions of McKean, Potter, Elk and Clinton was not seriously contemplated until the Sunbury & Erie (now Philadelphia & Erie) Railroad was completed to Lock Haven and Warren, and grading was being pushed west and east of those two points. The people of McKean county did not at first look with much favor upon the project, because it would take from us Shippen township, which was then one of the most if not the most important township as to wealth and population, in the county. There were forcible reasons advanced, however, why that township should be permitted to go, prominent among which was its location and the difficulties and great inconvenience encountered, particularly during inclement seasons, in getting to the county seat. The more the question was discussed the more willing were the citizens of McKean to submit to the divorcement, and when the legislature of 1860 assembled there were many petitions for, and few remonstrances from McKean county against, the organization of the new county. During that session of the legislature I was in Harrisburg, and took considerable interest in the passage of the bill creating the county of Cameron. It was there that I made the acquaintance of a number of gentlemen who were interested in what was known as the 'Land Company,' and who controlled a piece of territory on which the principal portion of Emporium is now built. They consulted me considerably during the winter about moving my printing office to Shippen (now Emporium), and presented in glowing colors what an important town it would be when the railroad was completed, and the railroad shops, which were certain to be located there, were in full blast. They assured me that it would be second only to Altoona, as a railroad town, in the State. I was inclined to give some weight to their statements, for I knew that several of the gentlemen who were interested in the 'Land Company' were connected with the building of the road, and supposed that they knew what they were talking about."

In March, 1889, Representative Johnson's bill, providing for the changing of county lines and prescribing the manner of changing the lines was printed, but did not receive a majority of votes.

The first meeting of the commissioners was held in the small frame schoolhouse which stood on the site of the present buildings, near the place where Eli Felt kept the post-office, or near Judd's store, at Shippen, March 15, 1861 [written 1860], Hezekiah Mix and C. J. Moore being present, and J. E. Ulman appointed clerk. The illegality of the elections in Grove and Gibson townships was discussed, when Caleb Haynes, with Alex. Wykoff and A. G. Huntley were appointed assessors for Grove; James Mason, William Nelson and Daniel Miller, for Gibson, and John Bensley, George Barclay and James Barton, for Wharton. Thompson Huff was assessor of Portage, and R. M. Lewis of Lumber. On March 29 the first grand jury was drawn, the members being L. Adams, Josiah Fink, Adam Miller, Fred Arnts, Jacob Peters, C. C. Lyman and William Floyd, of Grove township; Delos Burlingame and Russell Carter, of Portage; A. J. Beers, S. Z. Gottwalls, Clark Harrington, A. E. Kelly, J. M. Judd, William R. Rodgers, Horace Stiles, C. H. Sage and H. T. Taggart, of Shippen township; George Chapman, William Hamilton and Charles White, of Lumber township.

In May, 1861, a tax of ten mills was authorized, and on November 4 the commissioners and associate judges organized as a board of relief, under the act of May 15, 1861. This board ordered that a sufficient sum be paid to wives, mothers and heads of families depending on volunteers in service of the State or of the United States.

The re-elected commissioners—Messrs. Mix, Josiah Fink and Williams—organized January 7, 1862. In March E. B. Eldred was appointed county attorney. On September 16, 1862, Levi Williams and Josiah Fink met at Shippen, and appointed J. B. Newton clerk. On the 17th, Hezekiah Mix, the third member of the court, took his seat. At this time the store-house at Shippen, formerly occupied by J. M. Judd, was rented for the use of county officers, and on December 2 the issue of county orders in sums of 15, 10, 25 and 50 cents was authorized. The orders were printed November 19, 1862, in view of the action of the commissioners, in the form of the United States shin-plasters of the period, and signed by the commissioners and the clerk.

In January, 1863, J. B. Newton's salary, as clerk, was increased from $100 to $125. Philip W. Whiting took the place of Josiah Fink on the board of commissioners. On August 5, 1864, the county offered a bounty of $300. In December a county tax of 10 mills, a bond (volunteer) tax of 20 mills, and a *per capita* tax of $3, to meet bounty bonds, in addition to the twenty-mill tax, were authorized. The use of the court-house was at this time tendered to the various religious denominations, Amos Finton, the new commissioner, being an advocate of this measure. Clerk Newton's salary was increased to $250 per annum. A bounty of $300 was offered, on February 17, 1865, to volunteers who would enlist under the last call for 300,000 men. In April a relief tax of two and one-half mills, a bounty tax of twenty mills, and a bounty *per capita* tax of $3 were levied. About this time county bonds were issued to F. B. Hacket and D. B. Mather for substitutes put on prior to the draft.

In 1866 P. M. Dickenson, now of Binghamton, N. Y., was appointed clerk. Asa Ingalsbee, with Finton and Whiting, formed the commissioners' board, and in May of this year they authorized the removal of stumps from the court-house grounds. In the fall, Jacob D. Smith appears as commissioner *vice* Whiting, while A. E. Kelly was acting clerk; but in January, 1867, John H. Vosburg was appointed *vice* Dickenson. In February the question of building a jail and boarding-house adjacent to the court-house was decided, and $10,000 appropriated. In May the contract was sold to L. R. Decker, who also agreed to grade the grounds and paint the court-house for the sum named above. On November 1 the commissioners refused to entertain the demand of S. S. Hacket to qualify as a member, but allowed C. S. Sage that privilege on the 12th. On the 15th Asa Ingalsbee resigned, when H. F. Sizer qualified. The jail and sheriff's residence were reported complete, and accepted January 13, 1868. In November the question of building bridges at Driftwood and Sterling was considered. In 1870 Messrs. Sage, Rothrock and Cook were commissioners, but in October William Howard qualified, and he, with J. L. Cook and Rothrock, formed the board, S. F. Lupole being clerk. In August, 1871, O. P. Warner was chosen clerk. R. M. Williams qualified as commissioner *vice* Rothrock, in November of this year. In August, 1872, a cell in the county jail was set apart for the use of Emporium malcontents, on petition of the council. Howard, Williams and Housler were commissioners. The county printing contract was sold to the *Press* and *Herald*, the bids being equal, while the *Independent*, being higher, lost in the race. In November, 1873, Commissioner Cochran took the place of Mr. Howard. In February, 1875, the *Press* won the contract for county printing at $1.75 per square. Commissioner Ramage took Mr. 'Williams' place on the board, and in June the question of erecting office buildings was looked upon with favor. In January, 1876, Commissioners B. V. Wykoff, J. S. Wiley and C. C. Lyman formed the board, and A. H. Boynton succeeded Warner as clerk. In June, 1877, Newton & Green were requested to borrow $12,000 at 6 per cent for the use of the

county, one-half to be paid in 1880 and the balance in 1882; the clerk was authorized to visit Buffalo and procure plans for a fire-proof office building. In April, 1879, Thomas Dougherty, William Howard and Hezekiah Mix formed the board; but two years later Howard's place was occupied by G. A. Walker. In January, 1885, John R. Buckwalter, John A. Wykoff and Joseph C. Danckelman qualified as commissioners, and H. H. Mullin as clerk. In July the contract for rebuilding the jail was sold, while a former resolution granting the water company $2,000 for water for the use of the county buildings for twenty years was rescinded. In October, 1885, Clinton county rendered a bill of $6 for damage done to the jail of that county by a Cameron county prisoner named Leonard. In May, 1886, the project of building a wrought-iron bridge over the First Fork creek at Sinnemahoning was adopted. In January, 1888, L. Lucore, M. C. Tulis and C. W. Beldin qualified as commissioners; J. C. Johnson was reappointed attorney, and H. H. Mullin clerk. In January, 1890, G. F. Balcom was installed treasurer.

The jurors drawn in Cameron county during the three years ending in February, 1889, were, it is alleged, illegally placed in the wheel. Benjamin Sweasey, one of the jury commissioners, was elected two terms in succession, which is a violation of the law; and again, the filling of the jury wheel has never, in the history of the county, been legally conducted. The court at Ridgway gave a decision requiring the new jury commissioners to refill the jury wheel for 1889, and impress their seal in wax thereon.

The question of remodeling and rebuilding the court house was brought before the commissioners May 6, 1889. The proposed improvements call for the moving back of the present building forty feet, and the erection of a brick and stone addition with clock tower in front.

In order to secure the county seat for Emporium, it was necessary to raise sufficient money to erect the court-house. Five-thousand dollars were subscribed by the few people then residing here, and $5,000 contributed by the Philadelphia and Erie Land Company, the edifice costing the tax-payers of the county nothing. The generosity of the early settlers of Emporium for the benefit of the town was commendable, and the citizens of to-day are nobly following the example of the pioneers who have nearly all gone to receive the reward of their well-doing.

CHAPTER IV.

COURTS AND BAR.

First Record of Cameron County Courts—Appointments and Removals—Admissions to the Bar in 1862 and Subsequently—Presiding Law Judges, Assistant Law Judges, President Judges and Associate Judges—Law Circle of the County—Crimes.

THE first record book of Cameron county courts is dated January 8, 1861, when Judge R. G. White, with Associate Housler presided in the school-house. S. S. Hacket was crier, and, along with D. J. Morrison, acted as tipstaff. E. Boughton Eldred was appointed district attorney, E. Vosburg qualified as surveyor, and John A. Eldred as sheriff. The attorneys present were

Henry Souther, James Boyle, J. S. Mann, F. W. Knox, A. G. Olmsted, B. D. Hamlin, W. A. Williams, J. C. Backus, Warren Cowles, E. B. Eldred, Joseph E. Almon, F. B. Hacket, A. B. Armstrong and S. C. Hyde. A number of civil cases were presented; C. J. Moore was appointed commissioner *vice* George Vosburg on January 9. On March 14 James Shaffer, Jr., was removed—James Bailey being one of the associate judges at this time—and on July 10 Levi Williams was appointed commissioner *vice* Shaffer.

In July, 1862, John W. Ryan, C. H. Lemore, H. T. Beardsley, H. McClain, W. W. Wilber, J. C. Chapin and Albert Willis were admitted to the bar of this county. John Jackson was admitted to citizenship, July 16, 1862, being the first admission by the court. In October, 1862, John B. Newton was admitted an attorney; in July, 1863, H. G. Rogers; in January, 1864, C. A. Mayer, James Chatham, Julius Sherwood and N. T. Hambly; in January, 1865, L. D. Ball, of Clinton, and S. P. Wolverton, of Northumberland county, and in July, 1865, G. O. Bowman and Saul F. Gwinner. On the last given date H. W. Williams was presiding law judge; but in October R. G. White, the senior presiding judge, reappears, and at this time Cline G. Farit was admitted to practice. In January, 1866, Judge White, with Associate Judges A. H. Boynton and L. T. More (successors of Bailey and Housler) presided; but in March, 1866, H. W. Williams was president. In March, 1866, F. D. Leet was admitted to practice here, and in July J. H. Vosburg and C. A. Lyman. In August, 1867, John G. Hall, of Elk county, was admitted to the bar, and also George A. Rathbun, of the same county. In January, 1868, Judge White presided *vice* Judge Williams, Messrs. Boynton and More being still associate judges; but in August H. W. Williams was president judge, followed in 1869 by R. G. White.

In August, 1869, James R. Clark, of Warren, was permitted to practice in the courts of Cameron county, and in January, 1870, G. V. Dewits, of Wyoming county, and William A. Mann were granted a similar privilege. In December of this year N. S. Minard and Samuel Smith were associate judges, R. G. White being president. In April, 1871, the following named lawyers were admitted to the bar of this county: R. P. Allen and H. W. Watson, of Lycoming county, and H. W. Patrick, of Bradford county. In January, 1872, S. F. Wilson presided as assistant law judge, but before his time Attorneys C. B. Curtis, R. Brown, N. C. Hollahan, J. C. Johnson, C. A. Lyman, Messrs. McCormick, Backus, H. T. Beardsley and W. A. Williams were members of this bar. In August, 1872, E. Q. D. Cross, of Baltimore, and John J. Metzger, of Lycoming, were permitted to practice here, and in November B. W. Green. A year later E. B. Parsons, of Troy, Penn., was permitted to plead in the courts of this county. In August, 1874, L. F. Williston, F. J. Chadworth and Mr. Ames attended court, and in November R. R. Powers was appointed stenographer. S. W. Smith was admitted to the law circle in January, 1875, and in August J. S. Mann pleaded here with H. L. Parsons and William Sport. In April, 1876, the names of Henry King and G. A. Berry were added to the list of lawyers. At this time S. T. Wilson was still holding the position of assistant law judge with H. W. Williams president judge, and G. W. Warner and S. Ross, associate judges, *vice* Minard and Smith, who had served since 1870. In August, 1876, Robert M. Chamberlain, of Ridgway, was enrolled as a member of Cameron county bar, and in 1877 the names of D. C. Larrabee, T. T. Abrams, E. R. Mayo and J. M. Judd, S. C. Hyde being still the district attorney. In August, 1878, O. O. Hotchkiss and W. B. Chapman were admitted; in April, 1879, R. B. Stone, of Bradford, and in November, 1880, S. D. Ball and Joseph Douglass. In January, 1881, S. T. Wilson was

president judge with J. W. Cochran and Milo Bull, associate judges, G. W. Huntley succeeding the last named in 1882. In August, 1882, J. P. McNarney was admitted, and in November Michael Brennan, W. P. Jenks and Frank Hacket.

In November, 1883, T. C. Hipple's name appears as a member of the bar, and C. A. Mayer's as president judge. In September, 1884, W. C. Kress was admitted to the bar; also H. C. Dornan and J. C. Backus; while John Ormerod was admitted in January, 1885, and Harry A. Hall in September. In 1886 Clark Harrington took Judge Cochran's place as associate judge, and in May of that year Jesse Merrill and S. W. Smith were enrolled as attorneys, C. H. McCauley's name not appearing until September. In January, 1887, John S. Wiley was associate judge *vice* Huntley; Charles Early and M. F. Elliott were admitted to the bar in September, and later George L. Roberts. In November C. L. Peck was permitted to practice here, and, later, H. T. Ames. In May, 1888, Sheridan Gorton was permitted to enroll his name, and J. E. Rounseville, of Potter county, and M. J. Colcord were admitted to the law circle of Cameron county. Hagerman, appointed official stenographer in 1883, is the present incumbent.

The law circle of the county comprises J. C. Johnson; S. C. Hyde, who practiced in the first court held here, but did not remove from Smethport until after Mr. Johnson's coming; B. W. Green, the first law student of the county, admitted in November, 1872, the examiners being Messrs. Newton & Johnson; J. C. Metzger, who studied in Newton & Green's office, admitted in 1879; J. P. McNarney, admitted in 1882, partner of Mr. Johnson; M. Brennan, admitted in 1882, has his office here.

The trial of the murderers of Frank Welton in 1877 is the only heavy criminal case presented to the courts here. F. J. Chadwick, in his history of this murder, states that Welton was stage driver between Sinnemahoning and Coudersport. At night, on September 27, he met two men a little below the mouth of Bailey run. They walked directly up in front of his horses as if they intended to stop him. The horses shied off; he reined up sharply, and the fellows jumped quickly out of the way. Their appearance and movement convinced him that they were the robbers described in the papers. He went home (about a mile) and rallied the neighbors, a half dozen of whom accompanied him in search of them. They were about giving up the search, when Welton saw a man's feet without boots, about two rods from the road, in the woods, near where he had met them, on the land of Charles and William Heirs. There were three men, and they were asleep with their boots off. The large man jumped up with his boots, in his hand and ran. The men fired at him, he dropped his boots and made good his escape, leaving his hat and overcoat also. The one who was jailed was awed into compliance by presenting a revolver at him. The other one struggled hard with Welton, but he overpowered him, and held him without threats or presenting weapons. The robbers were then searched and their arms taken from them, and the stolen goods gathered up. A proposition was made to tie them, but they plead so hard not to be tied, saying that they would come along quietly, and show that they got those goods honestly, that Welton was inclined to fetch them without tying them. He took them home with him and gave them some supper, and about 11 o'clock started through the woods to Cameron with them, accompanied by James L. Barclay, John Mahon and George Mahon. The robber who shot Mr. Welton said he was chilly, and put on the overcoat aforesaid, which must have had a revolver in it which had been overlooked in their search, for when they came within sight of Emporium, a little below the water tank, the robber

Yours C. J. Bell

fired a pistol to scare the horses and jumped from the wagon. Welton jumped immediately after him, also James Barclay and John Mahon. The robber fired twice at Welton who was very close to him, the second shot taking effect over the right eye and killing him.

In November, 1889, two men, Volt and Spaulding, discovered a dead body near the West Creek bridge, one mile from Emporium. It was learned that the victim of the murderer was Christian Drum, of Cogan Station, Lycoming county. Albert Miller of Harrisburg was arrested in January, 1890, on the charge of being the murderer, and taken to the Emporium jail. The arrest is largely due to the zeal of one of Emporium's citizens who pushed the enquiry to the limit.

CHAPTER V.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

NORTHUMBERLAND DISTRICT—JUDICIAL ERECTION OF COUNTIES—ORGANIZATION OF CAMERON COUNTY—FIRST ELECTION FOR COUNTY OFFICERS—ELECTIONS FROM 1860 TO 1889.

AT the time of the first settlement of the country, the territory was included in what was known as the Northumberland district. Soon after this the counties of Lycoming, Potter and McKean, were set off all at one time. Portions of this county were included in each of these divisions. Potter and McKean counties were at first attached to Centre county for judicial purposes. In 1816 Potter and McKean, for the sake of convenience, were attached to Lycoming for judicial purposes. In 1827 McKean county was judicially erected and Potter attached for judicial purposes. In 1834 Clinton county was erected from a portion of Lycoming and Centre. This took off the lower portion of the county. Afterward Elk county was erected, when another change was made of a portion of the territory. Finally, in 1860, a law was passed by the legislature organizing Cameron county. The county commissioners met in that year, and located the ground for the court-house in Emporium.

The first election for county officers was held October 11, 1860, and the vote canvassed on the 13th of that month by Henry Shaffer, Samuel D. Tanner and Thompson Huff, judges, with John Brooks and E. B. Eldred, clerks. The figures do not include the returns from Shippen, as they were sent to Smethport, where they cannot now be found, while the returns given below, sent to Ridgway, relate to Grove, Gibson, Lumber and Portage townships.

ELECTIONS, 1860.—*Associate Judge:* James Baily, 260; Merrick Housler, 161; Seneca Freeman, 138. *Commissioners:* George R. Vosburg, 260; James Shaffer, 274; Hezekiah Mix, 206; Cyrus H. Sage, 99. *District Attorney:* E. B. Eldred, 52. *Auditor:* Joseph Housler, 168; H. H. Sizer, 168; L. Mosier, 177. *Treasurer:* Washington Brooks, 230; David Morrison, 28. *Surveyor:* Edward Vosburg, 227; S. W. Freeman, 8. *Coroner:* William Floyd, 228. *Sheriff:* John A. Eldred, 263; *Prothonotary:* Isaac Ramage, 267.

ELECTIONS, 1861.—*President Judge:* R. G. White (R), 107; R. Brown (D), 115. *Commissioners:* Hezekiah Mix (R), 173; Lewis Williams (R), 51; Josiah

Fink (D), 78. *Coroner:* L. G. Cook (D), 63; Saul Barr (R), 33. *Auditor:* George Chapman (D), 129; David Chapman (R), 3. *Legislature:* Shippen township—J. B. McEnally (R), 47; A. I. Wilcox (D), 44; Dr. C. R. Earley (D), 39; George W. Zeigler (D), 57; Gibson township—J. B. McEnally (R), 37; A. I. Wilcox (D), 37; Dr. C. R. Earley (D), 26; George W. Zeigler (D), 26. *Legislature:* Lumber township—W. H. Armstrong (R), 14; James Chatham (R), 14; Pharon Jarrett (D), 15; John S. Smith (D), 15. *Senator:* Gibson township—C. L. Lamberton, 25; S. M. Fox, 38. *Senator:* Lumber township—William H. Blair, 15; Henry Johnson, 14.

ELECTIONS, 1862.—*Congress:* Milton Courtwright (D), 143; G. W. Schofield (R), 195. *Senator:* Gibson township—Stephen F. Wilson (R), 53; Seth A. Backus (D), 37; Shippen township—Stephen F. Wilson (R), 118; Seth A. Backus (D), 52; Portage township—Stephen F. Wilson (R), 14; Seth A. Backus (D), 1. *Treasurer:* Henry Mason (D), 144; G. W. Warner (R), 279. *Auditor:* H. F. Sizer (R), 239; John Summerson (D), 190. *Commissioners:* Levi Williams (R), 251; Samuel Smith (D), 179. *Legislature:* Gibson township—M. H. Shannon (R), 54; Warren Cowles (R), 54; C. R. Earley (D), 40; J. F. Boyer (D), 40; Shippen township—M. H. Shannon (R), 114; Warren Cowles (R), 113; C. R. Earley (D), 64; J. F. Boyer (D), 64. *Legislature:* Lumber township—Amos C. Noyes (D), 51; John B. Beck (D), 50; James Chatham (R), 14; Ed. D. Trump (R), 13; Grove township—Amos C. Noyes (D), 34; John B. Beck (D), 33; James Chatham (R), 53; Ed. D. Trump (R), 53. *Legislature:* Portage township—Charles O. Bowman (D), 13; O. N. Taylor, 1; A. G. Olmsted (R), 14.

ELECTIONS, 1863.—*Governor:* A. G. Curtin (R), 318; G. W. Woodward (D), 216. *Sheriff:* H. T. Taggart (R), 290; William Floyd (D), 239. *Commissioners:* P. W. Whiting (R), 304; Samuel Smith (D), 224. *Auditor:* J. P. Wilson (R), 292; James Wylie (D), 224. *District Attorney:* F. B. Hacket (R), 280; J. B. Newton (D), 241. *Prothonotary:* Edward Vosburg (R), 266; J. M. Judd (D), 266 (the former was appointed by governor). *Surveyor:* John Brooks (R), 154; Samuel Freeman (D), 142. *Coroner:* S. H. Storrs (R), 302; G. W. Mason (D), 218. *National Congressional Amendment:* For, 248; contra, 0. *Legislature:* Portage township—A. G. Olmsted (R), 27; John W. Guernsey, 27; Grove township—C. W. Wingard (R), 53; Clinton Lloyd (R), 53; A. C. Noyes (D), 36; John B. Beck (D), 36; Lumber township—C. W. Wingard (R), 16; Clinton Lloyd (R), 17; A. C. Noyes (D), 41; John B. Beck (D), 40; Gibson township—F. J. Boyer, 56; A. M. Benton, 56; Frank Bell, 66; John Mahaffy, 66; Shippen township—F. J. Boyer, 80; A. M. Benton, 77; Frank Bell, 149; John Mahaffy, 141.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1864.—For amendments, 225; contra, 80.

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1864.—*Congress:* William Bigler (D), 189—*4; G. W. Schofield (R), 262—15. *Legislature:* L. Rogers (R), 248—15; E. B. Eldred (D), 211—1. *Prothonotary:* A. E. Kelly (R), 255—5; J. M. Judd (D), 210—1. *Commissioners:* Amos Finton (R), 266—5; James Fulton (D), 193. *Treasurer:* Joseph Shafer (R), 234—6; N. P. Minard (D), 231—1. *Auditors:* Moses Walker (R), 253—5; David Chapman (R), 249—5; James Wylie (D), 196; C. C. Lyman (D), 200. *Presidential Electors:* Isaac Benson (R), 335; John Patton (R), 335; Hugh Montgomery (D), 232; John M. Irvine (D), 232.

ELECTIONS, 1865.—*Legislature:* John Brooks (R), 278; E. B. Eldred (D), 223. *Senator:* John Irvine (R), 277; W. A. Wallace (D), 210. *President Judge:* Henry W. Williams (R), 289. *Associate Judges:* Levi T. More (R), 292; James Bailey (R), 231; A. H. Boynton (D), 276; George Chapman (D),

*The soldiers' vote follows the citizens' vote after dash —.

158. *Surveyor:* Edward Vosburg (R), 287. *Commissioners:* Asa Ingalsbee (R), 263; Andrew Dent (D), 222. *Auditors:* J. C. Chandler (R), 270; John L. Furgeson (R), 269; D. P. Baird (D), 214; A. W. Georgia (D), 207.

Elections, 1866.—*Governor:* John W. Geary (R), 374; H. Clymer (D), 303. *Congress:* G. W. Schofield (R), 372; W. L. Scott (D), 305. *Legislature:* C. A. Lyman (R), 368; G. O. Deise (D), 307; *Sheriff:* R. M. Overhiser (R), 373; Samuel Smith (D), 295. *Coroner:* G. W. Kimball (R), 341; William S. Hamlin (D), 328. *Commissioners:* Jacob D. Smith (R), 363; George Goss (D), 310. *Auditor:* John Beers (R), 347; J. M. Shaffer (D), 315. *District Attorney:* J. H. Vosburg (R), 367. *Treasurer:* N. P. Minard (D),——; Philip Lewis (R), ——.

Elections, 1867.—*Legislature:* G. O. Deise (D), 298; S. D. Freeman, 356. *Prothonotary:* A. E. Kelly (R), 346; D. P. Baird (D), 297. *Commissioners:* C. H. Sage (R), 349; Philip Smith (D), 301; S. S. Hacket (D), 288; H. F. Sizer (R), 18. *Auditors:* Allen W. Swift (R), 359; G. W. Kimball (D), 299. *Jury Commissioners:* Hezekiah Mix (R), 362; John Mason (D), 287. *Coroner:* Dr. B. S. Gould, 625.

Elections, 1868.—*Presidential electors:* James Sill (R), 508; H. C. Johnson (R), 508; Amos C. Noyes (D), 395; W. A. Galbraith (D), 395. *Congress:* G. W. Schofield (R), 537; R. Brown (D), 440. *Senator:* Manasseh Arnold (R), 538; William A. Wallace (D), 439. *Legislature:* John Brooks (R), 565; W. J. Davis (D), 412. *Treasurer:* B. J. Earl (R), 535; P. W. Whiting (D), 437. *Commissioners:* Robert Rothrock (R), 529; Philip Smith (D), 447; H. F. Sizer (R), 514; N. P. Minard (D), 447. *Auditor:* J. C. Chandler (R), 541; J. M. Shaffer (D), 437. *District attorney:* F. D. Leet (R), 962.

Elections, 1869.—*Governor:* J. W. Geary (R), 474; Asa Packer (D), 423. *Legislature:* L. W. Crawford, 493; A. B. Armstrong, 406. *Sheriff:* Alonzo Bailey (R), 440; D. B. Wheeler (D), 434. *Coroner:* J. T. Lanning (R), 423; C. A. Reese (D), 465. *Commissioner:* J. L. Cook (R), 443; L. G. Cook (D), 432. *Auditor:* Lucien Bird (R), 427; G. W. Huntley (D), 468. *Surveyor* Ed. Vosburg (R), 480.

Elections, 1870.—*Congress:* Selden Marvin (D), 390; G. W. Schofield (R), 437. *Representative:* A. C. Noyes (D), 583; V. P. Carter (R), 241. *Associate judges:* N. P. Minard (D), 468; Samuel Smith (D), 349; J. W. Phelps (R), 331; Hezekiah Mix (R), 211; Philip Lewis (Ind.), 233. *Treasurer:* James Wylie (D), 458; C. C. Fay (R), 328; Henry Mason (F), 127. *Prothonotary:* J. M. Judd (D), 437; M. J. B. Brooks (R), 375. *Commissioners:* William Howard (D), 455; N. S. Housler (R), 328. *Auditors:* Isaac Ramage (D), 472; J. Q. Brookbank (R), 344. *Jury commissioners:* Jacob Shaffer (D), 436; G. C. Thayer (R), 367.

Elections, 1871.—*Senator:* B. B. Strang (R), 423; W. Y. McCoy (D), 344. *Representative:* A. I. Wilcox (R), 427; Edward English (—), 345. *Auditor:* H. T. Taggart (R), 439; Horace Wolcot (D), 321. *Commissioners:* R. M. Williams (R), 429; James Shafer (D), 338. *District attorney:* F. D. Leet (R), 420; S. C. Hyde (D), 348. *President judge:* H. W. Williams (R), 457; M. F. Elliott (D), 312. *For convention:* 536.

Elections, 1872.—*Governor:* J. F. Hartranft (R), 572; C. R. Buckalew (D), 531; S. B. Chase (T), 7. *Additional law judge:* S. F. Wilson (R), 552; W. A. Williams (R), 536. *Delegates to convention:* M. F. Elliott (D), 503; J. S. Mann (R), 446; J. B. Niles (R), 548. *Constitutional amendment:* For, 847; contra, 0. *Congress at large:* Richard Vaux (D), 527; H. B. Wright (D), 526; J. H. Hopkins (D), 526; Lemuel Todd (R), 597; G. W. Schofield (R), 597; Charles Albright (R), 596; George McFarland (T), 3; A. G. Clark

(T), 3; B. R. Bradford (T), 3. *Congress:* T. L. Kane (D), 531; C. B. Curtis (R), 590. *Representative:* D. P. Baird (D), 504; W. H. Newcom (R), 604. *Treasurer:* G. W. Huntley (D), 447; W. Russell (R), 658. *Sheriff:* Riley Warner (D), 483; R. M. Overhiser (R), 627. *Commissioner:* A. A. Housler (—), 573; Hezekiah Mix (R), 524. *Auditor:* M. P. Hogan (D), 541; H. F. Sizer (R), 579. *Coroner:* C. A. Reese (D), 516; W. J. Craigan (R), 591. *Delegates at large:* Republican, 578; Democratic, 514; Temperance, 5. *Electors:* Republican, 554; Democratic, 340; Temperance, 7.

Elections, 1873.—*License question:* For license, 226; against license. 459. *Representative:* J. W. Phelps (R), 580; D. P. Baird (D), 325. *Prothonotary:* J. M. Judd (D), 574; V. A. Brooks (R), 331. *Commissioners:* J. W. Cochran (R), 591; J. K. Morrison (D), 296. *Auditor:* David Chapman (R), 435; John Summerson (D), 467. *Jury commissioners:* Joseph Housler (R), 408; Philip Smith (D), 464. *Surveyor:* Ed Vosburg (R), 412; S. T. Le Barron (D), 481. For new constitution, 419; against new constitution, 50.

Elections, 1874.—*Congress:* Henry W. Early (D), 470; Sobieski Ross (R), 487. *Representative:* A. H. Boynton (D), 406; J. W. Phelps (R), 439; G. W. Shaffer (T), 108. *Treasurer:* A. Dent (D), 375; H. F. Sizer (T), 79; Dr. J. G. Bryan (R), 497. *Commissioner:* Isaac Ramage (D), 448; C. E. Wykoff (R), 422; A. H. Mays (T), 86. *District Attorney:* S. C. Hyde (D), 481; B. W. Green (R), 467. *Auditor:* H. L. Putzell, 469; I. L. Craven, 466.

Elections, 1875.—*Senator:* William P. Finley (R), 555; Philip D. Thomas (D), 489. *Associate judges:* Solomon Ross (R), 516; George W. Warner (R), 557; Henry Mason (D), 417; Ed. Vosburg (R), 342; Philip Lewis (I), 120. *Sheriff:* Riley Warner (D), 613; Franklin Hausler (R), 432. *Commissioners:* John S. Wiley (R), 526; B. V. Wykoff (R), 549; C. C. Lyman (D), 486; George Dodge (D), 455. *Auditor:* John C. Chandler (R), 518; Hiram F. Sizer (R), 536; John K. Morrison (D), 507; James Fulton (D), 499. *Coroner:* Dr. John F. Lanning (D), 642; William J. Craigen (R), 369.

Elections, 1876.—*Congress:* John I. Mitchell (R), 517; Henry White (—), 601; J. F. Davis (G R), 8. *Senator:* William L. Corbett (D), 547; Henry Wetter (R), 577. *Representative:* John Brooks (R), 630; A. H. Boynton (D), 486. *Prothonotary:* J. W. Frank (R), 582; J. M. Judd (D), 537. *Auditor:* J. H. Barrows (R), 594; Wash. Mason (D), 518. *Jury commissioners:* Isaac Smith (R), 575; William Wylie (D), 544. *Surveyor:* Charles Behrens (—), 1,116. *Presidential electors:* S. M. Jackson, J. Westerman, *et al.* (R), 572; F. W. Knox, R. B. Brown, *et al.* (D), 543; W. W. Patton, R. S. Hunt, *et al.* (G B), 5.

Elections, 1877.—*District Attorney:* Samuel C. Hyde (D), 538; E. R. Noyes (R), 539. *Treasurer:* J. H. Cochran (D), 711; William P. Herrick (R), 189.

Elections, 1878.—*Governor:* Henry M. Hoyt (R), 408; Andrew H. Dill (D), 381; Samuel R. Mason (G B), 219; Frank H. Lane (T), 6. *Congress:* John I. Mitchell (R), 433; R. B. Smith (D), 352; J. F. Davis (G B), 237. *Senator:* Edward M. Grant (R), 404; John G. Hall (D), 402; Thomas W. Taylor (G B), 210. *Representative:* John Brooks (R), 427; John B. Newton (D), 374; Charles F. Barclay (G B), 210. *Sheriff:* Franklin Hausler (R), 488; Hiram J. Smith (D), 298; John Mason (G B), 236. *Commissioners:* Hezekiah Mix (R), 424; Samuel Kirk (G B), 284; William Howard (D), 429; Thomas Dougherty (D), 514; Morris Lewis (G B), 353. *Auditors:* John Day (R), 448; D. D. Alderfer (R), 353; I. K. Hockley (D), 383; David Fulton (D), 343; William Cole (G B), 213; E. P. Lewis (G B), 258. *Surveyor:* John C. Chandler (R), 430. *Coroner:* Dr. R. P. Heilman (R), 707; Dr. John T. Lanning (D), 297.

ELECTIONS, 1879.—*Prothonotary, etc.:* J. W. Frank (R), 462; G. W. Huntley (D), 341. *Jury commissioners:* J. A. Wykoff (R), 419; N. P. Minard (D), 365.

ELECTIONS, 1880.—*Electors:* Andrew Stout (R), 647; A. M. Benton (D), 582; O. S. Webster (G B), 27; H. D. Patton (T), 1. *Congress:* R. J. C. Walker (R), 686; David Kirk (D), 566. *Representative:* Leonard Taggart (R), 650; John B. Newton (D), 601. *Associate judges:* J. W. Cochran (R), 877; Milo Bull (R), 547; Isaac Ramage (D), 601; Phil. Lewis (G B), 407. *Treasurer:* Robert Rothrock (R), 629; J. M. Judd (D), 620. *District attorney:* J. C. Metzger (R), 663; S. C. Hyde (D), 575.

ELECTIONS, 1881.—*President judge:* H. W. Williams (R), 1,037. *Associate judge:* George W. Huntley (D), 593; Joseph Housler (R), 290; N. P. Minard (I), 151. *Sheriff:* Le Grand Cook (D), 576; R. M. Overhiser (R), 473. *Commissioners:* George A. Walker (R), 629; Hezekiah Mix (R), 466; Thomas Dougherty (D), 538; Benjamin Sweazey (D), 414. *Coroner:* Dr. E. O. Bardwell (R), 584; Wellington Walker (—), 448. *Auditor:* Levi Dougherty (D), 559; M. W. Whiting (D), 531; I. K. Hockley (D), 523; D. D. Alderfer (R), 470. *Surveyor:* V. A. Brooks (R), 518.

ELECTIONS, 1882.—*Governor:* Robert E. Pattison (D), 484; James A. Beaver (R), 481; John Stewart (G B), 86; T. A. Armstrong (—), 28; Alfred C. Pettit (T), 1. *Congress at large:* M. F. Elliott (D), 514; M. Brosius (R), 492; William McMichael (—), 68; R. K. Tomlinson (—), 9. *Congress:* Henry W. Early (D), 510; W. W. Brown (R), 564. *Senator:* John G. Hall (D), 566; Miles W. Tate (R), 487. *Representative:* Joseph M. Shafer (D), 558; John Day (R), 504. *Additional law judge:* A. G. Olmsted (R), 1,027. *Prothonotary:* T. Bart. Lloyd (R), 1,072. *Jury commissioners:* Benjamin Sweazey (D), 509; Harrison Logue (R), 565.

ELECTIONS, 1883.—*Treasurer:* Franklin Hausler (R), 718; Austin H. Boynton (D), 392. *District attorney:* James P. McNarney (R), 576; Michael Brennan (D), 533.

ELECTIONS, 1884.—*Congress:* William C. Kennedy (D), 565; W. W. Brown (R), 768. *Representative:* Joseph M. Shafer (D), 564; George A. Barclay (R), 751. *Sheriff:* Hiram J. Smith (D), 726; John W. Phelps (R), 595. *Commissioners:* John P. Felt (D), 556; J. C. Danckelman (D), 568; F. A. Wykoff (R), 695; J. R. Buckwalter (R), 813. *Auditor:* I. K. Hockley (D), 558; M. P. Whiting (D), 573; W. F. Lloyd (R), 762; D. D. Alderfer (R), 758. *Coroner:* John D. Maloy (D), 583; J. E. Free (R), 742. *Increase of debt:* No, 114; yes, 27.

ELECTIONS, 1885.—*Associate Judge:* Clark Harrington (D), 536; C. B. Gould (R), 475. *Prothonotary:* T. B. Lloyd (R), 992. *Jury commissioners:* R. W. Collins (R), 497; Benjamin Sweazey (D), 494.

ELECTIONS, 1886.—*Governor:* James A. Beaver (R), 645; C. F. Black (D), 528; C. S. Wolf (—), 38; R. J. Houston (—), 4. *Congress:* Henry C. McCormick (R), 713; Edward L. Keenan (D), 512. *Senator:* H. L. Young (D), 683; John H. Wilson (R), 536. *Representative:* George A. Barclay (R), 600; George W. Warner (D), 608. *Associate judge:* John S. Wiley (R), 715; Thomas Dougherty (D), 486. *Treasurer:* Benjamin W. Green (R), 785; Philip E. Lewis (D), 437. *District attorney:* James P. McNarney (R), 622; Michael Brennan (D), 592. *Surveyor:* Albert H. Shaffer (D), 543.

ELECTIONS, 1887.—*Sheriff:* John W. Kriner (R), 617; N. P. Minard (D), 462. *Commissioners:* Leonard Lucore (R), 525; Charles W. Beldin (R), 448; Philip Smith (D), 483; M. C. Tulis (D), 575. *Auditors:* D. D. Alderfer (R), 561; W. F. Lloyd (R), 609; C. H. Felt (D), 471; M. P. Whiting (D), 503.

Coroner: Dr. R. P. Heilman (R), 483; Dr. S. S. Smith (D), 591. *Fence law:* For repeal, 246; against, 574.

Elections, 1888.—*Presidential electors:* Republican, 782; Democratic, 551; Prohibitionist, 12. *Congress:* Lewis F. Watson (R), 837; William A. Rankin (D), 500. *Representative:* John C. Johnson (R), 809; George W. Warner (D), 514. *President judge:* Charles A. Mayer (D), 1,259; Charles L. Hawley (—), 56. *Prothonotary:* T. B. Lloyd (R), 1,320. *Jury commissioners:* M. F. Wykoff (R), 787; J. L. D. Foultz (D), 547.

Elections, 1889.—The election to vote on the prohibitory and suffrage amendments to the constitution was held June 18, 1889. The result in Emporium borough and the several election precincts of the county is as follows: *Emporium—East Ward:* For the prohibitory amendment, 46; against the prohibitory amendment, 29. *Middle Ward:* For the prohibitory amendment, 47; against the prohibitory amendment, 63. *West Ward:* For the prohibitory amendment, 39; against the prohibitory amendment, 60. *Shippen Township:* For the prohibitory amendment, 127; against the prohibitory amendment, 108. *Lumber Township:* Majority against the amendment, 9. *Driftwood Borough:* Majority for the amendment, 9. *Gibson Township:* Majority for the amendment, 85. *Grove Township:* Majority for the amendment, 41. *Portage Township:* Majority for the amendment, 12.

The suffrage amendment was lost sight of—only a few votes being cast for or against it.

The fall elections of 1889 show 598 Republican, 472 Democratic and 62 Prohibition votes for State treasurer; 597 for Balcom (R), and 542 for Burns (D), candidates for county treasurer, while Metzger (R) received 1,094 votes for district attorney.

CHAPTER VI.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Introductory—War Meeting at Emporium—Cameron County Company (Old Bucktails)—First Cavalry—Eighty-fourth Regiment, P. V. I.—One Hundred and Ninetieth P. V. I.—One Hundred and Ninety-first P. V. I.—One Hundred and Ninety-ninth P. V. I.—Miscellaneous.

THE military history of Cameron county is connected with McKean, Potter and Elk counties so closely that many references to regiments and soldiers, representing Cameron, are made in the pages devoted to such counties.

A war meeting, held at Shippen (Emporium) April 20, 1861, presided over by N. L. Dike, appointed E. B. Eldred, Dr. Gibson, W. R. Rogers, William Jenkins and D. J. Morrison to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the inhabitants on the war question. Five resolutions resulted, one of which referred to the confidence the people placed in Col. Kane, and the desire of the men of Cameron to rally under the Union flag. On the 22d of the same month Col. Kane was present, enrolling. Under date August 5, 1864, Commissioners Mix and Whiting agreed upon the following order: "That they would and do hereby, on behalf of the county of Cameron, offer a bounty of three hundred dollars to volunteers, to fill the quota of Cameron county under the call

of the President of the United States of July 8, 1864, for 500,000 men." In February, 1865, a similar offer was made to Cameron county volunteers who would respond to the last call for troops, and a special tax for relief purposes ordered.

CAMERON COUNTY COMPANY (OLD BUCKTAILS).

This company was mustered in regularly, June 1, 1861, although they were in the field so early as April 15, that year, and left Shippen April 28, for Harrisburg. John A. Eldred, the first captain, resigned September 10; L. W. Gifford, promoted from second lieutenant, served as his successor until resignation November 17, 1862; Neri B. Kinsey, promoted from first lieutenant of Company A, March 1, 1863, served as captain in the close; W. B. Jenkins, first lieutentant, was killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; J. Wood Craven, promoted from first sergeant to first lieutenant, March 1, 1863, served to the close, and in 1865 was breveted captain; Oscar D. Jenkins, promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant, November 2, 1861, wounded at Fredericksburg, resigned April 20, 1863, died in McKean county; Moses W. Lucore, promoted second lieutenant, July 1, 1863, was transferred to Company C, One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment, in 1864; Enoch Barnum, sergeant in 1861, was wounded at Drainesville, December 20, 1861, and again at Fredericksburg, but served for some time after muster out, as he was on detached duty at the time; Sergt. A. Smith and Corp. Sydney Crocker were transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment; Corp. George W. Fine was killed at Harrisonburg, Va., June 6, 1862; Robert B. Warner joined the command in April, 1861, was in hospital at muster in. The names of private troops who were killed on the field or died while in service are as follows: Charles B. Carney and S. W. Landers, killed at South Mountain; Frederick Canfield, John S. Donley, Philip Dailey, John Greal, L. T. Jordan, G. F. Mestler, J. S. Miller, Samuel C. Moyer, John McElhany, J. C. McGill, G. W. McGowan, Perry McHenry, Samuel M, Soper, David Titcomb, W. E. Coorst, George Harmon. The list of private soldiers wounded includes the following names: John P. Blair, Thomas Campbell, Uriah Dehort, Leonard French, D. W. Fairbanks, John Felker, D. C. Freeman, John H. Gettings, Michael L. Gleeson, Thomas Malone, John A. McHenry, Orrin J. Schlatzer, George Haumer, L. Lucore, John Rader and R. A. Ingalsbee.

The private troops transferred to the 190th Regiment and other commands were L. R. Akley, S. L. Akley (190th), Cassin Burrows, D. Tupper, Jerome Taylor (V. R. I.), F. H. Butcher (Cav.), James Clark, Samuel Coorst, John J. Campbell, Erastus Carney, T. Lindsey, C. Daughenbaugh, William Doty, R. J. Davison (190th Regiment), Patrick Sheeley, J. Thalt, W. Shoemaker, Lewis Parker, Sam. Sharp, A. E. Gibbs, Smith E. Guthrie, A. Haumer, Wm. Payne, Matt. McCarrick, John Smithers, J. E. Washburn (mustered out with Company C); George Green (transferred to V. R. C.), James A. C. Johnson, Firman T. Kirk, Owen Lyons, Anson Lucore (burned on a raft near Marietta in 1865) Simon McMahon, James O'Byrne, Abram Stolliker and Ben. F. Wright (transferred to the 190th Regiment). The private troops discharged on surgeon's certificates were Reuben Akley, G. W. Cook, E. P. Denham, E. P. Easterbrooks, Horace H. Greeley, A. Hiller, Irwin Horton, B. F. Minard, G. L. Patterson, Smith G. Post, J. S. Russell, Samuel Sanford, Ben. Shattock and William Sloat. The discharged under special orders were George Guthrie and William Murphy. The alleged deserters named in J. R. Sypher's sketch of this company in his history of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps were A. D. Bennett, J. S. Dual, John Grow, S. F. Minard and Charles A. McGregor. Since the war Lieut. Robert Warner was drowned at Queen's Run dam.

FIRST CAVALRY.

The First Cavalry was mustered in in July and August, 1861, at Camp Curtin, and immediately went into service in Eastern Maryland, Company M capturing seven cannon, caissons and harness in the scout to Pontateague Landing, and one cannon and 1,500 small arms at Eastwood. Lieut. G. D. Bayard of the Fourth Regiment Cavalry, was commissioned colonel, September 1, 1861, with Lieut.-Col. Higgins and Maj. Owen Jones. The first regular service was performed at and around Drainesville, November 27, 1861, when several bushwhackers were killed or made prisoners. In this affair Asst. Surg. Samuel Alexander and Private Joe Haughling, of Company D, were killed. In April, 1862, the advance on the Rappahannock commenced, and on the 17th the First aided in driving the enemy toward Falmouth, which the regiment occupied next morning. On June 1 it was at Strasburg, skirmishing with Jackson's force and driving it toward Woodstock before the 8th, being under fire for eight days, including the fights at Harrisonburg and Cross Keys. Leaving Port Republic on the 10th, it fought its way to Manassas by the 23d, halted there two weeks, and in August were again opposing Jackson, retired successfully on Cedar Mountain, and held their position until Banks' arrival, when the First was in front supporting Knapp's battery. After Pope's retreat, on August 19, the First Cavalry alone saved Bayard's brigade from capture, and on the 28th made the celebrated move between Jackson's rear and Longstreet's advance, and that night held Thoroughfare Gap for six hours against Longstreet, and on the 29th opened the Bull Run battle at Centreville; engaged in holding the stampede during the retreat. In September, Capt. J. P. Taylor was commissioned lieutenant-colonel *vice* Barrows. Returning to the field, it saved the Rappahannock bridge on November 8, and captured the rebel camp. In December it entered the Fredericksburg campaign, where Gen. Bayard was killed on the 11th. On June 9, 1863, Gen. Pleasanton commanded the corps at Brandy Station, where Col. Duffy of the second division of the cavalry corps changed the fortunes of the day, but at a loss of three killed and eleven wounded in the ranks of the First. At Aldie, beyond Bull Run, Stuart's entire force was encountered on June 21, and by the 22d pushed back to the Blue Ridge —fourteen miles. The First Cavalry formed the rear guard in the march toward Gettysburg, where it arrived July 2, and was detailed as guard at Meade's headquarters. On July 16 we find the regiment facing the enemy at Sheppardstown, Md. At Carter's creek, on September 6, an outpost was surprised, Lieut. G. W. Lyon and Corp. Barre being killed and four men captured. At New Hope Church and throughout the Mine Run campaign the regiment was in continuous service, and even after the Union forces had retired the regiment was detailed for service in the various raids which mark the history of the war throughout the fall and winter of 1863. In April and May, 1864, we find the command at Falmouth, Kelley's ford, Spottsylvania and Todd's Tavern, always ready for or in action. On May 9, when Sheridan began his raid on Richmond, the First Cavalry saved the Sixth Ohio from capture at Chilesburg. On the 10th the regiment was the first to arrive at Haxall's Landing, where by mistake it was fired on by the United States boats. Crossing the Pamunky on May 25, it led the fight at Hawe's shop and the forlorn hope at Barker's Mills, losing heavily in the last assault. Soon after this command was ordered by Sheridan to destroy the Central Virginia Railroad, and later to report to Gen. Torbert. Subsequently it was engaged at White House, and sent by Torbert, without support, to capture a gun behind the enemy's line. In this rash affair it was entrapped, and in cutting a way through lost three officers and thirty-five men killed, wounded and missing. The regiment crossed James

L. Taggart

river, encountered the enemy at Malvern Hill, losing three killed and fifteen wounded; recrossed the James July 30, and continued in service until August 30. It was mustered out at Philadelphia, September 9, 1864.

Among the members of Company D, who resided in Cameron county, were Marcus L. French (promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant and to captain of Company E, April 2, 1862), who resigned February 10, 1863; Arch. R. McDonald, promoted from corporal to first sergeant and to second lieutenant July, 1864, wounded at Cedar Mountain, was captured August, 1862, transferred to battalion September 9, 1864, promoted first lieutenant of Company M, December 13, 1864, and captain January 23, 1865; was discharged June 20, 1865. John C. Lewis, promoted corporal, May 25, 1863, and Fleming W. Lucore, also promoted that day and wounded June 21, 1864, were mustered out September 9, 1864; Horace Taylor, wounded at Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862, and again on June 9, 1864, was transferred to battalion and mustered out as sergeant of Company M, June 20, 1865. Almiron Chapman, twice captured, was discharged for disability, February 14, 1863; Eli C. Davy was mustered out September 9, 1864. Charles C. Daniels, wounded at Cedar Mountain, died August 16, 1862. Chester E. Foster was transferred to battalion in September, 1864, and mustered out in June, 1865. W. R. Horton was made prisoner June 24, 1864, but returned and was mustered out in June, 1865. Charles D. Lord, Lemuel Lucore, Jr., Anson W. Lewis and R. C. Lewis were mustered out in September, 1864, but the latter served until June, 1865; and also John W. Lewis, with Henry C. Taylor and Charles H. May. Warren Mahon was missed at Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863. Of the above named, M. L. French and J. C. Lewis have died since the war. Nelson Sarrell, of Sterling, was blacksmith, A. H. German, Alfred Lewis, and perhaps one or two others, belonged to this command.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, P. V. I.

This regiment was raised in the counties of Cameron, Lycoming, Blair, Clearfield, Dauphin, Westmoreland and Columbia in August and September, 1861, and mustered in October 24, with William G. Murray, colonel; T. C. McDowell, lieutenant-colonel, and Walter Barrett, major. On January 2, 1862, the command was at Hancock, Md. On the 4th the regiment met Stonewall Jackson, but escaped with the loss of one man near Bath, and returned to Hancock, where Gen. Lander's division had arrived. Stonewall Jackson soon appeared, and on the morning of the 5th sent Col. Ashby to demand surrender. The demand was refused, and an artillery duel of two days' duration ensued. During this time Jackson's main force was moving on Romney and thither, also, Lander directed his command, arriving there in time to set aside Stonewall's well conceived plans. Lander died March 2, 1862, when Col. Kimball took command. Soon after the division was at Winchester, where Gen. Shields took command, and carried out the affair of Strasburg. On the 22d the battle of Winchester took place. Gen. Shields was wounded, while of the 260 officers and men of the Eighty-fourth who went into the affair, twenty-three were killed and sixty-seven wounded, Col. Murray, Capt. Patrick Gallagher and Lieut. Charles Reem being among the killed. On May 2 the brigade, under Col. Carroll (the 4th of Shields' division), proceeded toward Fredericksburg, but was ordered back to Fort Royal, and on the 31st proceeded to Port Republic, where the command arrived on June 8, 1862, making the celebrated charge on the "wagon train" that day. Unfortunately the "wagon train" proved to be thirty guns masked under wagon covers. In July the regiment joined Pope's corps, was at Cedar Mountain on the 9th, and afterward in the pursuit up the Rapidan to the Rappahannock. On July 30 Lieut. A. H. Nixon gave the

night alarm which saved Carroll's brigade from Pender's South Carolinians. Nixon was about to be shot, when a fellow prisoner asked, "You will not shoot an unarmed man, will you?" and this simple question transferred all prisoners to the terrible prisons at Richmond. After its first campaign, the 84th returned to Washington with about seventy capable men. It was at Arlington Heights during the Antietam affairs, and there received 400 men together with returned veterans. In October the recruited command was near Fredericksburg, where the 84th led the fray, receiving from Gen. Carroll special mention. The affairs of Chancellorsville in April and May, 1863, won additional honors by desperate fighting and consequent severe losses. In the battles and skirmishes from July 24 at Wapping Heights to Mine run on November 30, and in the second Rapidan pursuit, February, 1864, the regiment sustained comparatively small loss. During the Wilderness campaign the 84th appears to have been everywhere, and Lieut. Nixon, the hero of Bull Run, gave the Pleasant Hill alarm which saved the regiment from capture. From June to October, 1864, the 84th was engaged in many brilliant affairs from Petersburg to Yellow House. In the last-named month the old soldiers were mustered out, and re-enlisted men and recruits formed in four companies and consolidated January 13, 1865, with the 57th regiment, of which Lieut.-Col. Zinn became colonel, G. W. Perkins, lieutenant-colonel, and Samuel Bryan, major. The new command was mustered out June 29, 1865.

Company G, of the Eighty-fourth Regiment was recruited in Cameron and Cumberland counties, and mustered in in October, 1861, with Merrick Housler, captain, who resigned in May, 1862. James W. Ingram took his place and resigned in September, 1862. R. C. Lamberton was promoted from second lieutenant October 4, 1864, but was transferred to the Fifty-seventh Regiment. Capt. Erastus E. Platt was transferred to the V. R. C., August 15, 1863, and John P. Brindle promoted from first lieutenant that day and resigned July 6, 1864. First Lieut. D. W. Taggart died at home, October 16, 1862; J. Russell Wingate died June 18, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg. Francis Duffy promoted second lieutenant in May, 1862, resigned in October; W. H. H. Hursh, second lieutenant transferred to the Fifty-seventh in 1865; Sergt. James Thayer died at Cumberland, Md., February 22, 1862; Judson Beers is not accounted for, but died here in 1887; J. Hutchison is alleged to have deserted December 31, 1861; Thomas Carr is not accounted for, and Franklin Hausler wounded at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862, was discharged on that account. Sergts. Frank J. Moore (dead), Horace Stiles and W. C. Wolf are not accounted for. Sergts. William Pickering and Corp. Jacob Burr were mustered out December 6, 1864; Penrose Chadwick, wounded at Winchester, March 23, 1862, is not accounted for, also John Adams, Amos A. Foster, Elisha Housler, William Hamilton, Leroy E. Leggitt and Alex M. Smith, all corporals, although subsequent records show regular discharge. Corp. John R. Wilson was captured at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, was transferred to the Fifty-seventh in 1865. Musician Jacob Storm deserted March 11, 1862, and John Dunn, Sr., is not accounted for.

Among the private troops of this command were the following named, captured at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863: *Charles Burkholder, *S. D. Brownwell, Peter Darr (dead), *Jeremiah Gardner, Elias Goodman, Benjamin Getz (dead), Matthias Kern, *Joseph Krall, Joe J. Konklin, H. B. Robinson, John Ritsan (dead), *David Scheaffer, *Adam Scheaffer, Chris Smith, *Joseph Swords, *John G. Stern, *Franklin Stoner, *Thomas Snoddy, John Shugas, *Daniel Shindel and Henry A. Walters.

* The names marked thus* returned to the command and were transferred to the Fifty-seventh Regiment, and Leonard Taggart to First Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Austin Bliss, wounded at Spottsylvania, in May, 1864, was discharged; Samuel Drew was missed at Port Republic, June 9, 1862; Allen Freeman died at Camp Kelley, February 10, 1862; Samuel T. Konklin and Reuben Lane were killed at Chancellorsville; Joseph McClaran was killed at Winchester, March 23, 1862; Albert Walthers was wounded and captured at Port Republic, and Abram White died in August, 1862.

George Anderson, Harrison Barr, Smith Beers, P. S. Culver, Nelson Cutler, William Craven, Martin Carrigan, William Cassidy, Horace M. Duel, D. Daughenbaugh, Ed. Fletcher, George Fair, A. A. Foster, Isaac Holley, Theo. Haney, William Jones, Michael Kernan, Thomas Letts, Rufus Lucore, William J. Lucore, John Moore, John Mahood, Herman E. Morgan, Michael Monaghan, Henry Mix, Robert Miller, John McClanahan, John McKee, F. Nickerbocker, Chester Nerrigan, James Nolan, James L. Pepper, Dwight Roberts, Charles Sponsler, Henry Strickland, James J. Shaffer, Henry Stitler, D. P. Smith, Isaac Smith, John Stimer, John Sullivan, Samuel Sponogle, Amos J. Virgison, Silas Wheaton (died a few years ago), and Waldo Whitehead (since dead), were not accounted for at date of muster out.

Among others transferred to the 57th, January 13, 1865, were Thomas Daley, George Detmore, Josiah Daron, Levi Eicholtz, James L. Fisk, Epraim Horner, G. J. Kunkle and Jacob Wilson. Edmund Robinson was discharged December 5, 1864, and Robert Johnston was transferred to Company E. The alleged deserters are named as follows: William Lyons and Val. Stonebraker, in 1861.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETIETH REGIMENT, P. V. I.

This regiment was raised immediately after the affair of Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864, when the recruits and members, willing to re-enlist, of the 1st, 7th and 9th Regiments, and two companies of the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserves, were organized under this title with Maj. W. R. Hartshorn, of the 13th, colonel; Capt. Joseph B. Pattee, of the 10th, lieut.-col., and Capt. John A. Wolfe, of the 13th, major. The new command participated in the engagements at Cold Harbor, and on June 13 was present at Charles City with the 191st. At Petersburg Lieut. Christnot was killed, and Lieuts. Greenfield and Bletts mortally wounded. Near Yellow House Lieut. Stock was killed July 19, and Hartshorn's brigade captured, except a few on detached duty, who subsequently represented the 190th, under Lieut.-Col. Pattee, the main force being guests of the Confederacy, until Lee's surrender.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT, P. V. I.

The history of the 191st Regiment is almost identical with that of the 190th, both regiments meeting at Washington for muster out, June 28, 1865. Moses W. Lucore served in this command with other comrades from this county. His confinements in several Confederate prisons destroyed his health and caused his death.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT, P. V. I.

Company K of this regiment claimed the following Cameron county men: H. E. Coleman, H. E. Chamberlin, Ira Fuller, G. W. Gore, Samuel D. Jordan, Michael Nugent and Royal Smith.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Charles Evans, a soldier, was killed at Keating Summit mill; Jesse Hart, Company H, 46th Pennsylvania Infantry, died on the Sinnemahoning in 1871;

Virgil Holbrook, Company H, 158th, died during the war; and Don Jones, of Company F, 58th, also died; Elmer and Ira Lewis, of the gunboat "Victor," No. 33, died on the Mississippi; William Lewis, Company I, 76th, is dead; Clarence Lindsley, Company I, 148th New York, was murdered by Preston Gowers in 1883, the murderer killing Mrs. Gower and himself immediately thereafter; Thomas and James B. Logue, Company F, 211th, were killed at the wilderness; DeLoss Mumford, Company D, 53d Pennsylvania Infantry, was killed in action; Martin McMahon is buried at Driftwood; David and Josiah Miller died after the war; Osman Ostrander, Company D, 53d Pennsylvania Infantry, was accidently killed some years ago; in Company F, of the 58th Pennsylvania Infantry, were James Peasley, George Peasley, Philander Peasley and Hiram Peasley who died in the service; C. C. Peasley, of Company H, 141st Regiment, died in 1880; Parker, Company I, 131st, died in 1882, and was buried at Sterling; James R. Ritchey, Company F, 211th, was killed at the wilderness; John H. Smith, of Company F, 148th, died during the war; George Trump, of the 137th, died at Driftwood after the war; Charles Wykoff, of Company H, 46th, is dead; Matthew Phoenix, of the 86th New York Infantry, was wounded at Locust Grove, Va. Harry Dutcher, Battery A, 4th United States Artillery, died at Driftwood about 1882.

The status of the Cameron county men in the war was truly rated by Representative J. C. Johnson, in his reply to Kreps, of Franklin county, during the debate on the bill authorizing suits against the commonwealth in 1889. Addressing the speaker, Mr. Johnson said: "I cannot let my youthful friend from Franklin attack my county without replying to him. He makes no reply to my argument whatever, but says my county was a young county when the border raids occurred. That is true. But young as she was, she sent volunteers to help defend the gentleman's border county. I had myself the honor and the pleasure to come from the northern boundary of the State to this southern boundary with the men of that part, and aid in protecting the widows and their infants and their homes; and the men of that county he so weakly attacks stood with me on the field of Gettysburg, and went thence to rebel prisons because of that defense, while the gentleman himself was an infant, or, to use his own words, 'a puny, weakly baby,' about the door-sill of his father's store."

CHAPTER VII.

JOURNALISM—EDUCATION—PHYSICIANS—COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS—RAILROADS.

JOURNALISM——THE CITIZEN—THE PRESS—THE INDEPENDENT—THE HERALD—THE GAZETTE (STERLING AND DRIFTWOOD)—LITERATURE.
EDUCATION——EARLY SCHOOLS—TEACHERS AND COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT PEARSALL YEAR ENDING JUNE 4, 1888—THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.
PHYSICIANS——DR. KINCAID AND OTHERS—THE CAMERON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.
COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS——AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION—SEMI-RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.
RAILROADS——ROAD TO SALT SPRING RUN—THE P. & E. R. R.—THE B., N. Y. & P. R. R.—MISCELLANEOUS.

JOURNALISM.

On July 14, 1860, the *Citizen* ceased publication at Smethport, the issue being the forty-third number of the sixth volume. Capt. Rogers, in his sketch of the removal of the office to Emporium, addressed to Mr. Gould in 1888, says: "For reasons which I cannot now recall, the publication of the *Citizen* was not resumed in Shippen until December 28 following. It was probably owing to my being engaged in the oil business on Oil creek and at Tidioute that season. On the day mentioned the first number of the Cameron *Citizen* made its appearance, and in the salutatory occurs the following passage: 'We have finally made the commencement which we promised you should be made in July or August last. In explanation of our course in not issuing a paper in this county at the time we originally intended, we have only to say that circumstances of a business nature, which we consider of far more importance than publishing a country newspaper, demanded our personal attention.' In the first paper (December 28, 1860), is announced the 'gratifying fact that the court-house will be ready for occupancy one week from next Monday,' when the first court in the county was to be held. The first work on the court-house was not commenced until after September 1. In the same paper appears the ordinance of secession passed by the South Carolina convention on December 20. In the issue of the *Citizen* of April 19 appears the startling news of the surrender of Fort Sumter. The Kane Rifles, or 'Bucktails,' left Shippen for Harrisburg on the 28th. On the 30th the legislature convened in extraordinary session in response to the call of Gov. Curtin. Recruiting officers were frequently seen, their business being to gather into the ranks of the nation's defenders the 'bone and sinew' of the land. It was one of these, I think the late J. K. Haffey, a former resident of Bradford, who took from the *Citizen* office Thomas Malone, a young man who had learned his trade in my office, who had resided in my family for years, and who was as near to me as a brother. Malone left some time in July. Early in August S. D. Barrows, of Lock Haven, came to Shippen for cavalrymen recruits, and one of the first men to enlist with him was my brother, William R. Rogers, who, up to that time was a partner in the business. Very soon after my brother left

I received an appointment from Col. Carlton B. Curtis, of Erie, to raise a company, he having been commissioned by Gov. Curtin to raise a regiment of volunteers in the northwestern counties. I commenced recruiting in the latter part of August, and I think the last *Citizen* was published in the first or second week of September. Some time after I was mustered into the service the printing office was sold to a committee of the citizens of the town, and I believe what remained of it subsequently passed into your hands."

There was no effort made to revive the paper until the summer of 1865, when two young men, Stacy and Young, came from Ohio and started the *Citizen* again, but continued its publication only a few weeks, and left suddenly, leaving many unpaid bills behind them. The paper could have been made a success with the proper labor and enterprise, but the young men lacked experience, and, it is said, greatly neglected their business.

The Press.—The story of the establishment of this excellent journal was told by the owner, C. B. Gould, in 1888: "In 1866, an association of gentlemen, residents of the county, purchased the printing material of the defunct *Citizen*, with a view of establishing a Republican paper, and sent to us, then in Binghamton, N. Y., to come and publish it. We arrived here the last day of February, 1866, and a more desolate looking place, or one more uninviting to embark in the enterprise of establishing a newspaper, could rarely be found. The only view that met our eye, on stepping from the cars, was the towering mountains, woods and stumps, with a few scattering houses, including the Biddle House, then kept by J. L. Cook. Our first impulse was to take the return train, then due, for New York State, and not show ourself to the committee that we felt had imposed upon us, but just then Frank McCollum, who had preceded us here, and was engaged to work in the printing office, put in an appearance and informed us that James G. Clark (an old acquaintance from Utica) was to give a concert in the court-house that evening, and desired to see us. After supper at the Biddle House, we were piloted to the court house, meandering between stumps (sidewalks were a luxury unknown), and through mud we imagined to be about three feet deep, and at last arrived at the temple of justice, a thoroughly disgusted individual. To our surprise we found a large audience of intelligent, fashionably dressed men and women, and a better class of people we never met. But where did they come from? was a query we could not answer. There were but a few dilapidated dwelling houses to be seen, but woods and stumps, and stumps and woods everywhere. Did these people live in hollow trees or behind stumps? Where else could they live? We did not then know that the woods were full of the best kind of people, engaged in lumbering—living in their own lumber camps—a wealthy, prosperous class, and many of them educated and refined. After the concert, we were taken through the audience and introduced to the people, very much as a new minister would be exhibited to his flock. We then made the acquaintance of many who have been our most valued friends these many years. Some of them still reside here, a few have made their residence in other places, and many have ceased from their labors and gone to their eternal rest. The next morning after our arrival in Emporium, we went to the printing office, then in the old Gibson House, at the lower end of the borough, and found a sorry looking concern. There was a hand-press, some newspaper type, and very little material for job work. The forms of the *Citizen* had been left without washing, and having been in that condition for nearly a year, printers can readily understand the labor required to clean the type and get it ready for use. The office was in a terrible condition, and almost a complete mass of 'pi.' However, we went to work, and in about ten days put the office in good

shape, and issued the first number of the *Press*. The paper was a six-column folio (just half the present size), set in long primer, but a creditable looking sheet, and the enterprise proved a financial success from the start. It was then the only paper published on the line of the P. & E. Railroad, between Lock Haven and Warren, and our business increased so rapidly that we were compelled, in a few weeks, to put in the establishment a Gordon job press, and add largely to our jobbing facilities. The business steadily increased, and the *Press* had been enlarged to an eight-column paper; the establishment was complete in every department, when, in November, 1877, it was completely destroyed by fire, without a dollar of insurance; the hard earnings of eleven years went up in flame and smoke, and we were compelled to start at the bottom round again; and now, after eleven years more of toil, and many discouragements, we have a better office, one of the most complete newspaper and job establishments in Northern Pennsylvania; a large and rapidly growing business, and brighter prospects for the future." H. H. Mullen is the indefatigable assistant editor, and to him particularly the readers of the *Press* are indebted for the extent and interesting character of the local pages.

The Independent.—In 1866 the Emporium *Independent* was established by S. S. Hacket. This enterprise has continued to the present time, and *The Independent* is classed among the largest country papers in the State. While Mr. Hacket devotes the greater part of his attention to his lumber and other interests, he controls the policy of this journal; Jonathan Gifford, however, is the *de facto* editor.

The Herald.—In 1869 J. B. Newton, commenced the publication of the Cameron *Herald*. This was ably conducted till 1873, when, at the burning of the "Cook Block" on July 8, the press and all the material were burned, and the career of the paper terminated. John B. Newton, said to have been born at Franklinville, N. Y., January 4, 1839, studied law under Judge Spring, after graduating from the Tenbrook Academy. He was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, N. Y., May 7, 1862, and same year came to Emporium, where, in October, 1862, he was admitted to the bar of Cameron, as related in the transactions of the district court. After the war he married Miss Emily J. Mercereau, of this county, who still resides here. Mr. Newton died December 8, 1887, after a quarter of a century of services to the county. The *Press*, noticing his death, says: "The deceased was, perhaps, more closely identified with the prosperity of Emporium than any other city."

The Sterling *Gazette* was issued at Sterling in March, 1877, by H. D. Earl & Co. This was a very small journal, indeed, until it was enlarged in March, 1879, and converted into a newspaper. In 1880 the office was moved to Driftwood.

The Driftwood *Gazette* was issued June 16, 1880, by H. D. Earl & Co., who continued until December 8, 1885, when J. T. Earl & Co. issued their salutatory as publishers. Daily editions were issued during meetings of the institute in 1887–88.

John Brooks, the first historian of the county, as well as Dr. Lanning and J. B. Newton, who contributed valuable historial sketches in Centennial year, deserve a first place in the history of letters in this section of the State. Mrs. E. Mercereau Newton, widow of J. B. Newton, is the authoress of "Boscobel" and other stories.

EDUCATION.*

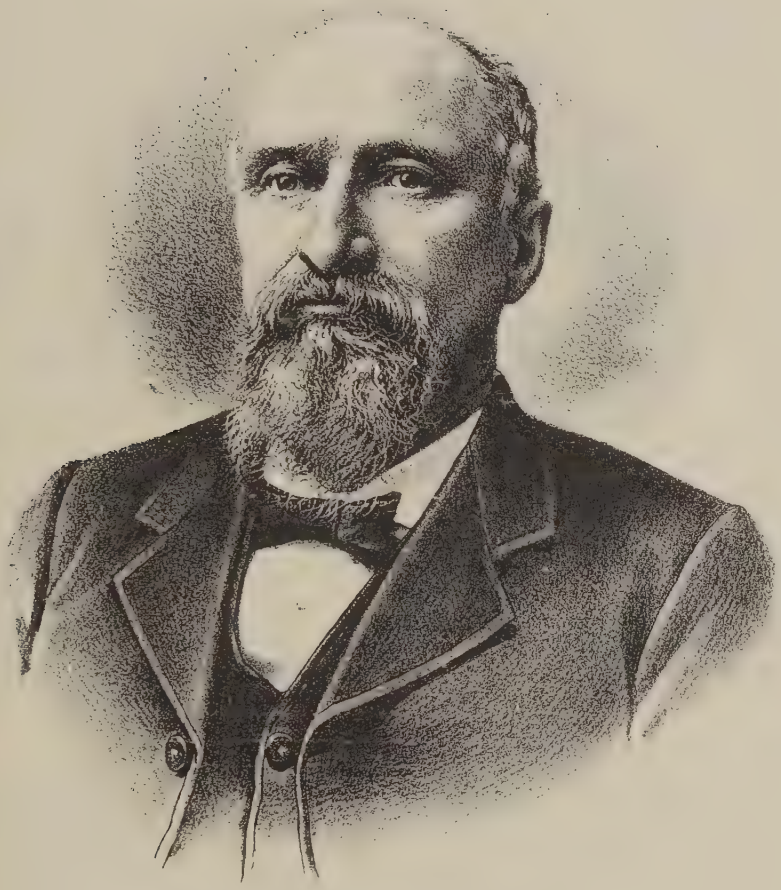
The first school taught on the Sinnemahoning river was taught in 1818 by one William Boyd, a native of Chester county, Penn., who was a gradu-

*F. J. Chadwick writes with regard to the schools of Cameron county that the school that Will-

ate of one of the Philadelphia colleges. This school was held in a round-log house, built by one Peter Walters, for a dwelling, and stood on the Devling farm, near a spring, and near where the Lumber school-house No 1 now stands. About the year 1820 the first school-house within the county limit was built. This house was erected on the Mason farm, near the Pine Street Church; it was built of round logs, was chinked and daubed with mud mortar made from the clay soil. The roof consisted of rough clapboards, put on without nails, and kept in place by round logs called "weight poles." The school-house in question, thus built of round logs, chinked and daubed with mud-mortar made from the clay soil on which it stood, with rough clapboard roof, held on by weight poles, instead of nails, was built in the year 1820, on the Mason farm near the cemetery. The gables were cabined off with round logs, the door made of rough pine boards fastened upon long wooden hinges, and with wooden latches, the buckskin latch strings pendent on the outside. The windows were made of rough sash, with oiled paper substituted for glass. The floor was of rough boards laid loose upon hewn sleepers. The house was heated from an immense corner chimney, constructed with rough stones and mud, with a wooden mantel over the wide fire-place, in front of which was an extended hearth of flag-stones. Occasionally, the huge pile of logs in the fire-place, in full combustion, would set on fire the wooden mantel, and then boys and girls, eager for the fray, at the command of the master, would bring snow from the yard, or water from the spring, to play upon the ignited mantel, until the fire was extinguished. The house was seated with rows of long benches made of slabs or plank, in which holes were bored and round sticks fitted in them, for legs, and were without backs. The desks were boards or plank, placed at proper angles along the walls, and maintained in positions by pins driven into the walls. The pupils who were being taught to write and cypher occupied these desks. The wood in the fire-place was ignited by light-wood shavings set on fire by "punk," which was ignited by sparks obtained by striking a steel upon a flint. There were no lucifer matches in those days, though it was thought some of the natives were a match for Lucifer himself.

The first teacher employed in this school-house was one Dennis Lynch, a native of Ireland. He taught in 1821 and 1822. Succeeding him were Elihu Chadwick, Jr., of New Jersey, and who now is a resident of the city of Cleveland, Ohio, and a worthy and excellent man; afterward William Boyd, already referred to, and Dr. Joseph T. Hunt, of Lycoming county, Penn., and others, among whom some were exceedingly illiterate, and were discharged for incompetency after a short trial. The schools were all subscription schools prior to 1838, when the common-school system was introduced. The next school-house was built in 1819, on ground now occupied by the Tannery school, a very short distance above Emporium on the road to Rich Valley. This was first taught by John Chadwick, the father of Richard Chadwick, the first county superintendent of the county of Cameron after its organization. It is contended, indeed, by some, that the latter school-house was really the first in the county. English grammar was not taught in the schools until about 1836. About the years 1834–35 the science of land surveying was taught by a teacher named Baker, in a hewed-log school-house which was erected near the mouth of the first forks of the Sinnemahoning. This school-house and

iam Boyd taught in 1818 was not the first school taught on the Sinnemahoning. And the school-house, "built on the Mason farm in 1820," was not the first school-house "built within the county limit." Miss Eliza Dodge, who was educated at the Williamsport Academy, taught a summer term in a new framed barn, at the mouth of North creek, in 1817. The barn is still standing, and is at present occupied by Mr. George Dodge, who is, however, no relative of Miss Eliza. There was a log house built in 1819, where the new school-house now stands, just above Emporium, and John Chadwick taught a winter term in it, in 1819–20; Miss Jedidah Freeman taught a summer term in 1820; Mr. Leonard Townsend taught a winter term in 1820–21.



G. W. Wasner

the Pine Street Church, also built of hewn logs, were erected about 1826. The first high-grade schools in the county were established at Sinnemahoning, in 1864–65. These schools were founded by John Brooks, who employed principals and teachers and among these mentioned are Miss Henrietta Baker (a graduate of Oxford College, Penn.), Prof. J. H. Vosburg and Mrs. J. H. Vosburg, of Binghamton, N. Y., Miss Alice M. Lindsley (preceptress of the Waverly Institute, N. Y.), Miss E. Baldwin, of London, Rev. A. B. Miller, of Gettysburg College, Penn., and Profs. A. B. Clough, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and B. W. Hollen, of Iron City College, Penn. The last two named were principals of the commercial department. These schools were suspended in 1873, on account of financial embarrassment. The first county superintendent of common schools in the county of Cameron was Richard Chadwick, who was elected to office in 1861 for two years. The second was Francis J. Chadwick, elected in 1863 for a term of three years. The third was J. B. Johnson, who was elected in 1866 and re-elected in 1869, and again in 1872, holding it altogether for three consecutive, or during nine, years. The next was N. H. Schenck, who was elected in 1875. Prof. Pearsall is now superintendent of schools.

In November, 1866, Mrs. J. B. Johnson opened a select school in Felt's block. The district school was then presided over by Miss Anna Hendry and Miss Williamson.

The report of Supt. Pearsall for year ending June 4, 1888, gives the following statistics: School-houses, 34; school rooms, 44; schools, 43; graded schools, 14; number of districts supplying text-books free, 1; number in which Bible is read, 36; number of male teachers, 6; of female, 48, of whom 8 held professional certificates; male pupils, 711, female pupils, 716—total 1,427, of whom 1,114 attended school; school tax, $11,987.50; State moneys, $1,429.61, of which the sum of $8,930.39 was paid teachers, the total expenditure being $12,446.59.

The Teachers' Institute was organized in 1867, and the seventh annual meeting held December 2, 1873, with J. B. Johnson, superintendent of schools, presiding. Miss M. C. Simpson presided over the business meeting with J. W. Eldred, secretary.

PHYSICIANS.

In the history of Elk county reference is made to the first physician who settled on Bennett's branch. The first physician who practiced within the limits of this county was Dr. Kincaid. *He settled near the present village of Sterling Run, and for years treated the various diseases that flesh is heir to. One incident occurred in his practice, that is remembered distinctly by the people who were living in the country at that time, that is somewhat amusing. He was treating a patient at the old Dent place on Bennett's branch. Leaving his saddle-bags outside, near the creek, while he went within the house, a certain cow, not having the fear of the god Æsculapius before her eyes, and instigated by the very spirit of mischief and with malice aforethought proceeded to eat the saddle bags and all their contents, and when the Doctor returned she was quietly chewing the cud. If the proof of the pudding is in the chewing of the bag, by a parity of reasoning that cow should have obtained the full benefit of the medicine, but what was the actual effect upon the animal or what became of her, or how the Doctor replenished his stores, this deponent sayeth not, as history is entirely silent upon those points. We have to add

*From John Brooks' Centennial sketch.

that the Doctor was the father of the great Baptist missionary to India, Eugenio Kincaid.

In the sketches of the several townships, villages and boroughs mention is also made of the old physicians who practiced within what is now Cameron county.

The Cameron County Medical Society was organized July 25, 1879, and the following officers elected: President, W. H. DeLong, M. D., Emporium; vice-president, S. S. Smith, M. D., Driftwood; secretary, E. O. Bardwell, M. D., Emporium; treasurer, R. P. Heilman, M. D., Emporium. The list of members comprises W. H. DeLong, R. P. Heilman, E. O. Bardwell and S. S. Smith, of Emporium; E. G. Torbert, of Driftwood, and C. S. French, of Sterling.

February 16, 1882, the by-laws were approved by the State Society, and in May, 1882, the society was represented in the Pennsylvania State Society by E. O. Bardwell. In 1883, owing to the paucity of the membership, the society voted to join and did join the Elk County Medical Society. At the present time all the regular physicians in Cameron county are members in good standing of the Elk County Medical Society. John C. McAllister, Jr., registered in December, 1889, as a physician of Cameron county. In March of that year he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md. Dr. J. G. Bryan died at Jacksonville, Fla., in December, 1889.

COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS.

Agricultural Societies—.The first agricultural society was organized September 20, 1876, with the following named officers: President, John Brooks; vice-presidents, J. L. Cook, C. H. Sage; secretary, A. H. Boynton; treasurer, J. Henry Cochran.

With a view to the holding of a county fair early in October, the following gentlemen were selected as a committee of arrangements: Emporium—Dr. J. G. Bryan, J. W. Cochran, J. B. Newton, George W. Warner, John Day, J. W. Phelps, C. B. Gould, Jonathan Gifford, L. G. Cook, S. Kirk, C. C. Fay, J. C. Johnson, George Metzger, H. C. Olmsted, L. Taggart, D. P. Catlin, Joel Shives, Henry Edgcomb, J. M. Judd, Riley Warner, Dr. J. T. Lanning, J. W. Frank, R. M. Overhiser, E. R. Mayo, C. Sweazey, M. M. Larrabee, Séneca Freeman, James Matteson, A. G. Holbrook, J. F. Parsons, H. C. Rockwell, G. A. Walker, I. Morro, Amos Finton, J. P. Felt, Edward J. Ralph, N. Seger, F. D. Leet, M. C. Tulis. Shippen—J. S. Wiley, W. Russell, Allen Russell, Sol. Ross, John Jackson, Charles Weller, L. B. Jones, L. A. Freeman, Noah Parker, Karl Zimmer, N. P. Minard, I. L. Craven, George Thayer, R. E. Thompson, Gillis Bliss, B. S. Morrison, John Morrison, L. T. More, J. R. Buckwalter, W. C. Clark, C. C. Craven, George Dodge, B. Sweazey, Philip Lewis, Morris Lewis, John C. Lewis, William Lewis, Aden Housler, Joseph Housler, B. L. Emery, Franklin Hausler, John Chandler, Henry Haines, Henry Lewis, Penrose Chadwick. Portage—L. Lucore, D. Burlingame, W. L. Ensign, N. D. Sizer, E. D. Sizer. Lumber—P. W. Whiting, W. P. Herrick, Philip Smith, John Chapman, C. C. Devling, C. C. Lyman, E. P. Lester, J. H. Barrows, G. H. Mayo, Matt. Phoenix, V. A. Brooks, Milo Bull, D. D. Alderfer, H. J. Smith, Joseph Ritchie, John Summerson. Gibson—John Mason, James Wylie, B. V. Wykoff, Hezekiah Mix, Levi Hicks, Adam Smith, Darius Barr, Reuben Collins, Harrison Logue, William Dent, G. W. Huntley, Isaac Smith, William Wylie, Washington Mason, William Miller. Driftwood—Col. J. S. Bates, C. Y. White, D. J. McDonald, Levi Musser, J. B. Earl, R. Rothrock. Grove—R. M. Williams, G. A. Barclay, Josiah Fink,

Jacob Shafer, Washington Bailey, J. W. Phillips, George Goss, John A. Wykoff, John C. Logue, Isaac Ramage, Joseph M. Shafer, A. P. Floyd.

The Cameron County Agricultural Society was incorporated November 19, 1881, with G. A. Walker, Joel Shives, J. B. Newton, Allen Russell, J. G. Bryan and J. W. Cochran, trustees. They, with the following named, were the stockholders: J. D. Logan, H. Edgcomb, R. P. Heilman, L. G. Cook, Frank Shives, H. C. Olmsted, William Frane, A. A. McDonald, C. C. Fay and B. W. Green.

Centennial Association.—The county organization, for the purpose of making arrangements for and carrying out the celebration of the Centennial Fourth in 1876, comprised: *President:* E. R. Mayo; *vice-presidents:* Shippen—J. S. Wiley, W. C. Clark, L. T. More, Benjamin Emery, Joseph Housler; Portage—William L. Ensign, L. Lucore; Lumber—P. W. Whiting, D. R. Nelson; Driftwood—Henry Cochran, Levi Musser; Gibson—John Brooks, Hezekiah Mix, G. W. Huntley; Grove—Charles Barclay, Isaac Ramage, R. M. Williams. *Marshal*, J. W. Phelps; *assistant marshals*, L. Taggart, J. O. Brookbank, J. M. Shafer. *Committee of arrangements:* Emporium—C. B. Gould, William Howard, G. A. Walker, J. W. Cochran, S. S. Hacket, F. D. Leet, L. G. Cook, Samuel Kirk; Shippen—W. C. Clark, Franklin Hausler, Charles Weller; Lumber—Green Mayo, R. and J. Barrows, Milo Bull; Driftwood—Col. Bates, Thomas Dougherty, Daniel McDonald; Gibson—M. J. B. Brooks, James Wylie, Isaac Smith; Grove—Joseph Shafer, Josiah Fink, Alonzo Bailey.

Semi-Religious Societies.—The County Temperance Convention was organized at Sterling, April 10, 1874, with Levi Musser, president, and Thomas M. Lewis, secretary. The delegates present were Miss Frances Pinney, Rev. L. H. Schenck, L. H. Chase, James Estes, William Herring, William Arnold, Rev. M. H. Moyer, David Chapman, Mrs. Jinks, Ella Herrick, John Lane, A. R. Smith, T. C. Page, Annie Page, Revs. A. E. Taylor, Washington Shaffer and J. W. Bell.

The County Sabbath-school Association was organized in May, 1874, with L. Taggart, president; J. H. Cole, secretary; Philip Smith, treasurer; L. Musser, H. C. Whitner, Joseph Shaffer, Sr., D. R. Nelson, D. Burlingame, J. C. Chandler and George Metzger, vice-presidents.

RAILROADS.

In August, 1850, Lemuel Lucore sold to Cameron & Stanton the right of way for their railroad, then built as far as Salt Spring run. Work on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad was commenced in 1859, but suspended for a time. In January, 1862, the company entered into a contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to lease to the latter their partly-constructed road from Erie to Sunbury for a term of 999 years, subject to all incumbrances. The road was completed to Emporium October 20, 1863, and opened throughout its entire length in 1864. In December, 1881, the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad depot, above the junction of Bennett's branch extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was moved to the junction, the last named company agreeing to leave title of building in the Philadelphia & Erie Company. The Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad was completed to Emporium December 23, 1872. The first rail was placed in October, 1867, on the old Buffalo & Washington Railroad, and completed to East Aurora January 23, 1868. Work was resumed September 15, 1870, and the road was formally opened to Emporium December 28, 1872, the borough entertaining the visitors. J. F. Parsons purchased the first ticket, and received the first bill of goods from Buffalo via this

road. This end of the road was called, in 1866, "The Sinnemahoning Portage Railroad."

The history of the Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad shows its completion from Driftwood to Red Bank in 1874....Lumber railroads run through several valleys, as noted in the township sketches.

CHAPTER VIII.

SHIPPEN TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF EMPORIUM.

SHIPPEN TOWNSHIP——BOUNDARY AND AREA—GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY—POPULATION AND ASSESSMENTS—MARCH ELECTIONS, 1861—PIONEER DAYS AND HOMES—LUMBER AND MILLS—OIL WELL, COAL MINING AND OTHER VENTURES—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—MISCELLANEOUS.
BOROUGH OF EMPORIUM——ITS EARLY HISTORY—MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS—POSTMASTERS AND POSTOFFICES—FIRE DEPARTMENT—WATER COMPANY—BANK—MANUFACTURES—SOCIETIES—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—FIRES—FLOOD OF 1889—CONCLUSION.

SHIPPEN TOWNSHIP, bounded by McKean county on the north, Elk county on the west, Portage and Lumber townships (Cameron county) on the east, Lumber township on the southeast and Benezette township (Elk county) on the south, is fourteen and one-half miles in length north and south, and eleven miles in breadth east and west, or 159.5 square miles, less 1.8 square mile, in the southeast corner attached to Lumber township. The area, if level, would be 102,080 acres, but owing to the number of high hills (some of them considered productive even to their summits), it is not an exaggeration to credit the township with 200,000 acres, of which the valley lands are particularly rich.

The lowest elevation near the confluence of Canoe run and the Sinnemahoning, is 1,000 feet, the highest measured elevation, River Hill, just south of Emporium junction, 2,112 feet above ocean level. Northwest of Boon's Mount, anticlinal, it is a tableland of flat summits and drift-covered slopes of over 2,000 feet altitude, while southward it slopes to 1,700. The hills are covered with pine and hemlock, and in turn cover immense deposits of rock and in some instances mineral. North of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad are Elk run, Deep creek, Lewis, Britton and North runs, and Sinnemahoning Portage, all flowing into the Driftwood branch; Fishing, Clear, West, Canoe, Sterling creeks enter the branch from the southwest, while the headwaters of Hick's run and Dent's run are in the southwestern sections.

The population in 1880 was 1,217, excluding the 1,156 inhabitants of Emporium, increased in 1888 to 2,070, the total being based on 230 Republican and 115 Democratic votes, recorded in November, 1888. The assessment for 1889 was as follows: 448 taxables, exempt, $6,300; occupation, $12,001; seated real estate, $62,102; unseated real estate, $237,322; 215 cows and oxen, $2,862; 201 horses, $6,810; total, $321,097; money, etc., at interest, $10,791.97.

The assessment of Shippen township for 1836–37, was made by John Chadwick. The resident tax-payers, or those who paid taxes on improved lands, were Isaac Abbott & Co., twenty-two acres; W. Bassett, Joseph Britton, John

Chadwick, Elihu Chadwick, Elizabeth Cummings, John Chandler, Elihu Chandler, Jonathan Colegrove, John Earl (the Cox heirs had sixteen acres improved), Benjamin Freeman, Brewster Freeman (owner of saw-mill and thirty-three acres improved) Samuel, Thomas and Joseph Hollon, Abram Housler (eleven acres), Joseph and Aden Housler, Stephen Lucore, Luther and Rufus Lucore, Lemuel Lucore, Robert, Daniel, William, Henry Lewis and William Lewis, Jr.* (had forty acres improved) and William Shields. David Crow (who had moved to Keating township), Ira Smith and Sylvester Squier had no improvements made on their lands. All the property, real and personal, of the above named, was valued at $8,456.

The March elections of 1861 for Shippen township, resulted as follows: *Justice of the Peace:* Philip Lewis, 70; Joseph Housler, 46; Franklin Cole, 81; John Beers, 59. *Constable:* Morris Lewis, 71; S. Ross, 76. *Supervisor:* William Lewis, 62; L. G. Cook, 85; Rob. Warner, 110. *Auditors:* George Thayer, 111; H. T. Taggart, 115; W. B. Jenks, 114. *Election Inspectors:* James Ingram, 10; D. Haas, 44. *Assessors:* Richard Chadwick, 61; M. C. Lucore, 48. *Assistant Assessors:* H. Havens, 98; William Pepper, 63; John Beers, 34. *Clerk:* J. M. Judd, 57; I. L. Craven, 43. *Treasurer:* C. C. Freeman, 65. *School Directors:* S. S. Hacket, 69; H. Lewis, 120; N. P. Housler, 109; H. F. Gifford, 113; J. Morrison, 114; N. P. Minard, 111; J. W. Morton, 48.

Ira Jenks was judge, S. Stiles and Daniel Haas, inspectors, with C. H. Ives and E. L. Bradley, clerks, of this first meeting.

From the beginning of 1876 to the close of 1882, no less a sum than $40,682.11 was expended on the forty or fifty miles of roads in Shippen township, and a debt of $27,000 created.

In this township the second series of settlements was made. Indeed, F. J. Chadwick groups the settlements together, and in his reply to John Brooks says: "The phrase 'first settlers' includes Squire Freeman, Squire Crow, Col. Chadwick, Hiram Sizer, William Sterling, Joseph Ritchie, Joseph Mason, James Wylie, Benjamin Brooks, William Barr, Daniel Miller, James Mix, Hugh Coleman, James Shafer, William A. Wykoff, John Ramage, and others whose names do not at this moment come to my recollection. It is not disparaging to our forefathers to admit that as a class they did not become wealthy, for individual energy was insufficient to overcome the natural obstacles that hindered success, but to represent them as a class of profane, drunken boors, with less sense than the contemptible, disgusting savages, is worthy of a sharp rebuke, and if that is the way the 'rubric mothers' taught, may goodness save us from any more of that kind of teachings."

John Brooks, speaking of the pioneers, says: "Occupying, as they did, the remote outskirts of civilization, they were subjected to many privations incident to this rugged section of country. Several of these early immigrants had done efficient service in the Revolutionary war, and in the war of 1812. Almost all the vocations of the industrial classes were represented, and all could aid in the work of extemporizing a cabin for the accommodation of the recent immigrant. Among these early pioneers there were but few who professed Christianity, practically; most of them, however, held some theory of religion, mostly Baptist or Presbyterian in their views. Profanity was the common spice of conversation, and God was, if 'not in all their thoughts,' in all their mouths, and invoked in execrations and imprecations more frequently than by benedictions. The use of whisky was general; used by clergymen and

* William Lewis, one of the oldest settlers of Shippen township, born in New Jersey, in 1806, was found dead in his bed on May 6, 1889. A part of the site of Emporium belonged to him in years gone by.

at funerals, and upon all occasions; some more recent immigrants kept no cow, but always kept whisky in their houses, alleging that a barrel of whisky was of more value in a family than a cow." Some of the descendants of the early settlers yet have a remarkable prescience, and they prognosticate seasons and storms, with great assurance. Their prevision enables them to anticipate all the changes of the weather, and they are remarkable for their generosity, essaying upon every opportunity to gratuitously advise all who may hear their converse of the future approaching vicissitudes, and mutations, that so much concern the lunatics. Some consult the milt or spleen of the hog, that organ situate in the left hypochondrium, and which was supposed by the ancients to be the seat of anger and melancholy; and from this organ they augur the severity of the approaching winter. Some would quench their fires to prevent the generation of salamandies. The shrunken sinews in the shoulders of a horse were cured by placing some of the hair in augur holes, in some peculiar places, at some peculiar lunation. Incised wounds also were more readily healed by anointing the instrument that made the wound. Blood was stayed, pain mitigated, and bots in horses cured by pow-wowing, or reciting some cabalistic phrase.

J. J. Chadwick, in his sketch of the Methodist Church, states: "About 1806, Joseph Ellicott opened a road from Dunstown, opposite Big Island, on the Susquehanna, to Ellicottsville, N. Y. Along its course, through the valley of the Sinnemahoning, twenty or thirty families settled previous to the general survey of the region, and as hunting was the general amusement, every adult male had a rifle, and every family a supply of hounds. In 1810 Cox, McMurtrie & Co. sent James Allen to lay out their town of Rich Valley." Surveyor Adlum ran the lines here years before, as related in the general history.

John Chadwick's home, burned in September, 1884, was built, mainly, in 1822, being the pioneer house of Rich Valley.... The forest fire of May, 1884, confined itself in this township to the destruction of standing timber, fences, etc. Payne, Cochran & Co.'s mill, and Hubbard's mill, at Cochran Station, were only saved by the greatest exertion. Buckwalter's mill, at Howard, had a narrow escape, while Judge More's residence and barn and other buildings at that place were several times on fire.

In July, 1876, the seven-year-old son of Denis Heher left home (Emporium) and lost his way. The people turned out *en masse* to search for the little traveler, but, after two days, the searchers returned unrewarded. Five days after the boy's disappearance, John Norris started for the woods, determined to make one more effort. On his way Norris overtook Peter Norton and Ed Mills, and the three went together. They proceeded up what is known as the Little George run, and when about a mile and a half from Plank Road Hollow, through a thick growth of underbrush and briars, Norris saw a place tramped down, and a number of little play-houses, apparently recently made, and a short distance from there, close by a log, under some bushes, the little fellow was discovered asleep. Mr. Norris immediately took him in his arms, and hurried to restore him to his frantic parents. He carried the boy fully three miles, only stopping once to give the child some water, which the little fellow piteously begged for. The news soon spread through the town, and there was general rejoicing. The child said he went to the place where found, the first night, and remained there during the time he was in the woods. He found plenty of berries, but got no water. He heard parties calling him, some of the party coming within a few feet of him, yet he kept quiet, probably through fear. The poor child was in a very weak condition, and probably would have been unable to even pick berries after that day, on account of having no water during the time he was lost.

The flesh on his feet and hands was terribly lacerated by the briars and bushes.

The business interests of the county have slowly developed. The first business prosecuted, aside from the rude farming and hunting for the supply of immediate necessity, was that of lumbering. Each settler would get out a raft in the winter season, and in the spring run it to Big Island, as we have already seen, and trade it for supplies. Beyond this limited and individual enterprise, the first lumbering of any importance was started in the winter of 1846–47, by Jackman, Crocker & Co., at the Wiley place below Emporium. They erected a saw-mill and began to manufacture sawed lumber for the market.

The business of floating logs began about 1849. John DuBois came to the county in 1847, and, in connection with John Brooks, first suggested the idea of a boom at Williamsport. He organized a company in 1848, and that winter got a charter for the boom at Williamsport. Wing and Getzel put in the first logs that were floated down the stream. They were put in near William Barr's, on Bennett's branch, and floated to the Williamsport boom in 1851. From this small beginning, the business of floating logs has grown to huge proportions, till millions upon millions of feet of lumber have been carried away, till the denuded mountains, panic-stricken, seem to be waiting in mute resignation for another class of toilers to inaugurate a new class of industries. Extensive saw-mills have been built at Sinnemahoning, Sterling, Cameron and in the vicinity of Emporium, and ere the panic of 1873 paralyzed the industries of the whole country, they were bringing wealth to the county, and since the revival of 1882 have contributed largely to the county's prosperity.... Amos C. Noyes, who represented this district in the legislature of 1870, was born in New Hampshire in 1818, and died in September, 1880. In 1847 he moved to Emporium, but in 1849 he went to Clinton county. He had large lumber and coal interests in Cameron, Clinton and McKean counties. Col. Noyes was of Revolutionary stock.

The Clear Creek Logging Company was chartered September 17, 1884, with the same stockholders as the Driftwood company.... The Mix Run Logging Company was incorporated September 21, 1883, Joseph W. and J. Henry Cochran being the local directors, and they, with F. A. Blackwell and W. G. Sanders, of Driftwood, were local stockholders, the others being residents of Williamsport.... The Cowley Run Logging Company was incorporated March 21, 1884, with E. D. Sizer, G. F. Lane and W. R. Sizer, of Portage township, G. F. Smith and D. J. Smith, of Potter county, stockholders.... The Driftwood Logging Company was chartered September 9, 1884, with S. S. Hacket and H. L. Hacket, of Emporium, and the Howards and A. P. Perley, of Williamsport, stockholders.... Emery & Reading had 110 men in the woods of Dent's run, and a large force in their mill at Dent's run in June, 1887. The Emery & Reading Railroad was extended two miles. The Huntley mill was completed, and W. B. Robison, who moved his mill from Sinnemahoning, had it ready for work.

In November, 1864, John Brooks' tract, No. 5869, was leased to L. A. Ensworth and others for lumbering purposes. In October of this year Herdic, Lentz & White purchased from C. C. Sellers and C. Ridder the pine and oak on tracts 4965 and 4966. In 1867 M. A. Mitchell sold to R. Parshall fifty acres of white pine, and in 1869 the Cameron Coal Company sold 4,000,000 feet of pine, hemlock and hardwood stumpage to Bremers & Neimann.

In September, 1877, the lumber statistics for the year were estimated as follows: Cochran Bros. take the lead as jobbers, and will put in 25,000,000 for the following parties:* Twelve million on Medix and Laurel runs, for Fin-

*Payne, Cochran & Co. and John E. DuBois closed the contract for the purchase of one of the most

ley, Young & Co.; seven million on Hicks' run and Mosquito creek, for Wolverton & Tinsman; three million on Mix run, for Merrimen & Son; three million for Pardee & Cook, on Mix run. In addition to this they will put in 2,000,000 for Ryan, Cochran & Co., on Mix run, making in all 27,000,000. Reading, Fisher & Co. will put in 8,000,000 on Laurel and Mountain runs, by J. Ardell and Demming Brothers; Ardell will also put in from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 for Fletcher Coleman, on Mosquito creek, while Mr. Williams is operating for B. C. Bowman & Co. on Laurel run, and will put in 3,000,000; John A. Otto & Sons will put in several million on Laurel run by J. E. Putnam & Co., probably running the amount up to 50,000,000 from this section, leaving 75,000,000 for other districts on the west branch.

As early as 1865 J. G. Bryan and Co. drilled a well at the mouth of Salt run, but the tools were lost at 450 feet; another, at the junction of Cowley run and Portage creek, was drilled to a depth of 1,400 feet, and a third, on the Weller farm, eight miles north of Emporium, to a depth of 700 feet. In this, at a depth of 300 feet, a show of oil was found. In 1868 A. H. Boynton drilled to 400 feet, one and one-half miles north of Bryan's No. 1. In 1873 the Emporium Company drilled 1,004 feet, and in 1877–78 Taylor, Aiken & Peet explored to a depth of 1,300 feet on the Wylie farm, and A. J. Houston put down a dry-hole on North creek. In September, 1881, the Cameron Coal Company put down trial wells on Canoe run.

In December, 1864, the development of 500 acres of the N. P. Minard mineral lands was undertaken by John S. Dey. This Dey also leased the use of lands from Hiram Haven, G. W. Warner, William Aub, E. D. Sizer, Delos Burlingame, Mrs. L. Peaseley, L. Barr, C. S. Robinson, Solomon Ross and John Jackson. The object of Dey in leasing all this land was to engage in the petroleum, rock-oil and salt business. At this time B. S. Morrison, of Shippen township, leased to J. M. Judd & Co. a tract on Warrant 4950. The Judd Company also leased tracts from James S. Pearsall and J. K. Morrison on West creek, in Shippen township, but sold their interests in the leases to Charles C. Faries, December 31, 1864. In January, 1864, Rensselaer Hall purchased oil lands from William Floyd, but immediately thereafter assigned to John J. Lawrence and others.... The mineral lands of L. B. Jones in Shippen township were leased to John G. Bryan, and Mary D. Noland leased a tract on North creek to Berks Cornferth and Hiram Dodge.

The lease by the McKean & Elk Land Improvement Company to Hiram D. Faulkner, Courtney Schenck and W. W. Baldwin was made December 23, 1864. This document provided that their lands in Elk, Cameron and McKean should be divided into three parcels of about 12,000 acres each, and leased for three years to the persons named, the consideration being the sinking of a well on each parcel to a depth of 600 feet, unless oil be struck at a lesser depth, and a strict geological record of the strata penetrated in each parcel. Of course regulations for carrying on the oil trade, etc., were made. The lessees in this case at once assigned to the Kinzua Petroleum Company.... W. B. Carskadden leased from F. J. Housler in December, 1864, and subsequently rented large tracts from Benjamin Lewis, F. A. Lewis, A. A. Eddy, William Lewis, N. Britton, M. Lewis, Aden Housler and S. B. Fairchilds & Co., all in Shippen township.

The Emporium and Cherry Run Oil & Mining Company was incorporated June 14, 1865, with J. M. Judd, S. H. Storrs, Paul Felt, Amos Fenton, G. C. Manley, C. C. Fay, John H. Dyer and George Metzger, members. The loca-

extensive lumbering and saw-mill plants in the United States, located at Ashland, Wis., on Lake Superior, in the fall of 1889. The purchase includes 40,000 acres of pine lands, saw, lath and planing-mill. The mill has a capacity of 150,000 feet per day, and is operated day and night.

H. E. Wiley

tions selected for operating were Shippen and Gibson townships....In January, 1865, F. H., J. B. and W. M. Smith, H. W. May and others rented from Ralph M. Williams a tract for oil well purposes; also from Thomas Logue, Isaac Bowen, James Gorman, George Goss, C. C. Lyman, and William Wykoff, of Grove township....In August, 1865, P. H. Mason, of Gibson township, leased to William W. Elliott his lands, which lease he assigned to the Sinnemahoning Oil & Mining Company....In January, 1865, Robert Richey leased oil lands in Lumber township to E. B. Eldred; Joseph Moore, in Shippen township, to A. McCormack; T. L. Mercereau, in same township, to E. P. Stars; H. F. Sizer and William L. Ensign to Hunsicker, Annable & Co., in same township. In March, 1865, Elihu Lewis leased to the Otsenings Oil & Mining Company his lands in Shippen township. This company also leased L. T. More's land.

The Portage Creek Petroleum Company was incorporated February 23, 1865, with John H. Lewis, James W. Husted, Augustus Maroo, William Allen, Charles Johnson, G. A. Poppe, Eli Osborn, C. B. Fisk, William Poppe, H. A. Phillips, Edwin Hillyer and George W. Wilson, stockholders. The business of the company was to be carried on at Smethport and near Emporium. The first tract leased by this company was that on Warrant 1196, from C. Weller, the second from William Ensign, and in March, 1865, the tracts hitherto leased by Hunsicker, Annable & Co....George Metzger leased lands in Portage Township from H. F. Sizer in April, 1865, and Jacob Stahlschmidt from Daniel Miller, of Gibson Township, James Bailey, of Grove, Levi and John Hicks, Mrs. Barr, A. Dent and Henry Mix, of Gibson.

In April, 1872, the Emporium Oil & Mining Company, through Vice-president S. T. Smith and Secretary W. N. Taber, leased oil lands from W. L. Ensign, E. D. Sizer, Daniel Barr, C. S. Robison, Fred Smith, N. P. Minard, D. Burlingame, Louisa A. Shepherd, Hiram Havens and Samuel Lucore....In March, 1877, F. Prentice leased oil lands in Shippen Township, from Phelps & Matteson, H. M. More, C. B. and William Howard, William Andrews, L. G. Cook, N. P. Minard, James Hobson, C. C. Craven, A. Russell, M. B. Edsall, J. R. Buckwalter, J. T. Lanning, G. Bliss, Phil. Lewis, S. S. Hacket, B. Sweazey, W. S. and R. K. Cross, N. H. Parker, Franklin Hausler, John S. Wiley, H. Martin & Co. and C. L. Hathaway. The leases for about 1,800 acres were obtained by Hughston, the agent of Prentice. The latter failed in business shortly after, but Hughston essayed to carry out his intentions, and in September exploration was begun near the mouth of Salt run. How much capital was invested in such ventures has never been estimated, but the disappointments have been many, and in some cases disastrous.

The Shippen Coal Company was incorporated April 1, 1864, with Joseph Leslie, Samuel Wood, Charles M. Hall, J. W. Clark and Amos C. Noyes, stockholders, each of whom claimed 10,000 shares of $10 each. The object was to develop the mineral deposits in lands within the boundaries of Warrant 5856, and part of Warrant 5464. In 1863 John Brooks and E. B. Eldred sold to a company organized in the city of New York, under the name of the Cameron Coal Company, an extensive tract of land comprising 2,200 acres, near the village of Cameron, for the sum of $90,000. The company from time to time endeavored to work the mines, and employed quite a number of men, but for various causes—notwithstanding they had coal of an excellent quality, and in large quantities—did not succeed. In May, 1866, their engineer, M. L. Davis, was driven from the works by the angry miners, so that unpopular employes as well as an unpopular system of payment ruined this old-time coal industry. In May of this year the company advertised as follows:

THE CAMERON COAL COMPANY,

CAMERON, PENN.

Miners of Fine Bituminous Coals,

Suitable for Locomotives and Steam purposes and of Superior quality for Gas, highly approved by Iron Founders and Blacksmiths, and as a

Fuel for Grates it has no Superior.

Also offer for sale, from their Steam Mills,

PINE, OAK AND HEMLOCK BOARDS, And PINE SHINGLES, PICKETS AND LATHS.

Orders Received for Sawing Bill Stuff.

H. B. VAN BENTHUYSEN, Superintendent.

In May, 1866, the Canoe Run Coal & Lumber Company entered into competition with the Cameron Coal Company. L. H. Simpson & Co., of New York, were the proprietors. The location was near the village of Cameron. . . In later years the Cameron Iron & Coal Company came to develop the coal and iron deposits of the county. In July, 1887, this company contracted with John Haas to take out 2,000 perches of stone from the mountain, near the water tank, one and one-half miles east of Emporium for their buildings, and, as stated in the history of the county seat, established their furnaces soon after. In 1889 the coke-ovens were built, the iron works enlarged and the coal deposits worked. . . . The Northwestern Pennsylvania Natural Gas Company was chartered January 15, 1886. One of the articles provided for the construction of a pipe line through the counties of Elk, McKean, Forest, Potter and Cameron.

In the chapter on railroads, reference is made to the meetings held in early days to foster railroads and to the results. In 1864 the Philadelphia & Erie road was completed. In 1872 the Buffalo road was completed to East Emporium. John A. Miller, an engineer on the Buffalo division of the Erie, from 1863 to 1872, entered the employ of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the latter year, and hauled the first schedule trains—Local Freight Nos. 11 and 12, into Emporium. In 1873 he took charge of Locomotive No. 38, and pulled the passenger trains Nos. 4 and 1, until May 1, 1889, when he retired. In May, 1869, the depot at West creek was discontinued, and one at Swift's mill established.

The following is a correct list and classification of retailers of foreign and domestic merchandise, spirituous liquors, etc., within the county of Cameron, for the year 1866.

Emporium borough.—Mather & Wiley, tax $40; S. S. Hacket, $25; S. H. Storrs, $12.50; J. P. Felt, $12.50; Peters & Doan, $12.50; George Metzger, $7; C. Henman, $7; A. H. Boynton (assignee of Dyer & Morton), $7; John Wier, $7.

Milliners.—Miss A. M. Cole, $7; Miss Kate Zacharias, $7; Mrs. Joel Shives, $7; Mrs. Amos Chandler, $7.

Dealer in spirituous liquors.—A. H. Boynton, $25.

Shippen township.—L. T. More, $10.

Cameron.—Cameron Coal Company, $25.

Sterling Run.—B. J. Earl, $15.

Driftwood.—B. Jay & Co., $15; John Earl, $7; Asa Ingalsbee, $7.

Sinnemahoning.—George B. Barclay, $20; D. P. Baird, $12.50.

The Shippen Cemetery Company was incorporated July 7, 1875, Philip Lewis, M. Wright, J. W. Ingram, J. C. Lewis and Richard Chadwick representing the company.

Cochran post-office was established in July, 1887, one and one-half miles east of Beechwood, and named Truman.

Beechwood is a very neat village, and round the depot, well improved, the mills of Hall & Kaul, at this point, form an important industry, and large piles of lumber, covering a wide area, tell of their capacity.... Truman is another busy milling village. The pretentious depot at this point, and the mills and lumber-yard on the opposite side of the track, tell of the extent of milling industry at this point....Howard is the name given to the site of Howard's upper mills....At West Creek the old sash and blind factory is idle, but the mills of Hall & Kaul are in operation.

The elections for Shippen township in February, 1890, show John M. Wise, Jr., and E. E. Smartwood to be chosen supervisors; N. P. Minard and John W. Lewis, school directors; C. C. Craven, poor-master; Henry Lyons, clerk; William Thomas, auditor, and John Adams, constable.

BOROUGH OF EMPORIUM.

* The first citizen within the present limits of the borough of Emporiun was John Earl. In the month of May, 1810, John Earl started with his family from Otsego county, N. Y., for Ohio. Edward Shippen and Mr. Allen were on their way up the river, with men and horses, to some lands owned by them, at the mouth of North creek, and Earl sent his son, John Earl, then only ten years old, and a younger son, named William, with them, he intending to follow in a short time with the rest of the family. As the party came up the river, the first citizen whom they found within the present limits of Cameron county was Stephen Berfield, a hunter, living at the mouth of the First Fork, in a log house. The party took dinner with Berfield, and were served with bear's meat, Berfield having killed a fine bear that morning. There were no other settlers at that point, and no one living up the First Fork except George Logue and family, residing in a log house about two miles up the stream. After leaving Berfield's, they next came to the log house of Birge, between Sinnemahoning and Driftwood. Mr. Birge was busy planting corn when they came up, and had quite a little clearing, having lived there three or four years. Here they first saw a native of Cameron county in the shape of a large rattlesnake, lying in the road beside the fence; one of the party dismounted, and drawing a sword-cane, ran it through his snakeship's head.

At Driftwood they found Overturf and family, living in a hewn-log house, near the point between the Driftwood and Bennett's branch, and John Jordan on the right bank of the Driftwood. Up Bennett's branch there was only one family, William Nanny, who lived about two miles above Driftwood. As they came up the Driftwood, the next settler was Andrew Jordan, who had a small clearing, and lived in a small log house on the first flat, about a mile and a half below Hickory bottom; he had been there one year. The next and last settler was John Spangler (father of "Chris" Spangler), who had moved in two or three weeks before, and was living on what is now known as the "Strawbridge farm," above Sterling Run. He had not had time to put up a house, but had put up some poles, and covered them with bark, and was living in the "camp"

* Compiled from the Centennial sketches of John Brooks, J. B. Newton and Dr. Lanning, and from original records.

thus formed, until he could get his house up. There were no settlers above Spangler's, none on the Portage, and none on West creek; so at that time, May, 1810, the only settlers within the country were those mentioned above—in all seven families.

After leaving Spangler's, the party continued on up the Driftwood, passing the present site of Emporium, which was then a "howling wilderness," and arrived at the mouth of North creek at 1 or 2 P. M. Here they found a log storehouse, called "Elliott's store," built by Elliott, who opened the State road from Big Island, below Lock Haven, up the Driftwood, and through to Erie. This road was built by the State for the accommodation of immigrants going west. At "Elliott's" the party stopped, and young Earl and his brother remained several days, waiting for their father to come up, and continue the journey west. On the arrival of Earl, with the balance of his family, Edward Shippen and Allen, who owned a large amount of land in what was then called Sergeant township, but which is now called Shippen, prevailed upon him to remain, offering as an inducement for him to settle here, fifty acres of land for himself, and fifty acres each for the boys, John and William. Mr. Earl finally accepted the offer, and at once went to work and put up a house at the mouth of the run, where Housler's steam saw-mill was afterward built, about a mile and a half above Emporium. This was the first dwelling house built in the county above Hickory Bottom. Earl's nearest neighbor—besides Allen, who located in Elliott's storehouse, at the mouth of North creek—was John Spangler, just above Sterling Run. Earl lived here during the summer of 1810, and cleared about twenty acres of land. In the fall he commenced building the first house ever put up in Emporium, and in January, 1811, completed it, and moved in, thus becoming the first settler in Emporium. The house was located southeast of the Buffalo, New York & Pennsylvania Railroad passenger depot, and very nearly on the site of Seneca Freeman's new dwelling house. In 1811 Earl cleared off the point of land between the Driftwood and Portage creeks, and in 1812 he had some eighty or ninety acres cleared.

In 1811 two families, those of Phineas Perry and Charles Maston, came in, and settled at the mouth of North creek. In 1811–12 John W. Housler and family came from New Jersey, and settled near where Joseph Housler now lives. In 1812 William Wardle came in, and built a grist-mill at the mouth of Clear creek, bringing the stones up the river in a canoe. It was a small mill, grinding about *ten bushels as a big day's work.* Mr. Earl says that, when a boy, he usually had to take his father's grist to the mill, and ordinarily had to wait through the night to get it ground. In 1813 or 1814 Elihu Chadwick settled at North creek, building a saw-mill at that place—the first in the county. It had a single upright saw, and would cut not to exceed two thousand feet of lumber a day. The Indians had all left this section of the country when the first settlers located in Emporium, and, although they would generally return winters to hunt, no one was ever molested by them. The war of 1812–15 does not seem to have affected or disturbed the few people then living here, as we learn that no one volunteered or was drafted from the town. In 1814 and 1815 times were hard, and no settlers came in.

When Earl arrived, in 1810, there was a State road from the mouth of the Portage, up that stream to Keating summit; and thence down the Allegheny Portage to Canoe Place (now Port Allegany). It had been opened eight or ten years previous for the accommodation of immigrants, who desired to go west by water. Those going west this way, came up the Susquehanna, Sinnemahoning and Driftwood in canoes, to the landing at the mouth of the Portage, near where J. S. Wiley's saw-mill now stands. At that place they hauled

their canoes out of the water, took them apart, loaded them with their household and other goods, on to wagons, and hauled them up the Portage and over to "Canoe Place," where their canoes were put together again, their goods loaded in; then they continued their way down the Allegheny river to French creek, Ohio, and other points in the west. At the time of Earl's arrival, the road had not been used for several years, and had grown up with bush, briars, etc., which rendered it impassable. In 1814 the authorities concluded to open it again, and the work was to be done by Shippen and McMurtree, on the northern end, and by Earl, on the Emporium end. Soon after the work was commenced, Mr. Earl sent young John, who was then only fourteen years old, with a yoke of oxen, through the woods to meet Shippen and McMurtree. Pursuing his solitary way all day, through the almost impassable woods, the brave boy reached the Allegheny Portage by night, without encountering man or beast. Not daring to travel in the woods after dark, however, for fear of getting lost, he tied up his oxen and slept on the ground all night. The next morning he started out bright and early, and had hardly gone a mile before he met Shippen and the other party. With the extra team thus furnished them, the Shippen party continued the work vigorously, so that the road was soon opened; and was never afterward closed until the building of the present State road, which runs in the valley instead of on the side hill where the old road was.

In 1815 Earl left Emporium, and moved across the Driftwood creek, to a house then standing at the southwest end of the bridge, at the mouth of West creek; and Elihu Chadwick, whose family came up at that time, moved into the house vacated by Earl. In 1816 David Crow and Brewster Freeman came to Emporium. Crow settled where the old Freeman house now stands, on the northwest corner of Allegheny avenue and the Portage road. Freeman built for himself a house outside of Emporium and below the Portage creek. The same season (spring of 1816) a young man named George Wright came in and put up a small building near the large spring in the lower end of the borough, and on the north side of Allegheny avenue. During the year others settled here, and among them Lemuel Lucore, from Massachusetts. At this time, and for a number of years afterward, the inhabitants of Emporium had to go about twenty-two miles, to a place called Instanter, afterward known as Teutonia (in McKean county), to vote. All those who were so unfortunate as to have business in court, either as parties, witnesses or jurors, had to go to Williamsport (100 miles distant), where the courts were held. From 1816 to 1820, inclusive, the population increased very slowly. In 1820 there were not more than seven families in what is now Emporium borough, viz.: Hiram Sizer, Lemuel Lucore, David Crow, Sylvester Wright, George Wright, John All and Jerry Bliss. Earl then lived just across the Driftwood, at West Creek, and Freeman below the Portage. The principal occupation of the inhabitants was working out the road taxes, which then amounted to about $2,000 per year. They lumbered a little and ran their lumber, boards and square timber to Middletown, and wherever they could find a market. The usual price for lumber then was $4 and under per 1,000 feet, for boards one and one-fourth inches thick, with the extra one-fourth inch counted out in the measurement, and 3 to 4 cents per foot for square timber. There was but very little farming done, the inhabitants not raising sufficient to live on. In 1814 Earl built a saw-mill at the mouth of West creek, near the west end of the highway bridge, and in 1819 David Crow built a saw-mill on the Portage, above Emporium, near where Judge Minard's mill now stands. John All brought in a few goods and sold them from a little dwelling-house, near where J. L. Overhiser now lives. There was

a blacksmith shop at Freeman's, below the Portage, but there was then (1820) nothing in Emporium excepting dwelling-houses.

In 1830 there had been no perceptible increase of the population. In 1840 there was a population of about forty-five men, women and children. In 1850 it had increased to ten families, and fifty souls, all told.

In 1848 Eli Felt came here and built and opened the first regular store ever opened within the present limits of Emporium. He also, the same year, built and opened the first hotel, nearly opposite to where the St. Charles hotel now stands. As late as 1853 there was no village in Emporium. The few people who lived within its present limits were widely scattered, each family living on a small clearing of its own. In 1853 or 1854 Felt commenced putting up what was afterward known as "Felt's Block," and a few families settled around or near it, thus forming the nucleus for a village. From this period, and from this small beginning, we must date the starting of the village of Emporium. The population, however, increased very slowly. In 1860–61 Cameron county was formed out of the adjoining counties of McKean, Elk, Potter and Clinton, and Emporium was selected as the county seat. This, of course, was a great help to the village, and naturally gave it a good start, although as late as 1862 there was in the village only thirteen dwelling-houses, two hotels, one school-house, one store standing alone, "Felt's Block" (containing seven stores, with dwellings on the second floor), one blacksmith shop, one wagon shop, one grist-mill, and the court-house (not then finished), in all, twenty-seven buildings, and about one hundred and ten permanent inhabitants. There was however, a number of transient people stopping in the village, boarding at the hotels and private houses, who were connected with the railroad that was then building, and who gave the town the appearance of being quite lively, and much larger than it really was.

On October 20, 1863, the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad was opened to Emporium, and the event was celebrated in grand style. Railroad nabobs, and prominent men from towns and cities between Emporium and Philadelphia, inclusive, were in attendance. Judge More furnished a fine ox, which was roasted whole in the court-house square, after the most approved style of Kentucky barbecues, and after the conclusion of the speaking and singing, it was served up to the hungry multitude, and in a very short time it had become, like the speeches, a matter of history. Altogether it was an event never to be forgotten by those who were in attendance.

In December, 1872, the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad was opened from Buffalo to Emporium. The event was properly celebrated by a large excursion party from Buffalo, who were handsomely received and entertained by the Emporiumites with a grand dinner at the opera-house. This road has been of great benefit to the place, and gives employment to quite a number of people.

The hotels of Emporium in 1873 were the Biddle House, conducted by Caleb Sweazey; the Occidental, opened in 1871; Cook's hotel; The St. Charles Hotel, near the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia depot, by Fay, and Warner's railroad hotel near the Philadelphia & Erie depot. During the year Joel Shive's block was built for hotel and store purposes, and a large number of dwelling and mercantile houses were erected.

Emporium has always been noted as being remarkably healthy, and up to 1866, so few people died in the place, that the necessity for a regular cemetery was not felt, the few who did die having been buried in private lots. In 1866, however, public sentiment began to require a regular and permanent place for the burial of the dead, and during that year J. B. Newton purchased the tract

of land, now known as "Newton's Cemetery." It is admirably suited for the purpose, on the bench below the borough, and he has cleared and laid it out for a cemetery. Up to the present time, however, there have been but very few buried, and it is asserted that in no other town in the State is the death rate so low as it is in Emporium.

The first person born within the limits of Emporium was Simon C. Earl, born in 1812. The first death was that of a son of David Crow, aged twenty-one or twenty-two years, who was killed by a falling limb striking him on the head while felling a tree, breaking his neck. The first wedding came off at the house of Mr. Earl in 1813. The young lady who thus early set such a good example to the other young ladies of Emporium, was Miss Thankful Lindsley.

In early years Phelps, Dodge & Abbott and Col. James H. Johnson, who had about 15,000 acres of timber lands, sold to William, Aaron and Horace Bracket in 1835 or 1836. George Knapp, the general agent here, built a house where Leonard Taggart's house now is, and his principals built a store where the bank building stands. In 1846 D. K. Jackman (who with Horace Greeley signed Jeff Davis' bail bond), Frederick Crocker and Amos C. Noyes, all of Grafton county, N. H., came here immediately after George Dodge, who was their agent in the purchase of the saw-mills where Wiley's mills now are, in the vicinity of which lumbering operations were commenced—the price paid for stumpage being $1 a thousand, or $5 per acre.

Municipal Affairs.—The borough was named as early as 1785 by an agent of the Holland Land Company, who was on his way to the West. Coming up the Sinnemahoning river by boat to the mouth of the Portage river, which empties into the former at the east end of the town, he and his companions stopped, and, after admiring the lay of the country, he cut the bark from a tree, engraving on the space from which he cut it the word EMPORIUM—meaning the center of extensive commerce. This name was adopted in later years, when the town site was surveyed and confirmed by the act of incorporation.

The petition asking the incorporation of the borough of Emporium was presented in July, 1864, by A. E. Kelly, C. C. Fay, J. W. Martin, S. S. Hacket, L. G. Cook, G. W. Warner, J. W. Phelps, J. M. Judd, George Metzger, Washington Burks and Amos Chandler. The grand jury reported on this petition favorably in October, and the court of quarter-sessions on October 13 granted the request. The first election was ordered to be held at L. G. Cook's hotel, November 15, 1864; J. W. Phelps was appointed judge and J. M. Phelps and A. E. Kelly, inspectors.

The special election for Emporium borough was held November 15, 1864, with J. W. Phelps, judge; A. E. Kelly and J. M. Judd, inspectors; J. L. Overhiser and A. Spencer, clerks. The vote for the several officers was as follows: Burgess, S. H. Storrs, 44; constable, James Ingram, 42; assessor, W. S. Hamlin, 43; auditor, John Beers, 38; councilmen, G. C. Manley, J. W. Morton and Samuel Gibson, 43 votes each, J. W. Phelps, 44, D. B. Mather, 42, and E. J. Whiting, 2. The election of 1866 resulted in the choice of J. W. Phelps, burgess; A. H. Boynton, S. H. Storrs and R. B. Warner, councilmen, and H. T. Taggart and J. W. Morton, school directors. In 1867 A. H. Boynton was chosen burgess; J. M. Judd, justice; J. L. Overhiser, constable; L. G. Cook (who received 72 votes), J. L. Cook, J. W. Phelps, Joel Shires, C. C. Fay, G. W. Warner, J. A. Knapp and A. B. Maze, who received from 35 to 39 votes each, contested for the honors of councilmen; John Weir, George Manley, A. H. Boynton, Joel Shires and John Beers, school directors; F. D. Leet and J. B. Johnson, overseers of the poor.

In 1868 Burgess Phelps was re-elected; J. L. Cook, John G. Curtis, G.

C. Manley and C. C. Fay received the highest number of votes for councilmen; John Day, J. C. Johnson and A. B. Maze were candidates for school directors; John Beers was re-elected assessor and auditor. In February, 1869, L. G. Cook was chosen burgess, but the special election of October gave this honor to J. M. Judd. In February J. W. Phelps, C. C. Fay, S. S. Hacket and J. S. Borgelt were chosen school directors; in October Joel Shives was elected justice; J. F. Parsons, G. W. Warner, A. H. Boynton, J. L. Beers, H. J. Hacket and Riley Warner, councilmen; W. H. Hamilton and J. B. Copp, poormasters. The elections of 1870 resulted in the choice of H. J. Hacket for burgess; M. C. Tulis, F. M. Cole, A. Haupt, L. G. Cook, J. Shives and J. Day, councilors; C. M. Coleman, justice; S. C. Hyde, assessor; A. B. Maze, J. M. Judd and C. Sweazey, school directors; M. Tulis and F. Overhiser, poormasters. In 1872 S. T. Smith was chosen burgess; F. J. Goodwin, A. Fenton, J. M. Judd, C. Sweazey, W. Howard, L. Taggart and G. W. Warner, councilmen; R. Warner, justice; J. Gifford, R. Warner, C. Sweazey, school directors, and A. H. Boynton, auditor.

Burgess:—John F. Parsons, 1873; J. W. Frank, 1874; M. T. Hogan, 1875; D. S. McDonald, 1876; J. B. Newton, 1877; Caleb Sweazey, 1878; William Howard, 1879; R. M. Overhiser, 1880; George W. Warner, 1881; J. P. Dingman, 1882; M. C. Tulis and J. W. Kriner, 1883 (tie vote); R. P. Heilman, 1884; W. C. Clarke, 1885–86; S. S. Hacket, 1887; R. M. Overhiser, 1888.*

Councilmen:—F. J. Goodwin, 1873–75–77; J. M. Judd, 1873–79; W. Howard, 1873–76–78; G. W. Warner, 1873–76; Dennis Hall, Andrew Laumer, 1873; L. Taggart, 1874; W. D. Kintzing, 1874; C. C. Fay, 1874–78–83–84; J. M. Campbell, 1874; S. P. Minard, 1874; J. G. Bryan, 1874; J. F. Parsons, 1875; Jacob Hockley, 1875; James Creaton, 1875; Samuel Kirk, 1875; John Day, 1875; Michael Norton, 1876; W. H. DeLong, 1876; H. C. Rockwell, 1876; J. W. Kriner, 1876–79–80; J. W. Cochran, 1877–78; Henry Edgcomb, 1877–78–84; W. M. Howard, 1877; Joshua Bair, 1877; Michael Norton, 1877; John Norris, 1878; J. C. Burham, 1878; James Farrell, 1879; J. W. Tweed, 1879–80; S. S. Hacket, 1879; H. C. Olmsted, 1879–81–84; B. W. Green, 1880; Ed. J. Young, 1880; L. G. Cook, 1880–81; Charles Bonham, 1880; S. S. Hacket, 1880–83–84; Charles Zarps, 1881; J. P. Dingman, 1881; D. S. McDonald, 1881; Amos Klock, 1881; H. Sassman, Sr., 1882; J. F. Haser, 1882; I. A. Hirsch, 1882; M. C. Tulis, 1882; J. M. Reynolds, 1882; Riley Warner, 1882; L. K. Huntington, 1883–88; R. P. Heilman, 1883; William Morrison, 1883; John Glenn, 1883; James J. Welch, 1884; N. Seger, 1884; A. G. Holbrook, 1884; Frank Mundy, 1884; W. C. Clarke, 1884; S. J. Schouten, 1884–87; G. A. Walker, 1884; J. F. Parsons, 1884; G. F. Balcom, 1885; F. M. Overhiser, 1885; J. W. Kriner, 1886; A. A. McDonald, 1886; George Howard, 1887; J. M. White, 1887; P. W. Furlong, 1888.

Justices:—C. M. Coleman, 1875; A. H. Boynton, 1877; J. Gifford, 1878–83; A. H. Boynton, 1882–87; M. M. Larrabee, 1888.

School directors†:—F. J. Goodwin, 1873; C. Sweazey, 1873–76; B. W. Green, 1874–78–81–84; J. C. Johnson, 1874–80; A. Laumer, 1875; G. A. Walker, 1875; J. F. Parsons, 1876–88; H. Sassman, 1877; Jonathan Gifford, 1877–82; Riley Warner, 1877; John Day, 1878–81; W. F. Lloyd, 1880; J. C. Bonham, 1882; M. T. Hogan, 1883; J. C. Johnson and J. P. Felt (tie vote), 1883; William Hackenburg, 1884; D. W. Felt, 1884; J. M. Judd, 1884; L. Taggart, 1885; H. C. Olmsted, 1885; J. B. Johnson, 1886; J. W. Cochran, 1886; E. C. Davison, 1887; J. C. Bonham, 1887; N. Seger, 1888.

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*James R. Hamilton was the first assistant burgess, elected in 1888.

†In January, 1881, the question of increasing debt of borough for purpose of building a school-house was carried—148 and 50.

Yours Truly

R. P. Feilman M.D.

Auditors:—A. H. Boynton, 1873; J. Hockley, 1874–77; J. P. Felt, 1875; W. D. Kintzing, 1876; I. K. Hockley, 1878–79–82; J. Gifford, 1880–81; Charles Felt and J. S. Douglass (tie vote), 1883; W. F. Lloyd, 1884–85; J. M. Davison, 1886; C. Felt, 1887; Charles Seger, William Walker and J. D. Logan, 1888.

Assessors:—A. H. Boynton, 1873; D. V. Miner, 1874; J. M. Reynolds, 1875, Amos Fenton, 1876; J. M. Judd, 1877; J. W. Hughes, 1878; I. M. Reynolds, 1879–83; Daniel Downey, 1880; A. H. Boynton, 1881; M. M. Thayer, 1882; Michael Brennan, 1884; John Haver, 1885; R. E. Avery, 1886; Michael Brennan, 1887; J. T. Hertig, 1888.

Overseers of poor:—J. B. Newton, 1873; S. C. Hyde, 1873; J. C. Johnson, 1874; D. V. Miner, 1874; S. S. Hacket, 1875; C. B. Gould, 1875; John Day, 1876; Sam Kirk, 1877–78; J. F. Parsons, 1877–78; M. M. Larrabee, 1879; A. Montania, 1879–80–81–85; J. M. Judd, 1880–81; H. Sassman, Jr., 1882–83; I. A. Hirsch, 1884; H. J. Sassman, 1884; S. J. Hacket, 1885.

High constable:—O. Gilmartin, 1874; Ed. Randell, 1875; P. R. Beattie, 1876; William Frane, 1877; Charles Hout, 1878–79–82–83–85–87; W. J. Hughes, 1880; Addison Gross, 1884; E. M. Ness, 1886; F. Yentzer, 1888.

Constable:—H. J. Snyder, 1874; M. S. Winfield, 1875; W. A. Hartranft, 1876; M. T. Hogan, 1877; P. R. Beattie, 1878–79–82–83; A. L. Pepper, 1880; R. Condon, 1884; J. R. Woodley, 1885; Albert Murray, 1886–87; P. O. Chilson, 1888.

The elections of February, 1889, resulted in the choice of G. F. Balcom, burgess, without opposition; S. S. Hacket received 149 votes, while R. Seger received 104 for assistant burgess; Jonathan Gifford received the total vote, 259, for justice of the peace; F. Yentzer was chosen high constable by a majority of 238 votes over Ed. Moore. Charles Seger, W. S. Walker and John D. Logan were elected auditors; S. S. Hacket and J. W. Cochran, school directors; G. A. Walker and M. T. Hogan, councilmen from West ward; H. C. Olmsted, J. M. Card and William Morrison, from Middle ward; Michael Brennan, H. T. Taggart and J. T. Hertig, assessors; D. E. Hacket, A. Murray and E. L. Williams, constables. H. H. Mullin has served the borough as clerk of the council.

The borough elections of February, 1890, resulted as follows: Burgess—H. C. Olmsted (R), 118; P. W. Furlong (D), 154. Assistant burgess—R. P. Heilman (decl'd), 116; I. K. Hockley (D), 151. Poormasters—A. Montania (R) (two years), 210; John Schlecht (R) (one year), 112. Constable and collector—B. L. Spence (R), 114. High constable—Fred Yentzer (R), 258. Auditors—F. M. Overhiser (D), 145; R. W. Sampson (D), 147; John D. Logan (D), 187.

West Ward: Councilman—Frank Mundy (R), 75. School director—J. C. Bonham (R), 72. Judge of election—W. C. Clarke (R), 75. Inspector of election—T. W. Dininney (R), 72.

Middle Ward: Councilmen—Henry Edgcomb (R) (three years), 39; R. Warner (D) (three years), 46; R. M. Overhiser (R) (two years), 50; R. Condon (D) (two years), 34; S. Hillyard (R) (one year), 51; D. Hamilton (D) (one year), 35. School director—L. Taggart (R), 52; H. J. Sassman (D), 36. Judge of election—A. G. Holbrook (R), 50; John Glenn (D), 36. Inspector of election—James T. Walker (R), 50; Ed. Cook (D), 36.

East Ward: Councilman—C. C. Fay (R), 29; S. S. Hacket (D), 62. School director—E. C. Davison (R), 32; D. W. Felt (D), 61. Judge of election—Amos Fenton (R), 29; S. J. Schouten (D), 63. Inspectors of election—E. D. Mumford (R), 31; W. W. Dickenson (D), 29; T. N. Hacket (D), 61.

Postmasters and Post-offices.—Lemuel Lucore, Sr., kept the post-office in 1846, on Sixth street, where the old brewery building stands. Eli Felt succeeded him about 1852, keeping the office where Frane's restaurant is. Messrs. King, Taggart and Metzger filled the office in the order named. In October, 1866, Postmaster Metzger was removed, and J. W. Ingram appointed.

In 1856 the Shippen post-office was at what is now East Emporium, but on the completion of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, the railroad company and land company induced the postmaster to move to the new town. The fight to regain the office for the old town was carried on from this time until the east end won—J. M. Judd, the postmaster at the new town, favoring the claim until he himself was appointed.

John M. Judd, born in Berkshire, Broome Co., N. Y., in 1826, was married in Potter county, Penn., September 13, 1854, and in 1860 moved to Emporium. He served in all the offices credited to him in the general history; was deputy treasurer of the county for one term, and postmaster of Emporium at the time of his death, October 27, 1888. In April the veteran editor, C. B. Gould, was appointed postmaster. J. Goodenough is clerk, and H. H. Mullin deputy, succeeding Miss Taggart and Mr. Davidson, who filled those offices. respectively, under the former administration. The office is furnished by the Yale & Towne Company, of Connecticut, at Mr. Gould's expense, and the manner of its management is as perfect as its furnishing. The post-offices of East Emporium—S. S. Hacket, postmaster—and Howard Siding, on West Creek—L. T. Moore, postmaster—were established in March, 1886.

Fire Department.—The Emporium Fire Department was organized December 14, 1874, with R. M. Overhiser, president; J. H. Cole and H. C. Rockwell, vice-presidents; W. D. Kintzing and F. J. Thompson, secretaries; L. Taggart, treasurer; J. W. Kriner, engineer; J. Hillibush, J. P. Felt, J. L. Beers, Scott Winfield, A. Haupt, P. J. McDougal and Ben Smith, assistant engineers; J. W. Frank, hose director; J. W. Snyder, F. J. Thomson, C. S. Beaver, S. P. Miner, C. A. Burdick, M. M. Larrabee, S. T. Smith and M. T. Hogan, assistant hose directors. This organization did not continue in existence long, for in March, 1875, the *Press* says: "Our citizens have at last organized a fire department, and a good one at that." R. M. Overhiser was foreman, with J. L. Beers, assistant; J. D. Logan, secretary; M. C. Tulis, treasurer; A. Haupt and Joseph Hillibush, foremen of hose; W. D. Kintzing and S. S. Hacket, auditors. The first engine house was built in the fall of 1875, by J. H. Telburg, for $575. The present fire department is made up of the younger men of the borough. Its organization is perfect, and equipment very complete. During the celebration of July 4, 1889, at Smethport, this organization, in elegant gray uniforms, won merited applause. The officers of the Emporium Fire Department, elected in January, 1890, are W. C. Clarke, chief engineer; E. I. Smith, assistant; J. S. Douglass, secretary, and E. O. Bardwell, treasurer.

Water Company.—The Emporium Water Company (old) was incorporated November 13, 1872, with D. V. Miner, William Howard, J. L. Cook, J. G. Bryan and L. G. Cook, directors. Little in the way of constructing a modern water system was accomplished. On August 4, 1884, F. J. Chadwick writes to the *Press* as follows: "If the property owners of Emporium would construct a reservoir of sufficient capacity on the hill above the yellow willow near Moro's, and bring Wright's run into it (Wright's run is known as 'Plank Road Hollow'), pipes could be laid from that reservoir which would throw water fifty feet above the roofs of Johnson's, Cochran's and Newton's houses. If such a pipe, with sufficient hose, had been at Heilman's drug store last Saturday, the only damage would have been a hole in the roof and the interior

badly wet up, and not the whole district in ruins." The *Press* and *Independent* also urged the construction of water-works, and as a result the Emporium Water Company was chartered, July 15, 1886, with G. A. Walker, John. F. Parsons, S. S. Hacket, J. P. Felt, J. B. Newton, N. Seger and D. S. McDonald, directors. William Howard, of Williamsport, was the only non-resident stockholder. The water company elected J. F. Parsons, president; J. P. Felt, secretary; William Howard, treasurer; N. Seger, D. S. McDonald, G. W. Walker, J. B. Newton and S. S. Hacket, directors, July 21, 1886, and later the contract for building the water-works was sold to R. D. Wood & Co., of Philadelphia—consideration, $30,000. The water is procured from Towner run, on West creek, the reservoir being about three miles up the stream from Emporium. It is a substantial structure, with a capacity of two million gallons. The run is formed of pure mountain springs, located in heavy timbered lands belonging to the company, which are inexhaustible and pure. The fall from the reservoir is something over 200 feet, which will give ample force for fire purposes, throwing a stream one hundred feet high.

Bank.—The First National Bank was organized September 30, 1884, with G. A. Walker, president; Samuel H. Storrs, cashier; J. D. Hamilton, J. W. Cochran, William Howard, J. P. Felt, J. R. Buckwalter, N. Seger, James Wylie, Henry Edgcomb, J. C. Johnson, J. O. Brookbank and the president, directors. They, with A. E. Crane, I. L. Craven, B. W. Green, H. L. Burns and W. P. Herrick, were the stockholders. Prior to this a bank building was erected on the site of the old Phelps block, corner of Fourth and Broad streets. Mr. J. P. Dankelman, formerly book-keeper for the Emporium bank, is now cashier, and John F. Gilmore, book-keeper.

Manufactures.—The Cameron Coal Company was incorporated August 2, 1864, with George Warren, F. Westray, Paul Spofford, G. I. Forrest and L. H. Simpson. The land selected for operations was in Lumber township. Each stockholder claimed 7,500 shares of $50 each. The company was chartered by the legislature March 17, 1865, and entered on those extensive enterprises which unfortunately did not meet with the success deserved.

The Cameron Iron & Coal Company was chartered December 7, 1886, with the following named directors: W. M. Bunn, J. H. Heverin, Thomas R. Elcock and H. H. Bingham, of Philadelphia; G. S. Middlebrook and F. C. Miller, of Port Richmond, N. Y.; W. B. Shore, of New York City; C. L. Brooke, of Manhasset, and G. N. Knox, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The capital stock was $1,000,000 in 10,000 shares, of which $100,000 were in the hands of Treasurer Alexander Grant, at date of charter. The borough of Emporium donated twenty acres on the river front, purchased from the Philadelphia & Erie Land Company for $3,500. The blast furnace is seventy-five feet high and sixteen feet in diameter of bosh, and supplied by two upright blowing engines of five-foot stroke, and seven-foot diameter blast cylinder. The blast is heated by three Siemens-Cowper fire-brick stoves, each seventy feet high and eighteen feet diameter. The company own 6,000 acres of coal land and some iron lands. The Emporium furnace was opened November 26, 1888, C. B. Gould being accorded the honor of applying the torch. So soon as the fire was kindled, Manager Hunt ordered the whistle to be blown as the signal for work, and this great industry was an accomplished fact. Mr. Fleming is the present manager. Work on the 100-coke ovens near the chutes was begun in November, 1888, by contractor Philip T. Hughes, who erected the fire-brick work at the furnace. The iron work was built by Riter & Conley, of Pittsburgh, and the air-pumps and engines, of which there are two of 100-horse power each, were made by the Scott foundry of the Reading Iron Works.

The boilers are of the Heine Safety invention, and of these there are two batteries of four each. There is not a more modern plant of the kind anywhere, and every department of the business is characterized with enterprise so genuine that it never fails to attract the most favorable comment. The company are making 110 tons of metal per day, and the mixture they use is composed of Lake and Centre county (Pa.) and Wayne county (N. Y.) ores.

The proposed addition of other furnaces at Emporium, and the extensive works at Cameron, will give the Cameron Iron Works a first place among the great manufacturing concerns of the west.

The Emporium Tanning Company was chartered November 16, 1888, with J. D. Hamilton, John S. Martin, Mary Sanford, B. W. Green, Charles M. Vail, J. C. Bonham and Clarissa J. Bonham, stockholders. This great industry gives employment to a large force of men in all its departments. The conception of this great industry dates back to 1866, when work was commenced.

Howard & Sons' Mills have a capacity of 100,000 feet of lumber, 20,000 lath and 10,000 pickets per day. The mill was built in 1884, by C. B. Howard & Bro., but in 1887 this partnership was dissolved, when George, William and Josiah Howard, all practical lumbermen, joined their father in the business. The company own 9,000 acres of timber lands in the vicinity of Emporium.

The Hacket Mills and Factory were established in 1866. The annual capacity of the mills is about 10,000,000 feet, and the area of timber lands in Shippen township and on the Driftwood and branches, 2,200 acres. The industries employ from forty to fifty men, and the value of buildings and machinery is placed at $14,000.

The J. P. Felt Flouring Mills were built in 1855 as a water-mill, with two run of stones. In 1880 he put in six run of stones, and in 1883 a large addition to the building was made, and the roller system introduced, at a cost of $13,000. In 1886 the new engine was built, and this, with the extensive improvements of 1887, cost $7,835. The capacity is placed at 150 barrels of flour, twenty-five tons of feed, eight tons of corn meal and fifty barrels of buckwheat flour, giving employment to ten men. Up to 1889 the west supplied the material, but since then Pennsylvania has supplied the wheat, leaving the west to supply the other grain.

Emporium Machine Company subscribed to articles of partnership January 4, 1884, Charles P. Colver, Jesse A. Dorr, G. A. Walker, William Howard and C. H. Sage, Jr., being the stockholders—Colver paying $4,500, principally in personal property; Dorr and Sage $1,500 each, and Walker and Howard $750. The machinery manufacturer is John Arthur, who purchased the Emporium Machine Works two years ago, coming here from Williamsport, where he still owns a similar industry, which is under the management of his son, Oscar. Mr. Arthur has been engaged in the machinery business twenty-five years, and now manufactures and deals in engines, gang-edgers, lath-mills, brass and iron castings, etc., repairing, however, being a specialty.

Mankey & Son's furniture factory was established in 1889. The *Press*, in noticing this industry, April 30, 1889, says: "We are glad to be able to announce that Messrs. Mankey & Son are engaged in laying out their grounds for their great furniture factory. They intend going right ahead with the work, from the word go." The company's plant consists of three three-story buildings, each 64x200 feet, located between the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad and the Sinnemahoning river. Every department will be provided with machinery of the latest and most valuable inventions, much of it being specially designed for the work by Frederick Mankey. Having a saw-mill attached to the factory, they will cut the stock they consume right on their own premises, direct

from the log, and as they will get the timber by water, by rail and by wagon or sled from the surrounding country, where the very best of hardwoods abound, it can be readily seen that they have an advantage over all competitors differently situated. For drying their lumber, they have a Speer cold-air kiln, with a capacity of drying 10,000 feet daily. Quite a commendable feature of this kiln is that it drys the lumber thoroughly, and yet allows the saccharine matter to remain in it.

The Brick Kiln Company was organized in September, 1884, with J. B. Newton, Edgcomb, Douglass & Co., G. A. Walker, W. Hackenberg, H. C. Olmsted, Balcom & Lloyd, Riley Warner, Hamilton, Martin & Co., C. P. Colver, J. F. Parsons and J. W. Cochran, members.

The Fitzpatrick Brickyards, located above the tannery, were established in 1884, by H. O. Dorman. In April, 1887, the machinery etc. were purchased by P. Fitzpatrick. The supply of clay in the vicinity is inexhaustible, but the trade of the yards being confined to Emporium, the output is only 1,000,000 per annum.

Blumle Brewery was established in 1876, by F. X. Blumle, who that year erected the buildings on Wright's run, a half mile north of the junction. The capacity is about 500 barrels, the market for which is in Emporium. The bottling works were established by him in 1882. This took the place of Hout's Brewery. The pioneer brewery was on Hacket's land, on the Portage road.

The Emporium Board of Trade was organized in the spring of 1889, and is composed of the most influential citizens. The officers are B. W. Green, president; I. K. Hockley, treasurer; J. C. Metzger, secretary, and T. B. Lloyd, corresponding secretary. Mr. Lloyd generally sees to the wants of outside parties desirous of locating here, but to such information will be cheerfully given by any member of the board. It is but proper to say that Emporium is making greater endeavors to be an industrial center than ever before.

Societies.—Emporium Lodge, No. 382, F. & A. M., was chartered February 13, 1867, with the following named members: George Metzger, S. H. Storrs, J. B. Newton, John M. Judd, George C. Manley, A. H. Boynton, Joel Shives, Daniel Haas, Miles White, L. T. More and H. C. Rockwell, initiated March 13, 1867, and A. W. Georgia on February 13, 1867. In 1889 there were seventy-one members, owning the building on Fourth street and Allegheny avenue, after the hall in Cook's block was destroyed by fire. The building and lot are valued at $1,500. The list of past masters of the Emporium Lodge is as follows: George Metzger, H. C. Watson, H. C. Rockwell, D. V. Miner, Leonard Taggart, J. W. Frank, W. J. Craigen, F. J. Goodwin, J. P. Felt, 1877; George Metzger, 1878; H. C. Rockwell, 1879; J. W. Kriner, 1880–81; J. D. Logan, 1882; H. J. Smith, 1883–84; C. Harrington, 1884–85; H. C. Rockwell, 1886; H. C. Rockwell, 1887; H. J. Sassman, 1888. J. D. Logan was secretary, 1877–80; A. H. Boynton, 1881–83; S. H. Storrs, 1884–87; H. Largey, 1888, and A. Chapman, 1889. The officers for 1890 are William Morrison, W. M.; L. F. Balcom, S. W.; Frank Mundy, J. W.; H. J. Sassman, treasurer; A. Chapman, secretary; J. W. Kriner, L. Taggart and I. A. Hirsch, trustees.

Emporium Chapter, No. 227, R. A. M., was chartered September 13, 1870, with H. C. Watson, George Metzger, Samuel C. Hyde, John B. Newton and Samuel H. Storrs, members. The office of high priest is filled by Clark Harrington; J. C. Martin, king; William Morrison, scribe; John D. Logan, secretary, and H. C. Rockwell, treasurer. The office of secretary has been filled by S. H. Storrs, Caleb Sweazey, J. D. Logan, George Metzger and A. H. Boynton. The present membership is twenty-nine.

Emporium Lodge, No. 984, I. O. O. F., was chartered March 11, 1882, with *William Morrison, *J. W. Kriner, *H. H. Mullin, J. H. Givler, A. Hirsch, E. Pitkin, J. P. Dingman, *G. A. Walker, R. Brand, W. Simon, *J. C. Metzger, *R. P. Heilman, *H. C. Olmsted, R. E. Avery, O. G. Heisler, S. E. Ralph, E. O. Bardwell, *W. F. Lloyd, *T. B. Lloyd, B. W. Green, *I. K. Hockley and E. C. Davison, charter members. The past grands among the charter members are marked thus * with the following: J. R. Buckwalter, H. D. Burlingame, C. H. Sage and John Norris. H. H. Mullin was the first secretary, and has filled the position since, with the exception of two years, when H. Day and I. K. Hockley were elected. The lodge suffered considerably from the several fires, and now has a hall in the Olmsted block. James Fetter was presiding officer at the beginning of 1890, and Prof. Weber, secretary.

The Patriotic Order Sons of America organized a lodge at Emporium January 23, 1874, J. R. Hillibush being president, and G. W. Corwin, secretary: H. H. Mullin, A. D. Gould and G. W. Corwin formed the executive committee.

Green Valley Union, E. A. U. was organized July 23, 1886, the first officers being: president, J. F. Haver; vice-president, Mrs. E. M. Hurteau; chancellor, H. C. Rockwell; auxiliary, Mrs. J. Thomas; secretary, E. C. Davison; treasurer, I. M. Reynolds; accountant, A. Chapman. The presidents since that time were P. W. Furlong, I. M. Reynolds, E. C. Davison and Mrs. S. L. Barton. The office of secretary has been held by E. C. Davison and J. F. Haver. The present number of members is sixty, and place of meeting Odd Fellows Hall, owned by John Schlecht, and situated on Fifth street. This union was instituted by Rev. E. M. Buck, in 1886, but the order was started some years before and became suspended through neglect of officers in charge.

The Young Bachelors Society, organized in 1870, claimed the following members in 1875: F. J. Thompson, B. W. Green, W. H. Faber, H. H. Mullin; E. B. Dean, W. K. Wright, Thomas Gallagher, R. Lloyd, E. B. Sage, J. W. Phelps, C. Sweazey, C. B. Gould, J. W. Cochran, C. C. Fay, D. V. Miner, A. B. Armstrong, G. H. Garner, S. C. Hyde, J. C. Johnson, George Walker, A. Russell, William Howard, A. Humphrey, F. H. Arnold, J. E. Bieber, James Davison and W. DeGontard.

The order of Good Templars was organized with twenty-two members April 4, 1874, when the following officers were installed: G. Metzger, W. C. T.; Miss E. Martin, W. V.; Miss Elida Logan, W. S.; Miss Nellie Judd, W. S.; Mrs. J. Schenck, W. T.; Benjamin Taylor, W. F. S.; Joseph Williams, W. M.; Miss Jennie Judd, W. D. M.; Miss Angie Fisher, R. H. S.; Miss May Hall, L. H. S.; Dennis Hall, W. C.; N. H. Schenck, P. W. C. T.

The Murphy Temperance Society was organized in May, 1877, with C. B. Gould, president; W. H. Krause and W. A. Hartranft, vice-presidents; J. C. Metzger and William Morrison, secretaries; H. T. Taggart, treasurer; H. F. Cares, chaplain; E. R. Mayo, Dr. J. T. Lanning and George Metzger, executive committee.

The Dramatic Association was organized in May, 1876, with twenty-one members, and the following named officers: J. C. Johnson, president; C. B. Gould, business manager; W. H. Krause, stage manager; B. W. Green, treasurer; W. McKinney, secretary.

The Emporium Cornet Band was organized in July, 1886, with N. Seger, president; H. Zarps, vice-president; J. A. McConnell, secretary; E. C. Davison, treasurer; John Judd, leader; H. McConnell, major; E. C. Davison, P. W. Furlong, and H. McConnell, directors.

Lieut. D. W. Taggart Post, No. 241, G. A. R., was mustered May 19, 1882, under Special Order No. 37 of April 28, by W. N. Jones, S. V. D. C. at Driftwood, and subsequently chartered as Post 241, which name it bore until Orrin P. Warner suggested the present name in March, which was approved by the department April 4. The commanders were Charles F. Barclay, 1882; J. O. Brookbank, 1883; C. F. Barclay, 1884–85, with M. M. Larrabee S. V. C., who was elected commander in 1886, with Lemuel Lucore, S. V. C., who was elected commander for 1887; C. W. Beldin, for 1888, and Orrin P. Warner, for 1889. J. O. Brookbank was appointed adjutant in 1882; W. G. Sanders, 1883–84; J. O. Brookbank, 1885–88, and O. P. Warner, O. of D.; M. M. Larrabee, adjutant, 1889. The members enrolled from muster in to April 27, 1889, are named in the following list:

Charles F. Barclay and George B. Barclay, Co. K., 149 Reg. Pa. Vol.
A. S. Bailey, Co. E, 45th Reg. Pa. Vol.
J. O. Brookbank, Co. F, 133d Pa. Vol.; Co. F. 77th Pa. Vet. Vol.
H. E. Coleman, Co. K, 199th Pa. Vol.
P. O. Chilson, Co. I, 131st Pa. Vol.
J. A. Cornwall, Co. D, 50th Pa. Vol.
Almeron Chapman, Co. D, 1st Pa. Vol. Cav.
R. E. Eavenson, Co. F, 124th Pa. Vol.
John M. English, Co. F, 148th Pa. Vol.
S. A. English, Co. F, 148 Pa. Vol.
David F. English (dead), 9th Pa. Cav.
S. D. Jordan (dead), Co. K, 199th Pa. Vol.
J. L. Johnson, Co. A, 100-Day Reg. Independent Cavalry.
J. O. Jordan, Co. F, 148th Reg. Pa. Vol.
Levi Musser, Co. A, 101st Reg. Pa. Vol.
Cad. G. Matson, Co. B, 105th Reg. Pa. Vol.
David F. Marsh, U. S. S., Silver Lake
A. R. McDonald, Co. D, 1st Reg. Pa. Res. Cav.
Isaac T. Smith, Co. D, 2d Reg. N. J. Cav.
Joseph Sunderlin, Co. F, 148th Reg. Pa. Vol.
George W. Vanlew, Co. C, 97th Pa. Vol.
Decatur Wykoff.
Samuel Louck, Co. K, 97th Reg. Pa. Vol.
William P. Barr, Co. C, 16th Reg. Pa. Cav.
George W. Smith, Co. A, 9th Reg. Maine Vol.
Archie H. Barr, Co. C, 16th Reg. Pa. Cav.
William Miller, Co. D, 1st Reg. Pa. Res. Cav.
George W. Gore, Co. K, 199th Reg. Pa. Vol.
Henry Thomas Earley, 11th Mich. Inf.
James R. Batchelder, 15th Maine Vol.
David Chapman, Co. C, 16th Reg. Pa. Cav.
Enoch Conway, Co. A, 76th Reg. Pa. Vol.
Adam S. Hicks, Co. C, 16th Reg. Pa. Cav.
John Murphy, Co. F, 141st Reg. N. Y. Vol.
Levi Bows, Co. G, 51st Reg. Pa. Vol.
William J. King, Co. C, 207th Reg. Pa. Vol.
Joseph Kissell, Co. I, 131st Reg. Pa. Vol.
Samuel Faucett, Co. C, 189th Reg. N. Y. Vol.
Cornelius Cotter, Signal Corps.
George Fry, 1st N. Y. Vol. Cav.
Marcellus Dickenson (dead) 143d N. Y. Inf.
Lafayette Lockwood, 1st Pa. Cav.
David Pearsall, 66th Ill. Vet. Inf.
Matthew Phoenix, 86th N. Y. Vol.
Samuel J. Wilbur, 84th Pa. Inf.
John Pepper, 3d Pa. Art.
Albert F. Boardman, 56th Pa. Vol.
John Adams, 84th, Pa. Vol.
H. R. Dodge, 22d Maine Inf.
James R. Hamilton, 17th Maine Inf.
John Wilt, 9th Pa. Cav.
David Signet, 4th Pa. Cav.
J. C. Johnson, Co. K, 149th Reg. Pa. Vol.
Lemuel Lucore, Co. D, 1st Reg. Baker Cav.
Eli C. Davy, Co. D, 1st Reg. Pa. Res. Cav.
Jonathan Clontz, Co. H, 137th Reg. Pa. Vol.
Edward McFadden, Co. I, 15th Maine Vol.
C. W. Beldin, Co. B, 199th Reg. Pa. Vol.
W. G. Sanders, Co. E, 22d Reg. Maine, Vol.
Franklin Hausler, Co. G, 84th Reg. Pa. Vol.
M. M. Larrabee, Co. F, 109th Reg. N. Y. Vol.
Leonard Taggart, Co. G, 84th Reg. Pa. Vol.
W. C. Cole (dead), 8th Reg. Pa. Cav.
John F. Haver, Co. L, 1st Reg. N. Y. L. Art.
A. W. Lewis, Co. D, 1st Reg. Pa. Cav.
D. D. Colcord, Co. I, 199th Reg. Pa. Vol.
Edmund F. Chadwick, Co. E, 20th Pa. Cav.
Jefferson Wykoff, Co. D, 1st Reg Pa. Vet. Cav.
Joseph Shaffer, Co. H, 3d Reg. N. Y. S. V
Ebenezer Swartwood, Co. K, 179th N. Y. V.
A. O. Swartwood, Co. K, 179th N. Y. V.
Samuel Sanford, Co. C. 13th Pa. Res.
William H. DeLong, Co. C, 81st N. Y. V.
Joseph Derring, Co. I, 107th N. Y. V.
Martin Bowen, Co. K, 149th Pa. V.
William Morrison, Co. C, 137th Pa. V.
George A. Dudley, Co. D, 75th N. Y. V.
Nelson B. Smith, Co. E, 83d Pa. Cav.
H. C. Taylor, Co. D, 1st Pa. Cav.
J. C. Lewis (dead), 1st Pa. Cav.
Joshua Bair, Co. L, 112th Pa. Art.
G. J. LaBar, 1st Cav., 2d Pro. Cav.
O. E. Lester, Co. D, 4th Pa. V.
Daniel Downey, Co. G, 122d Pa. V.
George M. Pfoutz, Co. D, 7th Pa. V. R. Corps.
James W. Nickerson, 22d and 30th Me. Vols.
A. A. Moody, Co. G, 14th Maine V.
J. R. Buckwalter, Co. C, 6th Pa. Cav.
Jesse Swan, Co. H, 20th Iowa Inf.
James C. Low, Co. C, 62d Pa. V.
O. P. Warner, Co. C, 134th N. Y. S. V. Inf.
Sylvester Beldin, 46th, 199th Pa. Inf.
John McClennahan, Co. D, 53d Pa. Vet.
John Wygant, 4th N. Y. H. Art.
John A. Wykoff, 53d Pa. Inf.
Henry Strickland, 84th Pa. Inf.
Karl Zimmer, 154th N. Y. Inf.
D. McM. Toner, 137th Pa. Inf.
John L. Ross, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.
John W. Lewis, 2d Pa. Pro. Cav.
Joseph Farley, 42d Pa. Inf.
Thomas M. Lewis, 6th Md. Inf.
Elihu Housler 84th Pa. Inf.

I. P. Whitmer, 27th Mich. Inf. Michael Evans, 13th Pa. Res.
C. A. F. Keller, 187th Pa. Inf. H. B. Spence.
T. W. Dinniney, 107th N. Y. Inf. Sydney Parker.

George B. Bartley is the present commander, and G. W. VanLew, adjutant.

Ladies' Relief Corps No. 89 was organized July 29, 1887, with Mrs. M. M. Larrabee, president; Mrs. L. Taggart, vice-president; Mrs. W. G. Sanders, senior vice-president; Mrs. S. L. Stoddard, secretary; Mrs. C. L. Barclay, treasurer; Mrs. O. P. Warner, chaplain; Mrs. V. A. Brooks, conductor, and Mrs. Daniel Downey, sentinel.

The Ladies' Temperance Union of Cameron County was organized January 18, 1890, with Mrs. Dunkle, president; Mrs. Olmsted, vice-president; Lettie Craven, corresponding secretary; Jennie Renneger, recording secretary; Mrs. D. D. Alderfer, treasurer; Mrs. D. H. Denison, superintendent of jail work; Minnie Haver, superintendent of foreign work; Mrs. Thomas Gallagher, superintendent of railroad work; Mrs. Georgia Larrabee, superintendent of press work; Mrs. R. Morrison, superintendent of lumber woods and mines; Hattie Hackenberg, superintendent of scientific instruction; Mrs. Olive Downey, superintendent of Sabbath observation; Mrs. H. R. Wills, superintendent of legal work; Mrs. J. E. Smith, superintendent of social purity and impure literature.

The Ladies' Temperance Union of Emporium was organized January 18, 1890, with Lettie Craven, president; Mrs. C. Bonham, vice-president; Mrs. L. Taggart, secretary, and Mrs. I. K. Hockley, treasurer.

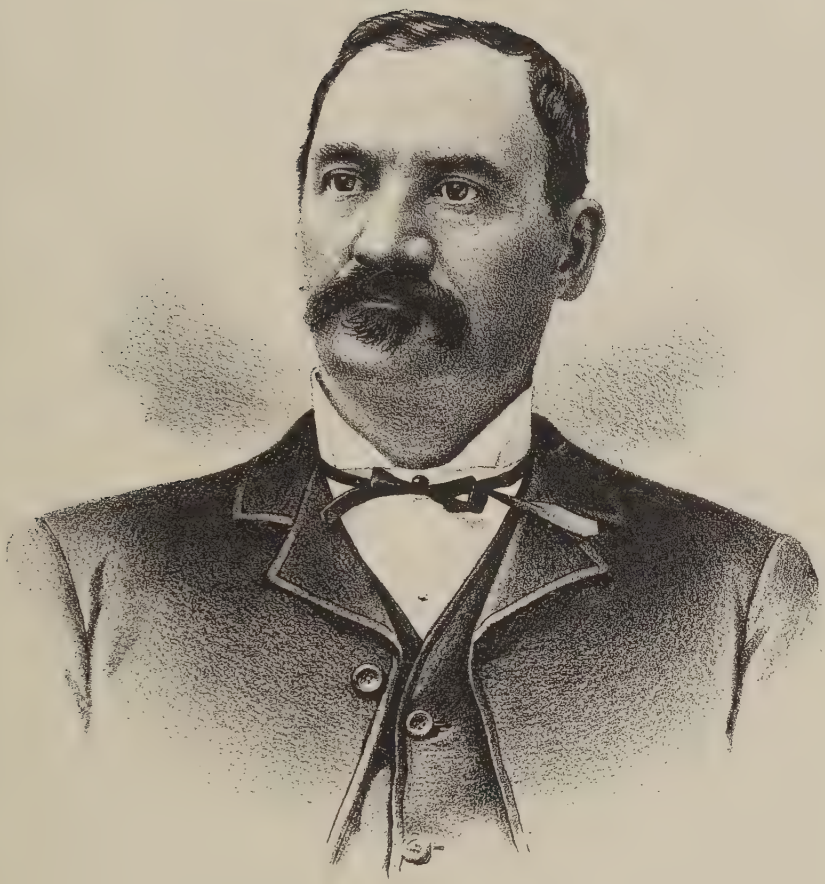
Cameron County Bible Society was reorganized in October, 1889, with the following named officers: President, L. Taggart; vice-presidents, Revs. Davies, Denison, Bates and Dieckhoff, and John A. Brooks, of Sinnemahoning; secretary, Rev. J. W. Rue; treasurer, Mr. H. C. Olmsted; managers, I. K. Hockley, Dr. DeLong, W. F. Lloyd, R. R. McQuay, Dr. R. P. Heilman, Peter Sweikart, Mrs. Rev. Denison, Mrs. A. H. Gager, Mrs. J. C. Metzger, Mrs. J. C. Bonham, Mrs. Thomas Gallagher and Mrs. D. H. Lamb.

The Ministers' Association of Cameron County was organized in January, 1890, with Rev. C. L. Bates, president, and Rev. J. W. Rue, secretary.

Churches.—The Methodist Church of Sinnemahoning may be said to date back to 1810, when James Allen, a preacher, surveyor and general utility man was sent by Coxe, McMurtrie & Co. to survey Rich Valley. F. J. Chadwick, who, some years ago, wrote the history of Methodism in this section for the historical record of the society at Emporium, makes the following statement:

He came to the country and saw the destitution of the people with respect to spiritual privileges, and his soul was stirred within him to do something in their behalf. He proposed to hold a preaching service at the house of M. Overturf. Andy consented, and sent out far and near, and notified his neighbors; for by this time quite a good number of people had settled around him. The Sunday for the appointed service arrived. The worshipers gathered in, bringing their dogs and guns; for it was scarcely safe to travel without them, besides, as game was plentiful, it was expedient for them to be always ready to supply their tables by improving the opportunities that an occasion might offer. The congregation was seated—the service commenced—the text announced—and the preacher fairly engaged in its elucidation, when the dogs that were outside started a deer, and drove him rapidly by the house. In an instant the whole pack was in pursuit. The congregation, forgetful of the proprieties of the occasion; forgetful of the courtesy due the minister; forgetful of their solemn obligations, and their eternal interests, sprang to their feet, crowded out of the house, and joined in rapid pursuit. Overturf alone remained within the house, and he was temporarily disabled with rheumatism or some other indisposition. The preacher was, of course, filled with perfect astonishment and disgust, and lifting up his hand, and heaving a heavy sigh, he exclaimed: "It is all in vain!" Meaning the attempt in which he had engaged to spiritualize these people Andy, supposing he referred to the pursuit of the deer, responded: "Oh, perchance they may cat·h him yet."

In 1823 the first circuit preacher was appointed to the Methodists of this section, Coudersport being the station, the history of the circuit up to 1837,



N. Seger

when the Sinnemahoning circuit was established (embracing the Sinnemahoning, its tributaries and the Susquehanna down to Young Woman's Town), with William Lane and Samuel Pitt preachers. In 1839 Amos Worcester and F. W. Conoble presided; in 1840, L. Jones and R. Goodell; in 1841, John P. Kent and Jacob Stryker, and in 1842, A. J. Sellick and W. Davis. The latter returned in 1843, received three months' pay for preaching three times, when he left Anson D. Burlingame to fill the appointments. From this time to 1848 there were no preachers sent here; but in that year James Gamble, of the Baltimore Conference, filled appointments regularly. In 1849 F. Fulton, E. H. Waring and J. Pattison, of the same Conference, came as far as Goshen, in Clearfield county. In 1850 D. C. Wortz and John Hughes came hither; A. Houghenberry and N. Shaffer in 1851; Hoffman, Giles and W. Shaffer in 1852; Crever, Reuben and Bathurst in 1853; Hartman and Kelly in 1854, and Eyer, Hunter and Shelly in 1855. Shippen Circuit, established in 1856, with B. P. King, preacher, embraced Shippen, Portage and Lumber townships. A. R. Riley preached here in 1857–58, John A. Dixon in 1859, Charles Nash and John T. Cole in 1860, both leaving within a few months. In 1861 John F. Craig took charge; in 1862, J. R. King; in 1863–64, W. C. Hesser, and in 1865 the name of the circuit was changed to Emporium, and G. W. C. Vanfossen appointed, who, in 1866, was succeeded by W. H. Stevens, and he, in 1867, by James Mullin. In 1868 the circuit became a part of the new Pennsylvania Conference, and in 1869 M. L. Drum was preacher in charge. In 1865 the parsonage was completed, but the society failed in its church building project. In 1867 the charge embraced Emporium, Portage, Rich Valley, West Creek and Beechwood. A. B. Hoover was preacher in 1872, and was succeeded in 1874 by J. W. Olewine, who served until the fall of 1876, when H. F. Cares arrived. On January 23, 1872, the church building was dedicated, the legal organization taking place April 20, 1866, with Joseph Housler, president; L. Lucore, secretary, and George Metzger, treasurer. Mr. Stephens was then circuit preacher, and the incorporation took place May 8, 1868, with Leonard Lucore, Jr., William S. Hamlin, George Metzger, Richard Chadwick, J. Housler, trustees. In 1878 John Vrooman was appointed preacher; in 1881, B. H. Crever; in 1883, R. H. Gilbert and N. H. Schenck (Cameron and Sizerville being now in the circuit). During Mr. Gilbert's administration a debt of $1,600 was liquidated. On the transfer of Mr. Schenck to Montgomery, W. H. Norcross, D. L. Pitts and N. Stokely, afterward of the Messiah Adventists, filled his place, Mr. Gilbert being reappointed in 1884. The circuit was divided in 1885—Mr. Gilbert being assigned to Emporium borough and J. C. Mumper to the circuit. About this time W. A. Stephens succeeded E. H. Yocum as presiding elder; in 1886 E. M. Stevens was appointed preacher here, and served until Rev. J. W. Rue came, in April, 1889. The membership of the society is 112, with thirteen probationers. The church building and parsonage referred to above have been subjected to repairs, and are to-day in fair condition. The members at Emporium in 1866 were Mary Byham, Polly White, Emma Jinks, Minnie L. McQuarry, Mary Huff, Daniel and Barbara Britton, James Besancon, Almon Pepper, Esther and L. Bennaway, Nancy Jordan, Mary Zacariah, Thomas and Rachel Britton and William Ticziqulny. In Rich Valley were L. H. Chase, Mary Adams, Kate Sweazy and Lydia Fairchild; at Portage, Rachel Shulston and Ellen Gallup, and up the Portage, Cameron S. Robertson, Nella E. Lucore, Clara C. Davy and Emma Holden.

Adventists.—In 1829 Nathaniel Folsom, on whom Mr. Chadwick bestows the title, "Renegade Methodist," preached in the Sinnemahoning Valley, and fixed the year 1842 as the period of the Second Advent. His object was to root

out the churches and establish a Christian union. He succeeded in winning adherents, but, as related, "his selfish ambition being prominently visible, he lost influence, and soon the union was dissolved."

In April, 1866, a meeting of Protestant Episcopalians was called to consider the question of accepting the donation of parties in Philadelphia, toward the building of a church-house. This meeting accepted the donation, and organized with a view of raising more funds. L. T. More was chosen president; J. A. Knapp, secretary-treasurer; J. B. Newton, J. L. Cook and J. W. Phelps, building committee. The donation was offered through Rev. W. P. Orrick. In November the work of building was begun by M. A. S. Collins. On June 19, 1868, Emmanuel Church of Emporium was incorporated on petition presented November 14, 1867. In the articles of association J. A. Knapp and J. B. Newton are named wardens; L. T. More, J. L. Cook, J. G. Curtis, J. W. Phelps and A. H. Boynton, vestrymen. The objects of association set forth were "Worshiping Almighty God according to the faith and discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church." On the first date named there was no other church building at Emporium, and this church had the privilege of loaning to other religious bodies the use of its building for purposes of worship.

The First Presbyterian Church of Emporium was incorporated February 9, 1870, on petition presented by John W. Phelps, James G. Mercereau, F. D. Leet, B. H. Sage, H. J. Hacket, and J. B. Newton. The names of the first members are Jacob Borgelt, Mrs. Eliza Borgelt, F. D. Leet, Mrs. Lavinia Leet, Mrs. Susan F. Sage, Mrs. Maria Wiley, Mrs. Huldah C. Genung, Mrs. Kate Overhiser, Isha Craven, Mrs. Isha Craven, Mrs. H. J. Hacket, Mrs. Dennis Hall, Mr. James Mercereau, Mrs. Emile Mercereau, etc. There are fifty-five members reported.

The Free Methodist Church, organized at Pekin, N. Y., in 1860, by ex-members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was introduced at Emporium in May, 1873, by Rev. G. R. Harvey. About this time societies were organized at West Creek and at Weedville in Elk county.

St. Mark's Catholic Church (Emporium) dates back to the time when Fathers Windelhelm, Eugene Phelan, I. Hentenach, Dennis Stoltz, and other Benedictines attended the people here. In June, 1874, Rev. M. Meagher was appointed priest of Ridgway and Emporium, and towns between the points named. When Father Meagher came he found the church building on Sixth street under roof, but otherwise unfinished and heavily in debt, only $1,300 being paid. Services, however, were held there even before the dedication July 4, 1875. The cost of the old building was $5,000. In February, 1888, W. S. Brickle was called upon to prepare plans, and in June, 1888, J. W. Kriner, the contractor, entered upon the work of building. The corner-stone was placed by Bishop Mullen September 9, 1888, Rev. Meagher, Dean Patterson and Father Innocent, O. S. B., assisting. The building committee comprised Father Meagher, D. S. McDonald, N. Seger, R. Seger and Angus A. McDonald. Father Meagher, assisted occasionally by the architect, superintended the building, which was dedicated in 1889. The total cost of the building is estimated at $17,000. While the authentic history of the church here is thus given, it is said that Father Coady, now of Titusville, held services at or near Emporium thirty-five or forty years ago. The congregation was incorporated April 22, 1875, with Rt. Rev. Bishop Mullen, trustee; M. C. Tulis, president, and M. Norton, secretary. J. W. Sheldon made the nominations, which were seconded by M. T. Hogan. The first meeting to consider the question of incorporation was attended by thirty-three male members, presided over by Rev. M. Meagher. The congregation now num-

bers about 700. The new Catholic Church (St. Mark's) of Emporium was dedicated by Bishop Mullen September 29, 1889. The building is 110½x50 feet, with a high basement of equal area. The foundations were built by John Haas, of St. Mary's, Penn.; J. W. Kriner was general contractor for the exterior stone and brick work from foundation up, including roof, and P. F. Flynn, of Reynoldsville, Penn., superintended the interior carpenter work. The frescoing was done by W. H. Artzberger, of Allegheny City, Penn.; the pews were supplied by the Dunnell Seating Company, of Pittsburgh; the carved white oak altar by George Faulhaber, of Cleveland. The side altar, the product of the Institute of Ecclesiastical Works of Art, St. Joseph's Orphans' Home, Columbus, Ohio, of which Father Jessing is superintendent, was presented by R. Seger. The memorial stained-glass windows were manufactured by S. S. Marshall & Co., of Pittsburgh, and were presented by the C. M. B. A., the Rosary Society, N. Seger, John and James Farrell, Daniel and Mrs. McCormack, James Walshe, Michael Evers, William McGee, John McGee, M. C. Tulis, B. Coyle, Charles Seger, A. A. McDonald, Henry Auchu and D. S. and Mrs. McDonald and Henry G. Seger. The gallery windows were presented by John Gayney, John Mulcahy (of Cameron), Sarah Powell, Martin Cummings, Mrs. Louisa Huff and D. Heher and wife. The vestibule windows were presented by Father Meagher and Mathew O'Byrne and wife. The *Emporium Independent*, speaking on the subject of this building, says: "The new church is an ornament to the town, a substantial proof of the liberal and generous spirit of Emporium people of all classes and creeds, and an everlasting monument pointing out to future generations the self-sacrificing spirit of the congregation and the zeal and energy of the pastor, Rev. M. Meagher."

The old Baptist Society of Emporium was organized in 1867 with seven members, and recognized April 25, 1871, when Deacons John Beers, Seth Hacket and Francis Reed were present at the house of John Beers to receive the delegates from sister churches.

The First Baptist Church of Emporium was incorporated June 25, 1888, with H. C. Olmsted, Charles Felt, Henry Jessop, S. Hillyard and ~~W. D.~~ Switzer, directors. H. J. Sassman was one of the incorporators. The church was organized November 6, 1887, and in April, 1888, Rev. D. H. Denison was chosen pastor. The recognition took place June 27, 1888. The constituent members were H. C. and Martha Olmsted, Alice E. Felt, C. H. Felt, C. C. Fay, O. J. Shannon, C. H. Jessop, S. Hillyard, Charlotte Hillyard and John R. Charters. The site for the new brick church is on the two lots donated by the Pennsylvania Land Company, opposite the engine house, near Fourth street. The present membership is thirty-four.

Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—In behalf of the foreign population (Germans and Swedes) from the Evangelical Lutheran persuasion the Rev. D. M. Kemmerer, missionary president of the Lutheran Pittsburgh Synod, early in February, 1888, undertook an exploration tour of the neighborhood, with a view of gathering these people into a congregation. The use of the Presbyterian Church building was secured, and services begun. In addition to the above element there were also found such Lutherans who had become anglicized, for which reason it became necessary to arrange for work among these and others following in their steps. April 15, 1888, the first church council (vestry) was organized, where the following gentlemen were entrusted with the management: Rev. A. F. Schaeffer (preaching, also, at Port Allegany and Costello, in the adjoining counties); Adam Nickler, president; Peter Schweikart, secretary. The abandoned Firemen's Hall, on Chest-

nut street, having been refitted, and an organ purchased, it was found more convenient to secure its use for permanent worship until such future time when able to build in South Emporium (near the junction depot), a site from the Philadelphia & Erie Land Company being considered. The first communion was celebrated August 5, 1888, in which forty-five persons participated. This church was incorporated September 3, 1888. The representatives of the society were Peter Schweikart, William Stief, A. Jaggi, Adam Nickler and Rev. A. F. Schaeffer, the last named of Ridgway.

Schools.—Much attention is given to school affairs here, as may be gleaned from the record of directors elected annually, who are named in the pages devoted to municipal affairs. In July, 1889, H. H. Weber was elected principal of the schools, and the following named assistant teachers appointed: Anna M. Sanderson, Jennie Reinenger, Elma G. Martin, Anna Shoemaker, Maud C. Davis, Olive Herat and Mary M. Wood.

Fires.—The first fire at Emporium was that of December 11, 1862, which destroyed the Emporium Hotel, then conducted by N. L. Dyke and owned by the P. & E. Land Company. The location was in the lower part of town, where J. L. Overhiser's building, the American Hotel, Mrs. Genung's store and Dr. Bryan's store stood in 1876, and later years....The fire of March, 1869, destroyed part of the tannery and several hundred cords of bark, all valued at $6,000, but covered by insurance.....The fire of September, 1870, originated in the Felt or old block of seven stories in the lower part of the town, then vacated as a place of business. The old landmark was swept away and also C. C. Fay's dwelling and liquor store; Borgelt lost his furniture and millinery goods; VanCuren, Fitch and Norris, dwelling on the second floor, lost their property, while J. P. Felt lost a lot of bark. B. F. Barrett of Philadelphia, was owner of the old building.

The fire of December 18, 1872, originated in Joel Shive's building. In it he carried on a grocery store, and C. H. Cowles' bakery, J. N. Campbell's building, on the west, was destroyed, and also James Hogan's new house. The total losses were about $9,000, partly insured. Christ. Madison, a German, was seriously injured while engaged in pulling down Hogan's house....The fire of January 8, 1873, originated in Cook's block, and spread until all the territory between Narby's block on Broad street and Penny's block on fourth street was destroyed, the last-named building being saved with difficulty. Among the business houses given up to the flames were John Campbell's hardware store, L. Taggart's drug store and the post office, J. Deubler's tailoring house, DeLong & Dillon's drug store, J. D. Mercereau's boot and shoe store, W. J. Goodwin's photograph rooms, Madame Hitchcock's millinery. The dwellings or residence rooms burned out were John Anderson's, J. Duebler's, M. T. Hogan's, Gallup's, W. D. White's, H. T. Taggart's, John S. Douglass', William Morrison's, George Kimball's and W. J. Goodwin's.

The fire of February 12, 1874, originated in Swaney's tobacco store in Willard's building, where I. A. Hirsch carried on the jeweler's trade, and William Webb kept a barber shop. In the adjoining building was Madame Rockwell's millinery and Cowles' bakery....The fire of June 15, 1874, destroyed Bryan & Co.'s saw-mill, entailing a loss of $6,000, while the citizens saved an immense amount of the company's property. Fagots from the mill set the town on fire at several places, but the people combated the flames successfully, leaving the mill to its fate....The fire of November, 1874, originated in J. S. Wiley's barn, and resulted in the destruction of 700,000 feet of lumber valued at $15,000....The fire of December 9, 1874, destroyed Hamilton, Martin & Co.'s tannery, in which were 25,000 hides....The fire of February 22,

1875, destroyed the Phelps' block, Thomas Creaton's Union Hotel, Riley Warner's hotel, John Creaton's new building, and crossing Broadway destroyed the Biddle House and Rockwell's new block on Fourth street. In the Phelps' block were Miner & Co., H. L. Putzell, Tulis & Hogan, P. J. McDougal, Mrs. Hitchcock, and the Masonic, P. O. S. of A. and I. O. G. T. halls.

The fire of March, 1876, destroyed the Burns Block on Fourth street, then occupied by Olmsted & Burns as a grocery, Charles Evans' grocery, Angus McDonald's saloon, while above were the quarters of William Burns, A. McDonald, Addison Gross, Mike Miller and George Hand, who barely escaped. The fire engine saved Taggart's and Holden's dwellings.... In April, 1875, Leet & Olmsted's building, opposite Cook's hotel, was burned.... The fire of November, 26, 1877, originated in the brick block where Walker, Howard & Co.'s brick block now stands. J. L. Cook valued the building at $18,000, but had it insured for $10,000. The *Press* office was destroyed, entailing a loss of $3,500 on Mr. Gould; L. Taggart, who kept the drug store and post-office, lost $1,000; the Masonic lodge, $1,500; chapter, $1,500; J. H. Schanbacker, proprietor of the then new hotel, $300; H. T. Taggart, assignee of Phelps & Matteson, dry goods, etc., $150; Dr. J. T. Lanning, William Morrison, boots and shoes, and Union Express office. A Mr. Canfield died a few days later from burns received.... Prior to this several dwellings were destroyed, among them J. B. Newton's, Hertig's and Sowers'. Cook's hotel, a large three-story house was destroyed May 2, 1884; entailing a loss of $10,000 of which $4,000 was insured.

The great fire of August 2, 1884, destroyed twenty-one business places and $130,000 worth of property. This fire originated in the Central Hotel over Heilman's drug store. The following is a list of the sufferers, commencing at the corner of Chestnut Street: Parsons' block—Larrabee's book store, Graham's barber shop, A. Hirsch's jewelry store, Mrs. W. D. White's photograph gallery and residence; Hogan's block—Spuller's store, billiard saloon and residence, H. J. Sassman's store and residence; Shives' block—Frank Shives' store, the Shives House; Heilman's building—Heilman's drug store, Central hotel, J. B. Grimshaw, proprietor; H. C. Olmsted's building—Olmsted's store, the Central hotel extending over the upper rooms of the building; Douglas block—Edgcomb, Douglass & Co.'s store on first floor, three families, Messrs. Avery, Woodley and Guppy on second floor; Hackenberg's store and residence; Opera House block—Balcom & Lloyd's store, Walker's store, H. C. Rockwell's and Adolph Jager's residences, and the opera house on third floor; Metzger's building—George Metzger's store, J. C. Metzger's law office, Odd Fellow's hall; McDonald building—J. A. Dorr & Sons' store; Newton & Green's law office; A. A. McDonald's building—McDonald's billiard parlors, Fred Collins' residence; J. C. Johnson's law office; Leggett's building—McGee's restaurant and residence; Graham's residence; James Johnson's residence; house owned by George Metzger—making a total of seventeen buildings, besides a dozen out-buildings, warehouses, ice-houses, sheds, etc., a total of twenty-four business places, and fifteen residences.

The former Warner House was destroyed by fire November 30, 1885, the fire being the result of the explosion of the hall lamp. Sheriff Smith and S. H. Storrs, who had their rooms in the bank building opposite, gave the alarm at 2 o'clock that cold morning, about the same moment that Riley Warner gave the alarm, and the latter, with John R. Wilson, the colored porter, awoke the guests—the former being severely burned in his race to save them. It was now too late to find an exit by the doors, although Norman Warner led his mother and Miss Cole through the smoke to the street. Mrs. N. P. Warner

cast her child from the second floor into the arms of Riley Warner, who had just leaped from that floor to the sidewalk; the mother leaped after, to a mattress, escaping with a broken ankle; Miss Lizzie Warner leaped to the pavement, and sprained her ankle. David Hayes, who had room No. 6, on the third floor, fled to the roof, but he was so closely pursued, that he was compelled to leap to the yard, where he was found insensible. John R. Wilson escaped from room No. 7 by the same means. Edwin Shultz also escaped, after receiving severe burns, while Elmer Steele, his room-mate, descended from the roof by the flag-rope and flag to the street. Henry Greeves and Charles Fisher jumped from the second floor. Barney McCauley, in escaping, fell on the shoulders of H. H. Mullin. Sandy McDougal descended by a ladder from the roof. E. G. Sheldon made an effort to escape by a rope made of sheetings, but this breaking, he fell to the ground. John Wilt leaped from the third story window, Fred Hill, John Hill, S. Shadman and Henry Burns, from the second story. James Kilpatrick, Dornblazer and his wife took time to make their bed clothes into ropes, and escaped from the second floor. A. H. Boynton cooly prepared for escape, put on his gloves, and calling for a plank ladder, descended quietly. J. W. Phelps leaped from the second story. George Poorman, the barber, who slept in his shop near by, knew nothing of the fire until he was going to breakfast. The building of the present house was at once commenced, and in July, 1886, was opened. This is a large brick three-story building, on the site of the former one, built especially for hotel purposes, heated by steam, lighted by gas, and in every way complete. Since its opening, the doors have never been closed, a night clerk attending to the office and house with as much regularity as in the day time.

The first fire in East Emporium occurred February 24, 1886, in S. S. Hacket's smith and wheelwright shop. On March 2 the J. E. McDonald building was destroyed, together with Charles Weller's two stores and dwelling, Cook's stables, the Gibson House, the old saloon building, S. S. Hacket's wheelwright shop, while adjoining buildings were scorched.... The old Biddle House in the West ward, occupied by Housler as a flour and feed store, was burned November 17, 1888.... The fire of June, 1889, originated in the Bryan Block. Before sufficient water was sent into the pipes the fire had half consumed the block, and had communicated to the Wiley building on the west and Mrs. Genung's on the east, and they both fell a prey to the devouring element. In the meantime the barns of F. D. Leet and the American Hotel, standing back from the street, caught fire, and were also consumed, and it looked at one time as if the American and Cook's Hotels would go with the others.

Flood of 1889.—The following is the estimated damage and loss in Emporium borough to the parties named, by the flood of June 1, 1889: Reynolds & Stoddard, $600; J. P. Felt, $700; Hacket & Sons, $3,000; F. D. Leet, $300; Mrs. J. M. Judd, $100; R. D. Hacket, $75; Kelly property, $30; David Murry, $100; T. N. Hacket, $75; Mrs. M. E. Beers, $80; S. L. Barton, $50; Jonathan Gifford, $50; S. J. Hacket, $100; C. C. Fay, $300; John Keller, $75; Mrs. Owens, $75; Samuel Parker, $200; Dan Armstrong, $50; Elmer Klock, $150; H. J. Smith, $25; Farnam property, $40; James Welch, $100; Holbrook property, $200; Mrs. Maze, $200; James Fartell, $25; Creaton Hotel, $500; Goodyear & Goodman, $150; Len Taggart, $400; Frank Mundy, $50; W. B. Thompson, $300; M. C. Tulis, $500; D. H. Lamb, $500; John Haver, $100; M. M. Larrabee, $600; Rev. Bosworth, $1,200; C. M. Woodley, $100; Dan Sullivan, $100; B. Applestein, $3,060; Frank Shives, $1,000; Mrs. A. E. Crane, $1,200; John Farrell, $100; H. J. Sassman, $200; H. C. Rockwell, $100; Edwin Schultz, $100;

Hockley, Bonham & Day, $2,000; Thomas Cavanauge, $200; Thomas McDonaugh, $200; D. S. McDonald, $200; John Arthur, $150; Thomas Gallagher, $50; Bridget Hogan, $200; F. W. Yentzer, $300; I. K. Hockley, on furniture, $300; Mankey Furniture Company, $500; Mrs. Kate Hennessy, $300; John Vodack, $200; Pat Mundy, $150; A. Loucks, $250; P. Fitzpatrick, $200; H. C. Olmsted, $75; W. C. Clarke, $100; J. S. Douglass, $1,000; George Metzger, $800; J. M. Card, $1,500; J. C. Metzger, $100; F. Hausler, $1,000; William Morrison, $300; H. W. Graham, $200; C. L. Butler, $150; J. C. Johnson, $100; A. A. McDonald, $800; Walker, Howard & Co., $800; G. A. Walker, $400; Riley Warner, $500; Thomas Pelkey, $200; Pat Conners, $300; B. Coyle, $500; Mrs. Hurteau, $300; Mrs. R. M. Overhiser, $50; J. B. Schriever, $500; Mrs. Poorman, $50; William McDonald, $200; M. Harris, $800; J. M. Havens, $150; W. M. Murray, $200; Mrs. D. P. Catlin, $150; Mrs. Borgelt, $300; H. L. Burns, $200; A. Montania, $40; H. S. Lloyd, $50; L. Weiss, $50; William Murray, $150; William McGee, $500; R. R. McQuay, $800; Henry Edgcomb, $1,500; D. Harris & Co., $1,000; Balcom & Lloyd, $600; M. T. Hogan, $100; Michael Burke, $75; Tom Creaton, $300; H. T. Taggart, $150; A. L. Vogt, $100; Mrs. L. Housler, $80; Frank Spaulding, $25; Mrs. Conery, $75; Dr. Heilman, $100; James Davin, $300; Mike Zimit, $50.

In Shippen township among the principal losers were J. S. Wiley, $12,000 to $15,000; Beechwood Lumber Company, $3,000 to $5,000; Alfred Truman, $3,000 to $4,000; J. R. Buckwalter, $1,000 to $1,500; Allen Russell, $1,000; James Matteson, $500; Whitemore & Gaskill, $1,200.

CONCLUSION.

Emporium is the largest receiving and despatching freight depot between Williamsport and Erie. The iron company paid, during 1889, the sum of $55.000 to the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company, for freight received; J. P. Felt, about $12,000; the tannery company a large sum, and the Mankey Furniture Company and the Climax Powder Company proportionately large sums for freight received. This is only the beginning of the end. The location and natural advantages of the place, outlined in the name bestowed at the close of the last century, fit it to take a leading place among the great manufacturing centers of the commonwealth. A writer, speaking through the columns of the *Commercial Gazette*, in September of 1889, says: "The merchants are the men who have raised Emporium to its present important position as a commercial center. They were the ones who started the boom that has developed so substantially. They cling to progressive ideas. The land on which Emporium stands was owned by the Philadelphia & Erie Land Company, of which B. W. Green is agent. They at one time had a thousand lots, and still own a great many. These are selling at from $250 to $300 each, and every one is 50x100 feet. The purchaser pays $25 at the date of sale, and the same amount quarterly thereafter until the full amount is paid. And the National Savings and Loan Association, of Rochester, N. Y., has a permanent board here. So it will be seen that the opportunity for building a home in Emporium, cheaply and with little money to invest, is an excellent one. The iron company have here in one solid body, in addition to the twenty acres on which the furnace is located, more than 10,000 acres of land, fully one-half of which contains a second-growth of pine, hemlock and a variety of hard-wood timber. Very nearly all of this land is underlaid with coal, while a three-foot vein of iron ore is under at least one-third of it; and it also contains an abundance of building stone and flagstone, the excellence of which is attested by the

extensive use of them in this city and elsewhere." The possibilities of Emporium are only limited by the enterprise of her citizens. How far they may carry out their designs of progress can not now be measured, but location, material and men are here to warrant great things in the future.

CHAPTER IX.

GIBSON TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF DRIFTWOOD.

GIBSON TOWNSHIP — BOUNDARY AND AREA — ELEVATIONS AND STREAMS — POPULATION AND ASSESSMENTS—ELECTION, 1844—MISCELLANEOUS.
BOROUGH OF DRIFTWOOD — ORIGIN OF THE PLACE — SOME FIRST THINGS — INCORPORATION—MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS—THE PLACE IN 1876—MANUFACTURES, FIRES, FLOODS, ETC.—HOTELS—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS—CONCLUSION.

GIBSON TOWNSHIP, bounded north by Lumber, west by Elk county, east by Grove township, and south by Clearfield county, is twelve and a quarter miles in length along its eastern line, eleven and three-quarters along its western line, eight and one-third miles wide in its northern half, and seven and one-eighth miles in its southern half, being the second township in point of area in the county. The highest points measured are 2,252 feet above ocean level, while Driftwood depot is only 843 feet above the ocean; the railroad bridge, below Huntley, 872 feet; Huntley depot, 882 feet; top of hill, two and a half miles from Huntley, 2,137 feet; and summit, northwest of farmhouse, 2,297 feet. The highway at Trump's dwelling is 2,072, and over ridge, south of Trump's, 2,122 feet above level; where the Sinnemahoning enters Clinton county it is only 787 feet above the ocean, or 760 above tide level. The feeders of the Sinnemahoning in this township are Mason run and Big run, rising in Lumber township; Big run, Dry run, Tanglefoot run and Grove run, flowing southwest or south from the divide, the latter entering the river at Grove's Battleground, just west of Sinnemahoning depot. A number of small streams enter from the southwest, while Bennett's branch* forms a confluence at Driftwood on the west side and Wykoff's run, near the Barclay mills, at Wyside. Bennett's branch claims Mix run as principal feeder in this township, while Upper Jerry run rises in the southeast corner.

The population in 1880, outside Driftwood borough (504), was 700; in November, 1888, there were eighty-four Republican and seventy-six Democratic voters, and on this basis the population is now estimated at 960. Driftwood gave fifty Republican and forty-seven Democratic votes, and by the same process of calculation the population would be 582, over 400 below the true figures. Wing & Getchell and Jacob Coleman were merchants in Gibson township in 1850, and John Brooks in 1851. There were forty-nine dwellings, fifty families, 332 persons, thirty-four farms and seven industries. In 1852–53, Brobst & Co., J. T. Crosier & Co. and J. & W. Brooks, were the dealers. The assessments for 1889, of township and borough, were as follows:

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* This branch was so named after William Bennett, who first settled at Benezette about 1811, who is said to have broken up his land with milch cows harnessed as oxen.

R. Seger

GIBSON.

290 taxables. Exempt, $7,000.

Occupation	$ 6,305
Seated real estate	50,886
Unseated real estate	122,228
145 cows and oxen	1,846
124 horses	4,062
Total	$185,327

Money, etc., at interest, $25,610.97

DRIFTWOOD.

161 taxables. Exempt, $5,000.

Occupation	$ 4,795
Seated real estate	35,618
Unseated real estate	1,305
39 cows	468
19 horses	580
Total	$42,766

Money, etc., at interest, $22,508.19

The March elections of 1861, for Gibson township, resulted as follows: Justice of the peace.—Samuel Barr, 24; Asa Inglesbee, 17. Constable.—G. W. Tanner, 27. Supervisor.—Washington Mason, 16; James Wylie, Jr., 21. Auditor.—William Barr, 18; Henry Mason, 24. Election inspectors.—Isaac Smith, 9; Joseph Lane, 5. Assessor.—James Mason, 16. Clerk.—Henry Mason, 7. School directors.—Isaac Smith, 23; Henry Mason, 15. Judge of election.—William Nelson, 23.

The clerks, inspectors and judge of this election, were William Nelson, Isaac Smith and W. E. Jourdan.

In the records of Elk county the election returns of this township, of February 27, 1844, appear: William Shepard and William M. Mason were elected justices; James Barr and Jacob Smith, supervisors; Daniel Smith, constable; Hezekiah Mix, Thomas Dent and William Montgomery, assessors; Joshua Idells, treasurer; E. C. Wykoff, Ralph Johnson, James Wylie, Samuel Conway, William Barr and Joe Mason, Jr., school directors; William Montgomery, clerk; John Shafer, Jos. Mason and William Johnson, poor overseers; W. Brooks, W. Coleman and R. Johnson, auditors; B. Hollingsworth, judge; with M. Spangler and G. Hollingsworth, inspectors of elections; Solomon Mix and Solomon Bailey, fence-viewers. C. E. Wykoff and W. M. Mason were elected justices in 1849.

The officers of Gibson township, chosen in February, 1890, are Nelson D. Jordan and John R. Hicks, supervisors; George E. Wylie, clerk; John McMillen, constable; George W. Huntley, Jr., and W. U. Barr, auditors; H. M. Bailey, overseer of poor. F. A. Blackwell received 69 votes, A. W. Mason 37, and Anson Mason 34 votes, for school directors. John W. Nelson was elected justice.

Grant Station post-office, on Bennett's Branch Railroad, twelve miles from Driftwood, was established in 1873, a year before the completion of the Low Grade Railroad.

John Coleman, who died in Grove township in April, 1886, was born near Muncy in 1810, and was brought to this section about that time. His father owned the site of Driftwood, also the Huntley farm and lands up Bennett's branch as far as Dent's. The Coleman property was sold to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company in 1872, and their shops are located on part of this purchase. Mrs. Sally Johnson, who died in May, 1889, is said to be the last member of the original Coleman family, although a Mrs. Colegrove is thought to be still living in Wisconsin.... Benjamin Smith, who was accidently killed at Castle Garden, June 25, 1887, was born at Huntley, April 5, 1820, and in 1839 married Ann Eliza Mix. She died in 1868.

The Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, begun in 1859, was completed through this township in 1864, and the Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, begun in 1869, was completed in 1874.... Between the years 1804 and 1815 the pioneers came hither, as written in the general chapter on the settlement of the county and in the history of Shippen township. In 1806 the

Spanglers settled on the Driftwood branch. In 1848 Michael Spangler located in Jay township, Elk county, where he died in August, 1877.

BOROUGH OF DRIFTWOOD.

Driftwood, formerly known as "The Second Forks," is the site of one of the first settlements of this county. The celebrated hunter, John Jordan, built his cabin at this point in 1804, and following him came the pioneers of industry named in the pages devoted to pioneer history.

The first store was opened by Jacob Coleman in 1834, about the sight of the Lafayette House. Samuel Brobst and John Coleman built a house near the south end of the railroad bridge, and opened a store there. This building is still standing. G. R. Vosburg came about 1853, and then O. J. Spafford. Bates & Coryell, a little later Rothrock, DeWitt & Co., and then J. O. Brookbank. In 1862–63, during the construction of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, the village cast aside the swaddling clothes of a hamlet, and during the building of the Low Grade Railroad assumed higher pretensions. The leading residents at that time are named in a document from which the following paragraph is taken: The petition for the incorporation of Driftwood was presented August 15, 1871, by the following named citizens: O. J. Spafford, D. J. McDonald, H. E. Gore, S. Miller, C. Y. White, J. M. Fillmar, C. F. Laughton, T. M. Hains, Edward Hatton, W. Harkenberg, J. O. Brookbank, Joshua Lupole, John Kunes, Jacob Shaffer, F. Bush, Scott W. Jones, Patrick McInerney, M. Cullinan, M. McMahon, Patrick Creevy, Frank Hagonbush, Thomas Liddey, Thomas Barrington, H. J. McDonald, J. Gleason, H. E. Chamberlin, D. P. Polen, Levi Musser, George B. Patshel, J. B. Coryell, Joseph L. Bates, Anthony McCabe, Ed. Vosburg, M. O'Brien, J. Lupro, J. D. Whitman, George D. Kincaid, William Roache, John Kane, Reb. Bolton, Clark Beatty, J. Doulanghautz, J. D. Withem, John McMahon. The petition was considered and granted January 17, 1872, the election ordered for February 6; C. F. Laughton was appointed judge, with J. O. Brookbank and C. L. White, inspectors.

Municipal Affairs.—The charter election of Driftwood, held February 6, 1872, resulted as follows: O. J. Spafford, burgess, twenty-one votes; H. E. Chamberlin, fifteen; D. B. Polen, nineteen; Joshua Lupole, six votes for justice of the peace; William Roach, twenty-two; D. J. McDonald, twenty-two; Wesley Chamberlin, twenty-two; E. Vosburg, twenty-four; L. W. Gifford, twenty-two, and David Lupro, twenty-three votes for councilmen; C. Y. White, twenty-two for assessor; J. O. Brookbank, twenty-three for auditor; A. J. McDonald and John Kunes, elected poor-masters; David English, twenty for constable; D. J. McDonald, twenty-two for constable and collector; Levi Musser, W. F. Mizhols, L. Gifford, William Roach, twenty-two votes each; E. Vosburg and O. J. Spafford, twenty-one each for school directors.

The officers elected since 1872 are named in the following list:

Burgess.—L. Musser, 1873; J. S. Bates, 1874; Ed. Vosburg, 1875; C. Y. White, 1876–77; Robert Rothrock, 1878–79; F. A. Blackwell (tie vote with Rothrock), 1879; F. A. Blackwell, 1880; Levi Dougherty, 1881–82; James P. McNarney, 1883; R. L. Earl, 1884; R. Rothrock, 1885–86; S. S. Smith, 1887; F. F. Kirk, 1888.

Councilmen.—J. S. Bates, 1873–75–76; E. Hatten, 1873; H. E. Chamberlin, C. F. Laughton, 1873–74; Ed Vosburg, 1873–76; A. J. McDonald, 1873–80–83; J. P. Horman, 1874; H. C. Gore, 1874; William Roach, 1875–76; C. F. Laughton, 1875; William Gore, 1875; J. B. Earl, 1875; J. O. Brookbank, 1876; Ira DeWitt, 1876; D. J. McDonald, 1876–78–79; Bernard

Nefcy, 1877–78; Jacob Shaffer, 1877; R. Rothrock, 1877–80–82–83–87; W. A. Hatten, 1877–78–79–80–82; C. McMinn, 1878; John I. McCarty, 1878; Milo Fitzgerald, 1880; Samuel Buck, 1881; M. F. Leslie, 1881; Daniel Nolan, 1881; S. S. Smith, 1882; A. H Parsons, 1883; F. G. Rothrock, 1883; T. J. Riley, 1884–86–87; A. R. McDonald, 1884; J. B. Grimshaw, 1884; C. F. Laughton, 1884; Samuel Louck, 1884. W. G. Sanders, 1884–85–86; J. O. Brookbank, 1885–88; Ed. Bishop, 1885; Walter Scott, 1886; D. B. Reed, 1888.

Justices.—C. Y. White, 1873–74; T. C. Page, 1876; Jerome B. Earl, 1879; Harry Dutcher, 1880; H. B. Mears, 1881; James Brusan, 1882; John McGillis, 1883–88; J. B. Earl, 1884; B. Nefcy, 1885.

School Directors.—E. Hatten, 1873; G. H. Chamberlin, 1873; D. Lupro, 1873; William Roach, 1873-75; Saul Buck, 1874; C. McMinn, 1874–78; J. M. Reynolds, 1875; A. J. McDonald, 1876–79–82; Mark Scudder, 1876; Levi Musser, 1877–80; J. O. Brookbank, 1877–80; J. B. Earl, 1877–80–82; John E. Barr, 1878–81; William Young, 1879; D. Angell, 1879–81–84; S. S. Smith, 1883; R. Rothrock, 1884; John McDonald, 1885; B. Nefcy, 1886; T. J. Riley, 1886; J. A. Muthersbaugh, 1887; M. J. B. Brooks, 1887; P. W. Householder, 1888; G. L. Smith, 1888.

Assessors.—W. A. Hatten, 1873; E. Vosburg, 1874; G. W. Smith, 1875; Mark Scudder, 1876; C. F. Laughton, 1877; John I. McCarty, 1878; Levi Dougherty, 1879–80–81; F. Rothrock, 1882; M. P. Whiting, 1883; J. G. Grimshaw, 1884; F. G. Rothrock, 1885; T. J. Riley, 1886–87; R. Rothrock, 1888.

Auditors.—J. O. Brookbank, 1873; M. Curdde, 1874; C. Y. White, 1875; T. C. Page, 1875; F. A. Blackwell, 1876; John McGillis, 1876; W. H. VanLew, 1877; A. C. Becken, 1878–79; Levi Dougherty, 1880; A. C. Becken, 1881–82; J. Grimshaw, 1883; H. D. Earl, 1884; D. B. Reed, 1885; M. P. Whiting, 1886–87; C. E. Pealer, 1888.

The Driftwood elections of February, 1889, resulted in the choice of A. R. McDonald, burgess; W. G. Sanders and Charles E. Pealer, councilmen; S. D. McCool, justice of the peace; Thomas J. Riley, Samuel Louck and F. F. Kirk, school directors; M. Fitzgerald, constable and collector; George Towers, high constable; Robert Trude, constable; J. W. Carey, overseer of poor; F. B. Sanders, auditor, and P. M. Hanes, assessor. Mr. McDonald did not qualify, when C. F. Laughton was appointed by the district court. The constable elect failed to qualify, when the court appointed Matt. Kirk, who also failed in this matter, so that the borough was, for a time, without that officer.

The officers of Driftwood borough elected in February, 1890, are C. F. Laughton, burgess; Charles E. Pealer, T. J. Riley, R. Rothrock and Charles Gleason, councilmen; M. J. B. Brooks, John T. Earl and S. P. Kreider, school directors; M. P. Whiting and Charles Gleason, overseers of poor; James Letz, high constable; Wilbur Miller, constable; M. Fitzgerald, constable and collector; James Fulton, justice, and William G. Miller, auditor.

Driftwood in 1876.—In September, 1876, the editor of the Lock Haven *Republican* visited the village, and before the close of the month published the following description:

There is undoubtedly more business done at Driftwood than at Emporium, or any town of its size on the West Branch. We were shown through the mammoth store-room of J. O. Brookbank & Co., dealers in general merchandise, and find they are carrying a heavy stock, with sales reaching from $8,000 to $10,000 per month. J. O. Brookbank, Robert Rothrock, J. W. Cochran and J. H. Cochran compose the firm, and they occupy a room about 200x40 feet, stocked with a line of goods suitable to their trade, which embraces largely the Bennett's branch and Driftwood branch of the Susquehanna; and

their house largely supplies the jobbers on these streams and their tributaries with such articles as are needed to carry on their lumber camps, etc. It is needless to say they are enterprising, reliable business men. The fact is patent. There is a Masonic hall in the second story of this building, finished in elegant style, and furnished very completely. Col. J. S. Bates, an enterprising citizen engaged in the real estate business, is largely the man to whom the fraternity are indebted for this beautiful and comfortable lodge room. The Cochran Bros. are putting in about 27,000,000 feet of lumber on the tributaries to Bennett's branch, etc., for different parties at Williamsport and other points along the river.

A protracted meeting is now in progress under the pastorate of Rev. L. G. Heck, with fine congregations and marked interest. The meetings on Saturday evening and Sabbath were conducted by a delegation from the district executive committee of the Y. M. C. A. Presiding Elder J. J. Pearce preached on Monday evening, and the services will be continued for the entire week. The ladies of the town have shown great taste, and devotion to the interests of religion, by trimming the church with evergreens, and otherwise beautifying the house of worship in which these meetings are held. There are two churches in the place, a Catholic and Union meeting house, used by the different Protestant denominations. They are both neat, commodious buildings, a credit to the people of the the place. Rev. James Brennan is the pastor of the Roman Catholic Church, Rev. L. G. Heck, of the Methodist.

It struck us the curse of the place was the number of hotels and saloons; seven hotels and two saloons we should deem a superabundance, and yet there seems to be that number to be supported or starved by the citizens and visitors to Driftwood. As an offset to this, there is a Murphy organization, which seems to be thriving amid all the opposition from the dealers in liquors. Some new buildings are in progress, which are improvements to others already occupied, and, taken all in all, Driftwood seems to be about over the crisis, and proposes to march forward, taking the advance among the up-river towns.

In Centennial year the borough officers were: Burgess, C. Y. White; councilmen, J. S. Bates, E. Vosburg, William Roach, J. O. Brookbank, Ira DeWitt; D. J. McDonald; justice of the peace, T. C. Page; school directors, Mark Scudder, A. J. McDonald; judge of election, T. C. Page; inspectors, William Roach, E. Vosburg; assessor, Mark Scudder; assistant assessors, Ira DeWitt, John McCathy; high constable, John Lupole; auditors, Fred Blackwell, John McGillis; overseers of poor, D. J. McDonald, L. Musser.

The Catholic Church was presided over by Dr. Brennan, and Rev. L. G. Heck was the minister in charge of the Methodist circuit. The hotels comprised the McDonald House, conducted by A. R. McDonald; the Sherman, by John A. Gillis & Co., and the Tyler by M. V. and R. J. Gillis. The restaurants were conducted by T. H. Cartin and J. B. Earl; W. H. VanLew was baker and confectioner. The great general store was carried on by the then new firm of Robert Rothrock, Ira DeWitt, J. W. Cochran and J. Henry Cochran; the drug and hardware store by O. J. Spafford; the Brookbank store; the boot and shoe store, by T. J. Robison, and the liquor store by Coleman & Nefcy. A few small concerns were also in existence. . . . The postmaster was J. O. Brookbank, who held the office from 1872 to 1888, when M. P. Whiting was commissioned. In January, 1890, J. O. Brookbank was commissioned. O. J. Spafford has also been postmaster at this point . . . . The Philadelphia & Erie Railroad and the Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad were in operation as well as a lumber road, all of which are noticed in the pages devoted to railroads . . . . The American Union telegraph line was completed to Driftwood via the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad in 1880, thus giving four telegraph lines.

Manufactures.—Miles Dent, born at the old homestead, near Mix run, June 16, 1823, died March 18, 1889, at Dent's run, where he settled forty-two years before, and where his wife died in December, 1887. He was one of the leading lumbermen of the State. In 1881 he built a large saw-mill, a railroad and bridge in 1883–85, and the store building in 1888.

The Brookbank & Company's lumber and stave mill at Castle Garden was es-

tablished nine years ago as a stave mill, and in 1889 saw-mill machinery was introduced. This industry gives employment to six men....The Standard Shingle Company's mill on Red run, near Driftwood, was built in 1887–88.... S. S. Miller's stave-mill at Castle Garden, near Driftwood, is another labor-giving concern....L. R. Gleason & Sons' tannery, established at Driftwood in 1889, promises to equal in importance the great tanneries at Wilcox, Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Emporium, Costello and other places in this district. The tannery is now producing one car-load of leather per week. This industry gives employment to thirty-five men. It was reported in March, 1890, that another tannery would be brought into existence here this year.

Fires, Floods, Etc.—The Driftwood fire of April 14, 1875, destroyed J. B. Earl's hotel and W. A. Hatten's billiard saloon, and A. J. McDonald's dwelling was torn down. The Patchel House was saved by great effort....The fire of May, 1882, destroyed the Kelso House, Simon Brothers' store and barns, the principal loser being A. R. McDonald....In June, 1882, another fire swept away Kane's new block, on the Kelso lot, in which was Frank Rothrock's store. Patrick Kane's loss was $3,000 and Frank Rothrock's $4,500. A month before the locality boasted of the Kelso House, two stores, a dwelling, barns, etc., but after this fire the old three-story Gore House was the only building on the square between the post-office and depot. The forest fires of May, 1884, did much damage in the neighborhood, but that summer did not pass away until the fire fiend returned. On July 8 a number of oil cars were standing on the siding, and it is said the cars were put in at an unreasonable speed, causing them to collide with the oil tanks, and setting them on fire. The burning oil was thrown in every direction, and soon the heart of the town was in a blaze. The barn back of the McDonald House first took fire, then Duell's confectionery store, spreading to McDonald's block near the railroad, and then to Torbert's drug store, and crossing the street to Cochran Brothers' buildings on the south and the McDonald House on the east, and to the buildings east of the McDonald House, destroying, in all, fifteen buildings. Losses: D. J. McDonald's loss was as follows: McDonald House and furniture, $8,000; store building, $2,900; goods in store, $6,000; dwelling and household goods, $4,000; Blakely House, $2,000; two warehouses, $600; barn $300—total loss, $23,800. A. J. McDonald's estate, loss on store building, $2,500, fully insured; Cochran Brothers, on buildings, $6,000, insurance $3,000; Torbert & Co., loss $10,000, insurance $5,500; Weil clothing store, loss $3,000; *Gazette* printing office and book store, loss $5,000, insurance $3,500; Duell confectionery, loss $500, no insurance; Thomas Buck, household goods, $100; Timley Tailor saved most of his goods, loss small; Edward Drumel, loss small in moving household goods; Joseph Lechner, boots and shoes, loss $150, no insurance; George Heiserman, barber, loss $150, fully insured; J. B. Earl's loss on furniture, $200, fully insured; the band lost their instruments (in the *Gazette* office), valued at $200; G. A. R. Post, No. 241, loss on furniture, $100; no insurance....In October, 1887, B. Nefcy's house occupied by Joe Krotzer, was burned.

The wind storm of January 12, 1890, carried away part of the roof of the Hotel Lafayette, destroyed one of the large windows in Brookbank's store and created other damage....The floods of 1889 did not let Driftwood escape. The waters of Bennett's branch, as well as the Upper Sinnemahoning, met here, converting the valley into a broad, rushing river. The new county bridge over the Sinnemahoning creek, constructed in 1883–84, by the borough, one span of which was carried away in the flood of June 1, 1889, was rebuilt in January and February, 1890, by Contractor Palmer, for the county.

Since 1872 Driftwood and vicinity have become famous for the number of

accidents on railroads and in the woods. Among the number the following are noticed: James Nefcy, of Driftwood, was killed by the cars August 18, 1889; Charles McQuade was accidentally killed while hunting, near Huntley, in October, 1879. William Grafius was killed on Bark Shanty run by a falling tree, in July, 1888. Benjamin Smith, a native of this section, also died from the results of an accident at Castle Garden. In January, 1890, J. L. Barclay, of Potter county, was crushed under the wheels of a freight train at Emporium, and died a few days later.

Hotels.—The first hotel was kept by Jacob Coleman on the bank of the creek near the north end of railroad bridge. Andrew Dent and others kept this house prior to the building of the Lafayette House by Gore during the Civil war, which is the beginning of the modern hotels. F. F. Kirk is the genial proprietor of the Lafayette House, having come here in 1885. John Coleman built a hotel on the south side of the river (the site being now covered by railroad embankment) before the war, which was rented to Corny Wainright.

The Commercial Hotel, completed in February, 1887, is one of the most complete houses in the State. The building is 80x50 feet, three stories high, with mansard roof; the dining-room, 26x28; office, 20x20; sample room, 16x18; writing-room, 17x18; ladies' parlor, 15x22, and twenty-seven bed-rooms—all large and airy—the ceilings on first and second floors being twelve feet, and on third floor ten and a half feet. The plans for this building were prepared by T. J. Riley, assisted by G. T. Smith, who had charge of erection. The house is papered and painted artistically, and finished in hard wood. The house employs nine hands. Electric bells, steam-heaters and gas-light mark the completeness of the house.

The present Curtin House was erected in 1885–86 on Driftwood avenue by John Kane. The building is 116x44 feet, with a wide hall on the first floor; large reading and waiting-rooms; a dining-room, 41x30; large kitchen and private parlors. There are twenty-four bed-rooms on each of the upper floors. The building was completed in November, 1885.

Churches.—The Methodist Episcopal society of Driftwood dates back to 1810, when Rev. James Allen preached to his strange audience at Overturf's house, the particulars of which service are given in the history of the Methodist society of Emporium, where also the story of the old Methodist circuit of this district is related. Services were held in the old school-houses of the village and neighborhood until the completion of the Union Church house, since which time regular meetings have been held therein. The present membership is fifteen. The camp-meeting at the Driftwood confluence with Bennett's branch was held August 18, 1853, with Elders J. V. Himes, J. T. Lanning and J. Litch in charge.

Rev. Thomas Holler died in May, 1882. He was married first at Sinnemahoning, January 10, 1836, but the lady dying in 1871, he married, a second time, in July, 1873. The second wife died in December, 1880, and the pioneer himself on the date given, in his seventieth year.

The Messiah society hold services here at intervals, over which the preacher of Kersey, Elk county, presides.

The Catholic Church of St. James is the central church of a large mission, extending almost to the line of Tioga county, or to Galeton, in Potter county. Germania is also included in this extensive parish, Sterling being the only mission easy of access. The congregation at Driftwood is large and influential, as is evident from the beautiful house of worship and pastoral residence. The buildings are situate on the side of the mountain above the railroad depot, and command a view of the Sinnemahoning and Bennett's

Branch valleys, as well as of the town beneath. The congregation was formed here about the period of railroad building, and has grown steadily since that time. Monsigneur Brennan, to whom references are made in other pages, is the respected pastor of this church.

Schools.—The old school-house near the flats was built about 1870–71, and in that building religious services were held by all the Protestant denominations. Prior to this services were held in a school-house, at Castle Garden, built during the Civil war, and prior to the war, in the old school-house which occupied the site of the present engine-house. Among the pupils in that old building were John Coleman's children, the Wykoffs, Dents, Smiths, Wesley Shafer and a few others. The contract for the present school building was sold in July, 1886, to G. T. Smith, for $2,950.

Cemetery.—Oak Hill Cemetery Company, of Driftwood, was chartered August 2, 1886, with S. S. Smith, W. G. Sanders, W. A. Hatten, John McDonald, F. A. Blackwell and M. P. Whiting, stockholders.

Societies and Associations.—Driftwood Lodge, No. 532, A. F. & A. M., was chartered December 2, 1874, with the following named members: J. S. Bates, C. F. Barclay, Fred A. Blackwell, Mack Scudder, David B. Reed, J. Henry Cochran, G. W. Huntley, G. B. Barclay, Samuel Buck, Levi Musser, J. Orlando Brookbank, James Fulton, Sylvester S. Smith, J. M. Shaffer, James Wylie, Jr., Alonzo Bailey, A. E. Taylor, Josiah Fink, J. S. Shirk, David P. Baird, M. J. B. Brooks. The past masters have been J. S. Bates, C. F. Barclay, F. A. Blackwell, J. H. Cochran, G. B. Barclay, G. W. Huntley, S. S. Smith, C. G. Matson, J. O. Brookbank, J. H. Fink, W. G. Sanders, C. W. Beldin, L. W. Sanders, present master. The office of secretary has been filled first by David B. Reed, followed by F. A. Blackwell, J. C. Martin, W. A. Hatten and F. A. Blackwell, who is now serving. The hall was completed December 2, 1874. This lodge claims seventy-six members. The officers for 1890 are as follows: J. C. Martin, W. M.; D. P. Baird, S. W.; F. B. Sanders, J. W.; C. F. Barclay, treasurer, and F. A. Blackwell, secretary, in December, 1889.

Washington Camp, No. 310, P. O. S. of A., was instituted under charter April 19, 1888, with the following named members: W. E. Dougherty, J. T. Earl, A. C. Winslow, F. S. Kirk, I. E. Hatten, J. D. Tinsley, C. E. Pealer, S. P. Kreider, S. D. McCoole, E. L. Means, D. B. Reed, J. P. McNarney, P. M. Hanes, M. A. Lane, M. M. Smith, Nate Ives, Joseph Krotzer, G. B. Richardson, V. E. Crum, W. E. Rothrock, H. Clay, M. C. Crum, C. E. Haues, E. D. McCracken, T. F. McCracken, John C. Zell, C. McCracken and E. S. Vosburg. The first president was J. P. McNarney, and S. P. Kreider is presiding at present, with P. M. Hanes, recording secretary. There are now thirty-eight members. The officers elected in December, 1889, are John T. Earl, P.; E. L. Means, P. P.; W. E. Dougherty, V. P.; S. D. McCoole, M. of F. and C.; William VanLew, C.; John F. Miller, O. G.; P. M. Hanes, I. G.; C. E. Pealer, S.; E. D. McCracken, F. S., and W. E. Rothrock, T.

In July, 1880, the first cornet band of Driftwood was organized, with J. H. Cochran, president; G. W. Huntley and D. J. McDonald, vice-presidents; H. Mitchell, secretary; Levi Dougherty, corresponding secretary; W. A. Hatten, treasurer; John T. Murphy, manager; Thomas Dougherty, R. Rothrock, D. D. Angell and A. R. McDonald, trustees. Of the musicians in the old band only one, Eddie Dougherty, is a member of the present band.

The officers of Lieut. D. W. Taggart Post, No. 241, G. A. R., elected in December, 1889, are: G. B. Barclay, C.; J. R. Buckwalter, S. V. C.; G. W. Gore, J. V. C.; Almeron Chapman, O. D.; G. A. Dudley, O. G.; D. D. Colcord, surgeon; P. O. Chelson, C.; J. O. Brookbank, Q. M.; Lemuel Lucore

and M. M. Larrabee, delegates, and T. W. Deninney and Sam Faucett, alternates. The history of this post is given in the pages devoted to Emporium.

The W. R. C. elected the following named officers in January, 1890: Mrs. Marion Thompson, P.; Mrs. Helen Taggart, S. V.; Mrs. Deninney, J. V.; Mrs. A. Dougherty, treasurer; Mrs. Downey, chaplain; Mrs. Jane Brooks, conductor; Mrs. Mary VanLew, guard; Mrs. Adams, Julia Earl and Helen Taggart, delegates; Miss Maria Brookbank, secretary; Mrs. Mattie Slagle, assistant conductor, and Mrs. D. Mumford, assistant guard.

A. O. H., Division No. 1, of Driftwood, was organized May 12, 1889, with E. G. Bishop, P.; P. O'Connor, V. P.; John McMahon, secretary; Rev. Dr. T. F. Brennan, treasurer, and W. H. Roach, financial secretary. The present president is P. O'Connor, and vice-president, M. Hacket. There are forty-two members in good standing.

CONCLUSION.

Driftwood of pioneer days is no more. Here, in years long passed, a few of the earliest settlers of the county gathered and withstood the rigors of climate and deprivations of pioneership, as well as the daily excitements of the times. There is in the history of this old river settlement a poetic romance and rustic simplicity that fascinates; but the days of old Driftwood are gone forever—good old days—and in their place have come the hurry and amenities of civilized times. The cabins have disappeared with the solemn woods—all the past is wiped out save in memory, and on its ruins appears the modern town, with its churches, schools, secret, benevolent and literary societies, and municipal government.

CHAPTER X.

GROVE TOWNSHIP.

GROVE TOWNSHIP—BOUNDARY—ELEVATIONS AND STREAMS—POPULATION AND ASSESSMENT—INDIAN HISTORY—INDUSTRIES.
SINNEMAHONING—SURVEY AND SALE OF VILLAGE LOTS—HISTORIC APPLE TREE—FIRST BUSINESS IN THE PLACE—HOTELS—MAILS—EARLY SCHOOLS—FIRES—CHURCH, ETC.—SOCIETIES.

GROVE TOWNSHIP is bounded north by Potter county, south and east by Clinton county, and west by Lumber and Gibson townships. The lowest point is where the Sinnemahoning enters Clinton county, the elevation being only 787 feet above ocean level, and the highest known point, four and one-half miles northeast of Shafer's hotel (807 feet), at the head of Arksill creek, 2,287 feet, while the hill between First Fork and Bailey run is only 1,932 feet. The First Fork flows in a tortuous course through the center of the township, from north to south, entering the main stream three-fourths of a mile west of Sinnemahoning depot, or at Old Town. This fork receives from the eastern summits the following named creeks: Rattlesnake, Muley, Lorshbaugh, Bailey, Short Bend, Wood Rock, Bronson, Gugs', Arksill and Ellicott's, all native streams from one to four miles long. South of Sinnemahoning the main river receives from the southwest divide, Wykoff's, Upper Jerry and Middle runs, with

Yours truly,
John H. Earl.

numerous small streams, while above the village a number of petty streams flow east into the First Fork, such as Logue's, Norcross, Mill, Brooks, House Log, Lick Island and Pepperhill runs.

The population in 1880 was 494. In November, 1888, there were ninety-nine Republican and sixty-five Democratic votes cast, the total, 164, multiplied by six, giving 984 as the present population. The large lumber industries and mills at Wyside, and up Wykoff's run, contribute largely to this increase in number of inhabitants. The assessment of 1889 was as follows: 187 taxables; exempt, $2,000; occupation, $6,345; seated real estate, $30,314; unseated real estate, $159,143; 102 cows and oxen, $1,382; sixty-five horses, $2,676; total, $299,860. Money, etc., at interest, $8,355.96.

The recorded Indian history of Cameron county begins at Sinnemahoning; but so much has been gathered from John Brooks and others. relating thereto, for the pages of the general history, it is unnecessary to repeat it in this chapter. The tree near which the Groves killed their red enemies remained among the old settlers several years. Mr. Brooks calls it "Peter Grove's tree," and describes it as a scraggy one, with a large branch six feet from the ground. He thinks that the tree was carried away before the time named by Chadwick.

Owing to the historic character of this section of Cameron county, a large part of the chapter on pioneers has been devoted to a review of the men and events of early years; so that, like the Indians, their records find mention in the general history of this county, and in that of Elk county.

In 1829 Wykoff's saw- and grist-mills stood near where Barclay's lumber-mills now are, but were decaying prior to 1840. John Miller had a saw-mill and corn-cracker three miles up the fork, in 1824–25, which also decayed. Baird's mill at Cook's run below, was also in existence. Joseph Mason and sons took down six rafts of square timber in 1829, to Middleton, the timber selling then at 3 cents per foot.

Barclay Brothers' present lumber-mill was built in 1881, on the south side of the river, below Sinnemahoning. The capacity is 50,000 per day, employing thirty-five men in the mill and forty outside. The lumber is taken from the First Fork valley and from Wykoff's run. The buildings were designed and erected by G. A. Barclay. Wilmot, Quinn, Sherman & Co., was organized in November, 1887. In May, 1888, the company began the construction of saw-mills on Wykoff's run, one-eighth of a mile above the Sinnemahoning. At this time the company had seventy-five men in the woods, bark-peeling and cutting timber. The mills were opened July 4, 1888, and give employment, generally, to twenty men. The company also erected two large double residences on the river bank, a large store building on the railroad, and five single houses at the mills, together with other buildings in the woods and adjacent to the mills, costing with machinery, $16,000. The mill role averages thirty men, and the company own 11,000 acres on Wykoff's run. The locality was named Wyside by the railroad company, in 1888, on account of the "Y" used on the track.

The Barclay Brothers' railroad up Wykoff's run, three and one-half miles, was constructed in 1888, with a view of extending it as the timber lands fall back from the river, one and one-half miles of road being projected this year. This road is also used by Wilmot, Quinn, Sherman & Co.

The officers of Grove township elected in February, 1890, are George S. Hill and D. B. Johnson, supervisors; E. F. Smith, clerk; Joseph Summerson, constable; Joseph T. Drum, auditor; C. W. Beldin and Adam Miller, overseers of poor; J. H. Haynes and Henry Swartz, school directors.

SINNEMAHONING.

Sinnemahoning was surveyed on lands owned originally by Overturf & Shaffer about 1805, which passed into the hands of Phelps & Dodge in 1846, and later became the property of Lyman Truman. In 1811 John Brooks purchased from Truman, and the same year made the survey and sold the lots, D. P. Baird buying the lots on which his dwelling and store now stand, Crane, Dr. Reese, D. J. Wykoff and D. A. Fulton being among the first lot buyers.

The historic apple tree was planted in 1811, by Joseph Brooks, among others. The tree in question measured three feet six inches in diameter. It was cut down in April, 1889, to make way for Barclay's hardware and furniture warehouse. A similar one was planted in Benezette township in 1812, by Ralph Johnson.

Mrs. Jordan, who died at her home near Sinnemahoning, in September, 1889, was over 100 years old, and credited with being the oldest person in Cameron county.

Some time about the year 1820 Buckman Clafflin settled at Sinnemahoning, and engaged in mercantile business. He was the father of Victoria (Mrs. Woodhull) and Tennessee (Tennie C.), who were born at that place and lived there till from three to five years of age.

William Montgomery, a trader or pedlar, did business here prior to 1820. Some years later (Mr. Brooks thinks about 1829–30) Buckman Clafflin built a store-house, the same which was burned down years ago, near the site of Barclay's present store. Jacob Coleman, a brother-in-law of Clafflin, opened a store at Driftwood, the first at that point in 1834. Both pioneer merchants kept houses of entertainment, but John Coleman built the first house for hotel purposes. The building was destroyed and the railroad and public road pass over the location. The first house at Sinnemahoning was built in 1808, purchased in 1810–11, by Joseph Brooks, from Ned Ritchey. It stood where J. M. Shafer's hotel now is. The Wykoffs built, in 1812, where the Barclay mills now are. A store-house was built just east of the fork, near Barclay's grist-mill, about 1842, by John Brooks and Henry S. Shafer. This building was moved five years later, the counters being in Baird's post-office at the present time. Shafer moved to Driftwood where he was burned out, and left the county, while Mr. Brooks gave his attention to his lumbering and mercantile business on Driftwood branch.

Wilson established a store here about 1861, but sold his house to Barclay. During the flood of 1861 there were three feet of water over the counters. Mr. Baird, who bought lots from John Brooks in 1861, succeeded Wilson as railroad agent, and established his store, Roberts & Barclay opening out a stock in the old Wilson store. The large frame block at the corner of Grove and Main streets was erected by Brooks, in 1870, at a cost of $10,000, the lumber being sawn at his mill up the run, and planed at Swift's West Creek Planing Mills.

The old Clafflin House which stood on the site of the Shafer House was burned in 1856, and the present Shafer House built the following winter by Sackett, Woodford & Co., under the superintendency of John Martin. G. W. Huntley carried on the house for some years, but in 1870 Joseph M. Shafer purchased the house, and has conducted it down to the present time.

The mails were carried from Smethport to Lock Haven by courier, for a number of years. Among the early postmasters at Sinnemahoning were James Shaffer, William Holden, John M. Floyd, W. A. Simpson, Josiah Fink (in 1860), P. F. Wilson, G. B. Barclay, D. P. Baird (in 1885), who held the office in May, 1889.

In 1842–43 Joseph M. Shafer's school days commenced in the old log

house which James Shaffer erected years before for school and church purposes, where is now the cemetery. Riley was the teacher; McCarthy was here a few years later. Miss Sarah Bennett, whose father kept the hotel where the Shafer House stands, presided over the next school in 1844. This lady was preparing a flag for the July celebration of that year, and after it John Campbell, a member of the committee, came in haste. Miss Bennett plied the stiches faster, but as she progressed she espied the youthful scholar named above engaged in antics even uncommon for him. Calling him to her side, she placed him on the floor by her side, and while the lady stitched the young urchin caught sight of her heavy calfskin shoes and long buckskin laces. The opportunity for mischief was not lost, for the youth tied the laces round and round the shoes, entangling the lady in a way which held her prisoner for some time, so that when she stood up to present the flag she fell to the floor. The boy of 1844 has served as school director for sixteen years.

The first fire of any importance, other than that of 1856, was that which destroyed Barclay Brothers' store. A few small buildings were destroyed by fire, while at the forks John Brook's employes' house was burned. Forest fires have devastated large tracts in the neighborhood.

The Sinnemahoning Camp-meeting Association was organized in 1879, and incorporated that year, although the record gives January 20, 1883. The following named were the directors: J. H. Cochran, D. D. Angell, Levi Musser, David Chapman, C. F. Barclay, James Fulton and John Brooks. Of the 1,000 five-dollar shares authorized, seventy-two were purchased at the date of organization, the owners being the members named in the record of the Methodist Episcopal Church incorporation. In February, 1882, B. V. Wykoff and J. S. Langin leased the grounds. The boarding house was burned in 1884. The circular of 1881 is signed by John Brooks, president, James Fulton, secretary, and C. F. Barclay, treasurer. It is a prospectus of the encampment and reads as follows:

This encampment is situated among the evergreen bowers of the valley of Grove creek, a rapid mountain pebbled stream of pure water, and is about half a mile from the Sinnemahoning station, on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, having express, telegraph and mail facilities. The buildings are new and well constructed; the scenery delightful and inspiring; the air balmy, ozonized and exhilarating; and the encampment a pleasant, healthful resort, not inferior to any. To all who admire and love to worship in "God's first temples" (the groves) the place is especially inviting. Excursion tickets over the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, from Williamsport on the east and St. Mary's on the west, will be issued as heretofore. The grounds of this encampment will be open for those who desire to occupy their tents on July 20th. Price of rents of tents is five dollars for tents on the first floor, and four dollars on the second floor. Persons desiring tents can be accommodated so long as any remain by applying to C. F. Barclay, at Sinnemahoning. The Association are improving their grounds. A commodious boarding house, commissary and restaurant are being erected. A fountain of pure mountain water will be established on the grounds for the convenience of all. The auditorium will be enclosed by seventy-two cottage tents, and the area next the oratorium will be canopied so as to protect the congregation from rain. Good boarding will be furnished on the grounds at fair rates, not to exceed eight dollars for the term of eleven days. One dollar for a single day and forty cents for a single meal. The managers of this camp meeting will spare no effort in making the appointments of the session to conspire for the promotion of the material comfort and spiritual enjoyment of all God's people of every name who are cordially invited to the meeting, and who delight to worship God in "the Cathedral boundless as our wonder, whose quenchless lamps the sun and moon supply; its choirs the winds and waves, its organ thunder; its dome the sky." The aim of this camp meeting is the advancement of our common Christianity, and the spiritual good of all, for this we hope, and for this we pray; and earnestly ask the Church to invoke the blessings of Heaven to fall upon the encampment, and give signal success.

Churches.—The first Methodist Episcopal Church of Sinnemahoning was incorporated January 25, 1878, with D. A. Fulton, L. G. Heck, John Brooks,

William Shaffer, Jacob Shaffer, of Sinnemahoning; D. D. Alderfer and G. H. Mayo, of Cameron; L. A. Musser, of Driftwood, and Eli Bowker, of Sterling, incorporators. The first board of trustees comprised George Chapman, G. B. Barclay, L. A. Musser, D. P. Baird and B. V. Wykoff. The object of this legal action was to acquire rights to build and own the parsonage, the Brooks office, and later a private school-house. The society now meets in Brooks' Hall.

Societies.—Washington Camp, No. 136, P. O. S. of A., was organized at Sinnemahoning July 7, 1889, the charter members being Almeron Chapman, V. A. Brooks, J. H. Darrin, M. J. B. Brooks, A. W. Wylie, J. W. Brooks, D. J. Wykoff, Jos. E. Shaffer, T. J. Cupp, J. L. D. Foultz, J. D. Thompson, Joseph M. Shafer, D. P. Baird, C. A. Reese, J. K. P. Shaffer.

The Knights of Pythias of Sinnemahoning organized a lodge July 17, 1871, with Thomas Greenly, V. P.; V. A. Brooks, W. C.; John D. Shirk, V. C.; James Shaffer, G.; M. J. B. Brooks, scribe; James Fulton, scribe; E. R. Houston, banker; D. A. Fulton, I. S.; William Van Lew, O. S. P.

Star of Enterprise, Lodge No. 306, I. O. G. T., was chartered February 14, 1888, with the following members: V. A. Brooks, J. E. Brooks, Eva Brooks, Minnie S. Gilmore, Laura A. Cupp, Bertha Fulton, A. H. Shafer, F. D. Walker, H. J. Cupp, Stella Foultz, H. B. Wykoff, J. H. Fulton, Emma Wolf, H. O. Shafer, J. H. Baird, W. P. Norcross, Ella M. Brooks, Blanche Ludlum, Frank Fay, N. W. Culborn, J. D. Shirk, Josephine M. Shirk and Joe Shafer, Jr.

Sinnemahoning in 1873 claimed Lodge No. 136, P. O. S. of A., W. H. VanLew, president, and V. A. Brooks, recorder; Glen Lodge No. 303, K. of P., with C. W. Welton, C. C., and M. J. B. Brooks, K. of R. & S.; Star of Enterprise Lodge No. 657, I. O. G. T., with J. D. Shirk, W. C. T., and J. W. Heath, W. R. S.

CHAPTER XI.

LUMBER TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—TOPOGRAPHY—POPULATION AND ASSESSMENT—ELECTIONS IN 1861—FOREST FIRES.
STERLING——ORIGIN AND SURVEY OF THE PLACE—BUSINESS AND IMPROVEMENTS—FIRES—POSTMASTERS—SOCIETIES—CHURCHES, ETC.
CAMERON——SURVEY AND COMMENCEMENT—FIRES, ETC.—CATHOLIC CHURCH.

LUMBER TOWNSHIP is bounded on the north by Portage township, on the west by Shippen, on the south by Gibson, and on the east by Grove, the northeast corner bordering on Potter county.

The greatest elevation occurs on the Kinzua, Emporium, Cross-flexture and Rattlesnake anticlinal in the southeastern corner, where a height of 2,227 feet above ocean level was reached, being 1,375 feet above the level of the river at Gibson township line. Logues, Norcross and Brooks creeks run east from the divide into the First Fork; Plank-road, Hunts, Still House, Square Timber, Mason and Big runs flow west or southwest from the divide into the Driftwood branch, while Sterling run flows southeast from the Boon's Mountain divide into the main river at the village of Sterling, and Canoe run, from the same divide, enters above Cameron.

The population in 1880 was 902, including the 263 inhabitants of Cameron village and 411 of Sterling. In November, 1888, there were seventy-five Republican and eighty-four Democratic votes recorded, the population based on same being 954. The Cameron Company's iron and coal mines, with their coke-ovens, will give employment to 300 men this year.

The assessment for 1889 is as follows: 287 taxables; exempt, $10,000; occupation, $10,517; seated real estate, $39,548; unseated real estate, $72,619; 118 cows and oxen, $1,456; 111 horses, $2,455; total, $126,595; money, etc., at interest, $9,173.77.

Two miles west of Sterling is the "Devil's Elbow," a gulch in the form of an elbow, through which the road winds along. One mile and a half south of Sterling, at the tannery, is the peculiar cap rock which projects from the mountain peak. At the tannery also is the ice spring, a mineral water which is considered of some value.

When digging the cellar under the Widow Earl's present store, about sixteen years ago, eighteen skeletons were exhumed. On the spot a large maple had grown, so that had this improvement not been made this ancient burial ground would still be unknown. One skeleton measured seven feet eight inches; in the mouth of another was found a pipe. An earthen pot was also found.

The March elections of 1861 for Lumber township were presided over by Samuel Smith, judge; George Chapman and James Strawbridge, inspectors; R. W. Grunnels and D. C. Chapman, clerks. The following were the candidates and number of votes: Justices of the peace.—Richard Eldred, 12; David Chapman, 12. Constable.—R. W. Grunnels, 12. Supervisors.—John Strawbridge, 9; David Chapman, 11; J. W. Whiting, 2. Auditor.—George Chapman. Election inspectors.—R. M. Lewis, 4; William Smith, 6. Assessor.—R. M. Lewis, 9; assistant assessors.—P. W. Whiting, 8; Samuel Smith, 8. School directors.—E. B. Eldred, 11; John Chapman, 10; James Strawbridge, 9. Judge of election.—James Strawbridge, 10.

Lumber township elected the following named officers in February, 1890: B. E. Smith, clerk; Matt. Phenix, constable; M. W. Whiting, auditor; C. G. Minick and Charles Morton, school directors; F. Shafer, supervisor (A. S. Elston and John Morris received each forty-four votes for this office); Charles E. Martin, overseer of the poor.

Forest fires have done much injury in this section—that of 1884, which almost wiped out Sterling, threatened to destroy the whole township. In May of that year the forests on each side of Hunts run showed running fires. Early in May a strong wind prevailed, fanning the fire into a raging flame, which increased every moment as it came tearing along in an easterly direction, catching the dry leaves and dead timber in its way, and driving a dense volume of smoke ahead. It reached the Pump Station. The hose was run out for three hundred feet from the boiler house, and began playing on the fire around the buildings, as it approached, temporarily checking it on the west side. The hose was instantly taken in and strung out in the direction of the tanks, where the fire had now reached and had caught the dry log heaps within a hundred feet of the immense tanks, which contained fifty thousand barrels of oil, completely enveloping them in a cloud of smoke and flying cinders. The entire force, which consisted of only eight men, exerted themselves with a determination seldom excelled, in their endeavors to impede the further progress of the fire in the direction of the tanks; scarcely being able to recognize each other through the blinding smoke, they bravely faced this new danger, expecting every moment to see the gas catch fire from some flying fragment, and fully aware that in case of an explosion they would be utterly lost, as every avenue

of escape was cut off by the fire. It was an hour calculated to try their nerves, but the men succeeded in keeping the fire in check until 5 o'clock, when fortunately the wind went down, and finally, having the flames subdued in the immediate vicinity of the tanks, the attention was then turned toward the buildings, where the women were at work carrying water from the creek and dashing it over the fire, which had almost reached the houses and already burned a portion of Schrum's stable. By this brave act the women were the means of saving the buildings. At the Cameron mines, situated on the hill, where a large number of miners are employed, the families with their household goods were taken into the mines, while the men (and many women) fought the fire and saved the settlement.

STERLING.

The village of Sterling was surveyed by John Brooks in 1861–62 near the old Sterling grist-mill. Mr. Brooks, Judge Smith, the Widow Sterling and B. J. Earl having interests in the Sterling farm. In the spring of 1871 a company known as Grant, Clark & Co. made purchases of land and privileges of John Brooks, near Sterling, and erected a tannery, which, although it has changed into other hands, has been in successful operation ever since. In 1876 it was the property of B. F. Sherwood, of Utica, N. Y., whose superintendent was Milo Bull, and storekeeper, P. N. Grant. The tannery buildings consist of a dry-house, 256 feet long and 45 feet wide, with capacity for drying 10,000. The vat house is 310 feet long and 62 feet wide, and has 152 vats that will hold 150 hides each; 134 that will hold 100 hides each, and six large vats that will hold 1,000 hides—making in all 292 vats with capacity for 37,200 hides. Prior to 1876 water-pipes were placed from the buildings to the mountain reservoir, 500 feet above.

The Sterling *Gazette* (moved to Driftwood in June, 1880) was issued at Sterling in March, 1877, by H. D. Earl & Co., who continued it in a small four-page form. Number 3 of this volume contains the report of school No. 5, then ably presided over by J. F. Nelson. In November the Alpine House was opened there. Daniel McCormick was proprietor of the McDonald House (*vice* H. A. McDonald). Dr. S. S. Smith, of Driftwood, advertised in the little paper, and also William Berry, the boot maker of Sterling. In March, 1879, the *Gazette* was enlarged and converted into a newspaper. The pioneer journal gave an account of the killing of bear and deer by the Sterling boys, and the third volume speaks of black bears around the village.

Jerome B. Earl, born at Coudersport, in 1825 (afterward owner of Earl's restaurant, Philadelphia) came to Sterling, and in connection with the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company established a restaurant at that point. After the house was burned, he conducted the Driftwood House until it was burned. He died in 1885.

The Sterling fire of December 27, 1876, destroyed McCormick's Centennial Hotel.... Andrew Kauls saw- and planing-mill at Sterling was destroyed by fire in January, 1881, entailing a loss, above insurance, of $6,000.... The forest fire of May, 1884, commenced its work of destruction above the tannery.... The first houses destroyed were about one mile above the tannery, at the old mill—one unoccupied and the other Mike Loughlin lived in, who lost all his household goods. The next was the Oak Hill farm-house and barn, with about forty tons of hay, mowing machines and other farming implements, belonging to B. F. Sherwood.

The terrible cyclone swept on toward Sterling village, consuming the Orner House, occupied by John Lanning and Jacob Langlan, who lost everything,

and came near perishing in the flames. The house occupied by James Quigley and the old school-house were next destroyed; the saw-mill (Hall, Kaul & Co.'s) and all the surrounding buildings were in flames. Dense volumes of smoke swept down the valley, covering everything from view. Boards and shingles in flames, were flying through the air, propelled by the terrible gale. John Summerson's residence and buildings, surrounding it, were in imminent danger; also the whole upper part of the town. The people in the lower part of the town were in a terrible panic, and instead of helping those who needed help, commenced packing their goods and leaving, believing the day of wrath had come. But the people at the upper end stood their ground, assisted by a few men, not more than ten or twelve in number, and saved Sterling, for had Summerson's houses caught fire, those below would have also burned and Sterling would have existed only in name. The losses are as follows:

B. F. Sherwood, one house and barn, household goods, hay, and other losses, $4,000; John Summerson, nine houses, blacksmith shop, barn, saw-mill, lumber, etc., $4,000, no insurance; Andrew Kaul, machinery, lumber, etc., $5,000, insured, $3,000; M. Laughlin, household goods, $200; John Lanning, household goods, $300; Jacob Langlan, house hold goods, $200; John Ritchie, household goods, $50; Jeremiah Bull, clothing and valuables, $300; John Seymour, household goods, $150; James Quigley, household goods, $200; A. Pardee, Oak Hill House and barn, $1,500; Henry Hamilton, clothing, etc., $100; Barr Bros., lumber, $50. The total number of buildings destroyed in the vicinity of Sterling was twenty-three — fourteen dwellings, eight barns and one mill, besides a large amount of fences, about thirty cords of bark and 50,000 feet of lumber.

The Widow Earl was removed from the office of postmistress at Sterling Run in 1884, when Judge Smith was appointed. W. P. Herrick was appointed in 1889.

Sterling Grange was organized at Sterling May 26, 1876, with John Orner, master, and V. A. Brooks, secretary. This was the first organized in the county.

Sterling Run Cemetery Company was organized in September, 1886, with H. L. Pearsall, M. W. Whiting, A. W. Wylie, Joseph Kissell and J. E. Smith, as members.

The Church of the Messiah, at Sterling, was incorporated in 1871, on petition filed April 20, that year. The trustees named were D. R. Nelson, Philip Smith, S. W. Herrick, Samuel Smith and B. J. Earl. Among other names connected with the enterprise were Washington Mason, John Brooks and G. W. Gentry. The church building was dedicated September 2, 1872.

The Methodist Church of Sterling was chartered August 14, 1871. The trustees named in articles of association were George and John Chapman, David Chapman, John Mason and P. W. Whiting. The building was dedicated September 29, 1872, by the pastor, L. S. Crone.

The Catholic Church building at Sterling was dedicated by Bishop Mullen, July 20, 1884. This church belongs to St. James' parish, and is in charge of Father Brennan. In July, 1880, the contract for building the school-house at Sterling was sold to Joseph Kissell, the lumber being furnished from Andrew Kaul's mill.

CAMERON.

The village of Cameron was surveyed in 1859, by John Brooks for himself and E. B. Eldred, and they erected their store-house, the same which was carried away in the flood of September, 1861. After the flood they erected a few buildings at this point and in 1864 sold their interests to the Cameron Coal Com-

pany, having previously sold thirteen acres to the Hunt's Run Lumber Company, who built their mills in 1863.

The old Cameron House at Cameron was burned in June, 1873, while on June 18 Earl's Hotel and the Philadelphia & Erie depot at Sterling were destroyed.... The Cameron fire of January, 1882, destroyed the stores of E. N. Mayo, — Stephens and W. L. Herron.... The collision near the Cameron coal chutes, in January, 1880, resulted in the destruction of two locomotives, thirteen cars and serious injury to six employes.... In the fall of 1888 small-pox entered Cameron settlement, creating much havoc.

The Catholic Church of Cameron is contempory with that of Emporium. The school building was purchased there about ten years ago by Rev. M. Meagher and remodeled for purposes of worship. The congregation numbers about 100.

The new coke ovens at Cameron, which have just been completed at the foot of the incline (operated by the gravity system) extend over the waters of the Sinnemahoning and up the mountains 1,000 feet. This is the terminus of the railroad the iron company have just begun to build, to connect their coal and ore interests with the furnace at Emporium, and about one-half mile above this spot on the opposite side of the river (over which at the mouth of Canoe run a railroad bridge will be erected) are the ore mines, 600 feet above the level of the valley. From them the ore will be transported to the railroad by means of the wire-rope and bucket system. The coal-mines are two and one-half miles across the mountains from the top of the incline leading to the coke-ovens, and are connected with the incline by a track traversed by a locomotive and many coal cars. Just before reaching the mouth of the mines, which are drifts, a trestled ravine is crossed, from which the coal gradually rises both to the east and west, affording a good drainage from the mines.

CHAPTER XII.

PORTAGE TOWNSHIP.

PORTAGE TOWNSHIP——ITS ORIGIN—ELEVATION—STREAMS—POPULATION AND ASSESSMENT—FAMILIES RESIDENT IN 1859—ELECTIONS, 1861.
SIZERVILLE——A HISTORIC PLACE—SALT WORKS—HOTELS—FIRES—CEMETERY ASSOCIATION—CONCLUSION.

PORTAGE TOWNSHIP is an angular little piece of mountain land detached from Potter county in 1860, so as to place all the inhabitants of the old Portage township within easier distance of a county seat. The highest (measured) point is 1,967 feet above ocean level (hill east of Shippen depot), and lowest elevation 1,007 feet (one and three-quarter miles south of Sizerville, where river crosses the town line). All the streams—Cowley run, Lucore run, Salt run and numerous spring streams—flow southwest into Sinnemahoning portage, while the headwaters of Plank Road branch and Hunt's run flow south. The Portage branch enters the township from Shippen, near Sizerville, flows through a beautiful valley and re-enters Shippen at the fourth bridge. The Driftwood branch flows south through the southwestern

portion of the township. Outside the valley limits of the Portage and other creeks the township is only fit for the lumberman or trapper.

The population in 1880 was 186; in November, 1888, there were twenty-six Republican and thirteen Democratic voters, on which figures the present population is based at 234. The assessment of 1889 is as follows: 63 taxables; exempt, $500; occupation $2,145; real estate, $11,777; unseated real estate, $24,240; 34 cows and oxen, $324; 22 horses, $565—total $39,051. Money, etc., at interest, $2,082.

The families residing in Portage township in 1859, the greater number of whom became citizens of Cameron in 1860, were A. H. Boynton, Harris Barnes, George Barnes, Daniel Britton, Henry Blish, David Blish, George Briggs, W. Boylan, Z. C. Cowley, Thomas Campbell, Henry J. Cole, Russell Carter, Jack Degarnio, Cornelius Davy, William Ensign, Edmund T. Huff, J. S. Huff, L. B. Jones, Lemuel Lucore, John Moore, N. P. Minard, Hiram, H. F. and E. D. Sizer, Ed. Pangburn, George Emory, T. F. Fuller, Martin German, W. H. Green, Oliver Hungerford, John Holmes and John Jeremat; W. L. Ensign was then assessor.

The Portage township elections of 1861 were presided over by E. C. Davy, judge, and Russell Carter and D. H. Gibbs, inspectors. The candidates and votes are given as follows: Clerk.—George W. Barnes, 6; William Ensign, 5. Supervisor.—H. F. Sizer, 7; D. Burlingame, 7; Wash. Boylan, 1. Assessor.—Thompson Huff, 6. Auditors.—Daniel Britton, 5; G. W. Barnes, 5; D. Gibbs, 5. Election Judge.—Daniel Britton, 5. Election Inspectors.—Thompson Huff, 4; R. Carter, 3. School Directors.—Russell Carter, 9; W. L. Ensign, 8; Thompson Huff, 9; H. F. Sizer, 9; Daniel Britton 9; C. S. Robinson, 8.

The officers of Portage township elected in 1890 are Robert McDowell and E. D. Sizer, supervisors; L. Lucore, clerk; V. Burlingame, Samuel Heckman and George Smith, school directors; W. R. Sizer, and P. H. Shumway, auditors; Samuel Heckman, poor master; N. R. Covel, collector, and he with Samuel Heckman, constables.

Shippen is a thriving village located in the extreme northern part of the township. It is a station on the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, and a post-office was recently established there. Of the stores in the place one is carried on by M. P. Jones, who opened out in general merchandise in 1885.

SIZERVILLE.

Sizerville is the capital of this section of the county. It is a historic place, the salt lick in the vicinity being noted in 1788, when travelers to Canoe Place passed that way. The salt-works were carried on there early in the "thirties," and according to others in the second decade of this century. In April, 1887, the contract for building the Sizerville Hotel was sold to C. E. Grover, of Port Allegany, by Green & Westcott, of Tioga county, Penn., the projectors. The main building is 36x50, three stories in height, and the wing is 20x36, two stories in height. In January, 1888, the Sanitarium and Hotel Company entered on the work of building. The site, containing forty-nine acres, is one of the most beautiful, situated in a picturesque valley on the eastern slope of the Alleghany mountains, free from all miasmatic influences, and the most desirable spot in this country for a health institute. It is situated on the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, 114 miles from Buffalo, and about the same distance from Rochester, N. Y., and Williamsport, Penn.

In the year 1865 a stock company, in prospecting for oil, drilled a well here on land leased from Preston & Co., known as the Cowley farm.

The Sizer Springs Hotel was destroyed by fire October 22, 1889. J. O.

Kilbourn, the lessee, lost the furniture, and J. E. Green, the owner, the building.

The fire of August 5, 1885, at Sizerville destroyed Goodyear's mill, the second time this industry at that point was burned.... Mrs. Bundy, who resided at Sizerville, was burned to death October 18, 1889.

The Portage Township Cemetery Association was incorporated August 13, 1883, with E. D. Sizer, L. Lucore and D. Burlingame directors. E. C. Davey and W. L. Ensign are named among the stockholders, and, with the directors, they owned eight $5 shares each. In 1866 this society sought to be incorporated, but owing to a defect in decree the matter was left in uncertainty until 1883.

CONCLUSION.

Cameron county of to-day, rejoicing in the pride of her strength, teeming with wealth and glittering in prosperity's sunlight, was, even a few years ago, a wilderness almost as unbroken as when the pioneers came in. What prompted the pioneers to enter those valleys? Was it that spirit of adventure which impelled the cavaliers of the olden time to pursue with eagerness the phantom of a hope in the East? No! Was it that spirit which sent forth Columbus to find a new world? Was it a sense of duty to themselves and children? Yes—partly. The original object of some was to find a spot where they could rest after the turmoil of the glorious Revolution; of others to hew out a home in the wilderness. Few of the pioneers are here to-day. They have given place to a new people, whose enterprise is greater, whose advantages are ten times more numerous. The grizzled grenadiers of the West branch moved to a better land, leaving their children in possession of all they won in the long battle with the wilderness.

CHAPTER XIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—SHIPPEN TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF EMPORIUM.

JOHN ARTHUR is owner of a foundry and machine shops in Emporium, and of a like establishment in Williamsport, in same State. At present he is residing in the former place, superintending his business. Mr. Arthur was born in Scotland, August 20, 1819, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (McConochy) Arthur, former of whom died in Scotland in 1835. He is the youngest child in the family, and until his twenty-first year lived in Scotland, where he received his education, subsequently learned the blacksmith's trade, and in 1839 came to the United States. He worked for some time in New York and Philadelphia, and then moved into Bradford county, Penn., where he plied his trade until 1865, in which year he went to Williamsport, and there established his foundry, which was a successful venture. Mr. Arthur's stay in Emporium is only temporary, as his son will before long take charge of the shops and foundry, which were built in 1887. Mr. Arthur was married in Bradford county, Penn., in 1842, to Nancy A., daughter of William and Nancy (Smith) Knapp, natives of New York State, and of English origin. Mr. and

Mrs. Arthur have four sons and one daughter now living: Elizabeth, wife of C. K. Whiting; William, a blacksmith; Lawrence, John and Oscar, mechanics, the last named of whom superintends the Williamsport foundry. Mr. Arthur has been for fifteen years a trustee of the Presbyterian Church, of which he and his wife are members. In politics he is a Republican, and is now a member of the town council of Williamsport.

HENRY AUCHU, lumber jobber and saw-mill superintendent, Emporium, was born in Portneuf county, Canada East, November 16, 1843, and is a son of Peter and Luella (Luckey) Auchu, who were natives of France. He is the eldest of seven children, and was reared in Canada, where he chose his present occupation. Mr. Auchu located in Williamsport, Penn., in 1867, and resided there until 1883, when he came to Emporium, where he has since taken extensive lumber contracts, meeting with merited success. He was married in Williamsport, in 1874, to Cordelia, a native of Williamsport, and daughter of William and Ellen (Treon) Hartman, the former born at Williamsport, and the latter at Muncy, Penn., and the union has been blessed with four children: Jennie, Willie, Hattie and Edna. Mr. Auchu is in politics a Republican, in religion a Catholic, and is counted one of Emporium's best citizens.

G. F. BALCOM, of the firm of Balcom & Lloyd, dealers in general merchandise, Emporium, was born in Calais, Me., June 5, 1847, and is the son of J. E. and Sarah (Beady) Balcom, both of whom were natives of Nova Scotia, of English descent, and who moved into the State of Maine in 1846; the father was a carpenter and farmer. G. F. Balcom, who is the third in a family of four children, resided with his parents at Calais until he was seventeen years of age, when he left home and came to Cameron county. Mr. Balcom worked at farming and lumbering, and was for ten years with the firm of J. W. Cochran & Brother. In 1884 he started in business as a merchant, an occupation he still continues. Mr. Balcom was married in New York State, March 16, 1884, to Miss Sarah M., daughter of James Fenton, and a native of New York, of English origin. They have one child, George Waldo. In politics Mr. Balcom is a Republican, and served as burgess of Emporium. He is a member of Emporium Lodge, No. 382, F. & A. M., and chapter, and of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

EUGENE ORVILLE BARDWELL, M. D., Emporium, was born in Warren county, Penn., March 12, 1854. His father, R. R. C. Bardwell, also a physician, was a native of Yates county, N. Y., and was of Quaker descent. He married Mary Browne, of English and German parentage, and their eldest child was Dr. E. O. Bardwell, the subject of this sketch. There were four other children as issue to this marriage, one of whom died in infancy. The family moved to Penn Yan, N. Y., when Eugene was but three years old, and it was there that he received his early education. At the age of eleven he entered the Penn Yan Academy as a student, and passed the *Regent's examination of the State of New York* at the age of twelve, an unusually early period in life for one to attempt, let alone pass, this difficult probing into one's knowledge by the faculty of an institution which is noted throughout the State for its high standard of marking in studies. In February, 1879, he completed his course in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, graduating, as the Dean of the College expressed it, *cum laude*. In April of the same year the Doctor began active practice at Emporium, Penn., where, by his skill, he soon won a large clientage. He was made secretary of Cameron County Medical Society not long after his arrival in Emporium, and in 1880 he was elected coroner by a phenomenal majority, the head of the ticket being defeated.

In 1882 the Doctor was sent as a delegate to the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, of which he was made a member. This society made him a member of the State District Board of Censors, and at its next meeting he was elected secretary, a position he held until he left the State. In 1883 he was sent as a delegate to the State Society from Elk County Medical Society, of which he was at the time vice-president. In the year 1884, Dr. Bardwell moved to Moline, Ill., where he practiced until called east by the serious illness of his father. While in Moline, Dr. Bardwell was made a member of the Iowa and Illinois Central Medical Association, of the Rock Island Medical Society, of the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences, also secretary of the Moline Medical Society, and member of the staff and consulting physician at St. Mary's Hospital in the city of Rock Island. Dr. Bardwell is a member of the American Medical Association, and was appointed as a delegate to the Illinois State Medical Society while in Moline. During the fatal illness of Dr. R. R. C. Bardwell, his son remained in Penn Yan, and while there was made a member of Yates County Medical Society. Upon the death of Dr. Bardwell, Sr., in 1886, the subject of this sketch, at the earnest solicitation of prominent citizens of Emporium, returned to that place, and at once assumed a large and lucrative practice. Politically the Doctor is a Republican, and religiously a pronounced agnostic. On May 5, 1888, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Evans, of Emporium, a daughter of Hiram and Cynthia (Loder) Evans, both natives of this State, and of Quaker descent. The Doctor takes a particularly active interest in the fire department of Emporium. He was the first foreman of the Mountaineer Hose Company, the first uniformed company of the place, and to his skill in organization and drill, much of the department's efficiency is due. He resigned the position of foreman in January, 1889, to accept the place of chief engineer, which he has been compelled to give up owing to press of professional duties. A skillful physician and surgeon, and a live citizen, Dr. E. O. Bardwell is a man of advanced thought and liberal ideas, and is invariably in favor of those things which will inure to the benefit of his borough and county.

F. X. BLUMLE, brewer, Emporium, was born in Zeughaus, Wurtemberg, Germany, September 9, 1848, and is a son of Christian and Annie Mary Blumle, the former a game-keeper in his native land. The subject of this sketch was the eldest in a family of eight children, and passed his boyhood in Germany, attending school until he was eighteen years old, when he came to America. In this country Mr. Blumle learned the brewing business, and has made that and farming the occupation of his life. He owns a farm of sixty-six acres in Shippen township, Cameron county, where he resides, and has cleared the land completely, it having been but little better than a wilderness in 1876. Mr. Blumle was married, in 1882, to Frances, daughter of Joseph and Annie Mary Sing, and also a native of Germany, the ceremony having been performed by Rev. Meagher, pastor of St. Mark's Church, Emporium. Their children are Anna M., Theresa Mary, Francis J., Helen J. and Agnes. The family are members of the Catholic Church, Mr. Blumle being treasurer of the C. M. B. A. Politically he is a Democrat.

J. C. BONHAM, superintendent of the tannery at Emporium, is a gentleman well qualified to fill his responsible position. Since he took hold of the tannery the business has been in a flourishing condition. He was born in Campbell, Steuben Co., N. Y., August 1, 1846, and is the son of Charles D. and Mary (Goodwin) Bonham, both of whom were natives of New York State, and of French and English descent, respectively. The elder Mr. Bonham was a farmer and died in 1847. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of

four children, and lived with his parents in early life, attending the Steuben schools and seminary, and for a time was a clerk in a store. It was in the year 1874 that he came to Emporium, and here he worked in different capacities in the tannery until 1878, when he was given his present position. He is interested with others in the coal trade, but devotes his time to the tannery. He was married in Steuben county, N. Y., in 1869, to Miss Clarrissa, daughter of Edward and Charlotte (Wall) Jessop. She is a native of New York and of English descent. Their children are Emma L. and Guy D. Mr. and Mrs. Bonham are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee. He belongs to the Select Knights, A. O. U. W.

HENRY L BURNS, capitalist and lumber dealer, Emporium, was born in Lancaster county, Penn., where he received his education and his first start in the lumber business, which has formed the main occupation of his life. Mr. Burns has met with good fortune in his lumber ventures, and has successfully speculated in other lines. He owns considerable real estate in Emporium, and in the county generally. In politics Mr. Burns is a Democrat, and he is a Master Mason.

C. L. BUTLER, carriage manufacturer, Emporium, was born in New Brunswick June 6, 1855, and is a son of Thomas Butler, a farmer. He is the eldest of eight children, and attended the common schools in his native place, where he also learned the carriage-making trade. Coming to the United States in 1884, Mr. Butler settled at Emporium, where he has since followed his trade, devoting most of his time, however, to repairing carriages. He was married at this place in 1886 to Helena, daughter of William and Catherine (Krug) Lewis, and of German descent. Mrs. Butler's father died in the Union army during the Civil war. Mr. Butler is a Republican. He attends, with his wife, the Catholic Church, and is a member of the C. M. B. A.

J. M. CARD, dentist, Emporium, although not a pioneer of the place, has done much to improve the borough, having erected a substantial brick block and a number of other buildings. He was born in Orleans county, N. Y., November 9, 1854, and is a son of E. H. and Maria (Olds) Card, who were of English and Scotch descent, and natives of Massachusetts and New York, respectively. The father, who was a drover and shipper of cattle, died in 1860. Dr. Card is the second in a family of three children, and was reared in New York State, where he received his early education, afterward going to Kingston, Canada, where he studied dentistry, in which profession he graduated at the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, at Toronto, in 1875. The Doctor has made dentistry his chief occupation in life, although at present controlling a notion store, where he carries a first-class line of goods. He has been a resident of Emporium since 1886, is a Republican in politics, a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the borough council. Dr. Card was married in Niagara county, N. Y., to Miss A. Griswold, a native of the State of New York, of English descent, a daughter of William and Sylvia (Nelson) Griswold, and they have two children, Florence and Jay M. Mr. and Mrs. Card attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. W. COCHRAN, ex-associate judge, and one of the best known citizens of Emporium, is senior member of the firm of J. W. Cochran & Bro., extensive lumber dealers; also a member of the lumber firm of Payne, Cochran & Co., of Williamsport, Penn., and of the banking firm of Cochran, Payne & McCormick, Williamsport; also of the wholesale and retail firm of J. O. Brookbank & Co., of Driftwood, Penn. He was born in New Brunswick, Canada, August 3, 1842, and is the second eldest in the family of seven children of James and Mary (More) Cochran, who were of Scotch-Irish lineage,

and the greater portion of whose lives were spent at Calais, Me., where the childhood and youth of their family were spent, and where they attended school. Judge Cochran moved to Williamsport, Penn., in 1862, where he worked by the month for a couple of years; then in 1866 he came to Cameron county, and here, in company with his brother, J. Henry, he embarked in the lumber business. The firm of J. W. Cochran & Bro. have taken more pine lumber from the mountains of Pennsylvania than any other firm, and they have employed as many as five and six hundred men in their different lumber establishments. Judge Cochran has done much toward the improvement of Emporium, and has been eminently successful in business. He was married at Calais, Me., to Sarah A. Balcom, a native of that town, a daughter of James E. and Sarah A. (Beady) Balcom, former of whom was of English descent, latter of Yankee stock. To this union have been born six children, four of whom are now living: Joseph E., Mary E., Carrie E. and Percival Max. The Judge, in politics, is a Republican, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, in 1888, that nominated Benjamin Harrison. He has served as associate judge, county commissioner and school director. Judge Cochran attends the Episcopal Church, of which he is a vestryman. He is a Knight Templar.

BERNARD COYLE, proprietor of the Commercial House, Emporium, was born in Wyoming county, Penn., September 30, 1840, and is a son of Michael and Mary (Donohoe) Coyle, natives of Ireland. The father was a builder and railroad contractor, and died in Pennsylvania, leaving a family of ten children, all of whom are living. Bernard Coyle is the third child, and received his early education in the district schools of Wyoming county. At the age of twenty-two he bought an interest in a manufactory of shingles in Lycoming and Centre counties, and continued in this business until 1870, when he went into a hotel enterprise in the latter county, and there continued until 1885, when he came to Emporium and carried on his former occupation of hotel keeping. Mr. Coyle was married in 1864, at Williamsport, Penn., to Lena M., daughter of Peter and Sarah (Callahan) Cole, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Their children are Mary E., wife of Charles Seger, a merchant; John M. and George B., hotel clerks; Ella S. and Maggie B., who live at home. Mr. Coyle has served as vice-president of the C. M. B. A., and his family are members of the same association.

I. L. CRAVEN, lumberman, Emporium, was born in Lycoming county, Penn., December 16, 1830, a son of Joseph and Sarah Craven, natives of New Jersey. He was educated in his native county and at Painted Post, N. Y., and after leaving school worked in a saw-mill until twenty years of age, when he came to Cameron county, Penn., where, two years later, he was employed by Mersean, More & Co., as overseer of their mills, and in 1879 entered the employ of F. H. Goodyear as overseer of his mills in Cameron and Potter counties. He has been prosperous, and now has a pleasant home in Emporium. He is a prominent man in his township, and has served ten years as justice of the peace. Mr. Craven was married August 30, 1856, to Miss Mary J. Taggart, of Emporium, daughter of George and Sarah Taggart, and they have had a family of four children: Olive I., at home; George A., who died aged sixteen years; Sarah A., wife of Daniel Goodwin, of Buffalo, N. Y.; and I. L., Jr., at home. Mr. Craven and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

J. M. DAVISON, merchant at Emporium, was born in Chambersburg, Penn., April 7, 1848, and is a son of H. B. and Esther E. (Schaubel) Davison, who were of Scotch-Irish and German descent, respectively, and natives of

Pennsylvania. Mr. Davison, Sr., was a merchant and justice of the peace at Chambersburg for many years, dying there in 1880. His widow now lives at Emporium with her son, J. M. Davison, whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Davison, who is the third of four surviving children, received his education at the academy at Chambersburg. Learning the drug business, he followed it as a clerk for a period of ten years, when ill health caused him to change his occupation. Mr. Davison has been in Emporium since 1873, a period of sixteen years, four years of which time he was engaged in clerking; the past twelve years he has been engaged in business for himself, ten years in the stationery business, and two years in the coal trade, as the firm of J. M. Davison & Co. In politics Mr. Davison is a Republican, but is inclined to vote for men of principle rather than party. He is president of the Mountaineer Hose Company, and for eight years was the deputy postmaster at Emporium.

E. C. DAVISON, agent of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad at Emporium, was born in Chambersburg, Penn., May 30, 1855, and is a son of Hugh B. and Esther E. (Schaubel) Davison, who were natives of Franklin and Lancaster counties, Penn., and of Scotch-Irish and German-French descent, respectively. The father, a merchant and justice of the peace at Chambersburg, died there in 1880, leaving a widow and five children—four sons and one daughter. The youngest son is E. C. Davison, who attended the common schools in his native town, and afterward learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Public Opinion*, a newspaper at Chambersburg. He followed his trade and the occupation of book-keeping for several years, coming to Emporium in 1878, where he was a clerk in the railroad office until 1880, at which time he was appointed the railroad company's agent, an office he has since held. Mr. Davison was married at Chambersburg, in 1879, to Carrie A., daughter of D. S. and Rebecca A. (Koontz) Fahnestoch, of Chambersburg. She is of German origin, and a member of the Reformed Church. They have two children: Ralph and Mary. Mr. Davison is a Republican in politics and a member of the school board.

HERBERT DAY, treasurer of the Emporium Tanning Company, Emporium, was born in Painted Post, Steuben Co., N. Y., July 21, 1860, and is a son of John and Abbie (Lindley) Day, who were natives of Webster, Mass. The father, who for some years practiced law in Painted Post, Steuben Co., N. Y., now resides in Boston, whither he moved in 1886, after a residence with his family in Emporium of eighteen years. Herbert Day, who is the second son in a family of six children, was reared in his native county, attending there the common schools, and subsequently going to Lock Haven Normal School. Mr. Day was employed (with the exception of two years, when he was teller of the First National Bank at Emporium, and five months as book-keeper for J. O. Brookbank & Co., merchants, Driftwood, Penn.) from 1882 to 1886 as book-keeper for the tanning company, and in 1888 he was made the company's treasurer. He was married at the home of the bride's parents, Friendship, N. Y., February 22, 1886, to Myrtle Kate, daughter of John and Rachel (Horner) Lord. Mrs. Day was born in Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y., November 22, 1863. She is a member of the Baptist Church. Her parents reside at Friendship, N. Y., Mr. Lord being employed as bridge inspector on the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Day have one child, Ethel Blanche. Mr. Day is a Republican, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Emporium.

W. H. DELONG, M. D., Emporium. The gentleman of whom this sketch is written, is the oldest practicing physician in Emporium, where he has a large

clientage. He was born in Washington county, N. Y., July 17, 1840, and is the son of Daniel and Anna (Coon) DeLong, former of Irish and German stock, and latter of English. Both parents were natives of New York, the father, a farmer by occupation, dying in Herkimer county, that State, in 1875. It was in this county that the Doctor was brought up and received his earliest school training. His medical studies were prosecuted at Albany, N. Y., where he graduated, after a full course, in 1867. At the outbreak of the Civil war, Dr. DeLong enlisted in Company C, Eighteenth New York Volunteer Infantry, and served upon detached duties as a non-commissioned officer of the medical staff of the Tenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth Army Corps, and while thus engaged he was wounded slightly in the left leg. At the expiration of his enlistment he returned to New York, and there resided until his removal to Pennsylvania, in 1868. It was not until 1873 that he made his home in Emporium, where he opened a drug store, and at the same time began the practice of his profession. His duties, however, as a physician soon occupying all his time, he relinquished his store. Since his graduation, Dr. DeLong has taken a special medical course. He is devotedly attached to his profession; is a member and ex-president of the Cameron County Medical Society, and belongs also to the State and American Medical Associations. He is surgeon of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, and United States examining surgeon and president of the Board of Pension Examiners, also holding the office of examiner for the E. A. U. In politics Dr. DeLong is a Republican, and in religion an Episcopalian, holding in that church the position of senior warden. He was married, January 27, 1867, to Miss Cordelia Maurer, a native of New York State, and of German descent.

REV. D. H. DENISON, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Emporium, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., April 12, 1848, and is a son of Harvey and Polly (Kline) Denison, natives of Vermont and Pennsylvania, and of English and German origin, respectively. The father was a farmer, and with him the son lived until his eighteenth year, receiving such education as the graded school in the neighboring village afforded. This education has since been supplemented by instruction under private tutors, and by careful application to study on his part. Rev. D. H. Denison was married, in 1869, to Ellen, daughter of John and Rebeckah (Haugh) Messenger, and of German origin. They have had six children, of whom four survive: John Harvey, Guy K., Roy-Ernest and Charles. Mr. Denison was converted in November, 1871, at Mayville, N. Y., and there united with the Methodist Church. He subsequently, after careful study of the Scriptures, was led to change his views regarding the ordinance of baptism, and severed his connection with the aforesaid church. He became the pastor of the First Baptist Church of Spartansburg, Penn., in 1881, continuing in that relation one year when he was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Townville, Penn. He served this church very acceptably till 1884, when he received an unamious call to become the pastor of the First Baptist Church of Jamestown, Penn., where he remained till he was called to his present field in Emporium, Penn., in 1888. He is a conscientious student, and his work as a Christian minister has been characterized by success.

JAMES S. DOUGLAS, merchant, Emporium, has made mercantile pursuits a success, a result that is largely due to his diligence and determination. He is courteous and obliging in his dealings, and carries one of the best assorted stocks in the county. Mr. Douglas was born in Lycoming county, Penn., August 24, 1857, and is a son of John and Phœbe (Tackaberry) Douglas, who were natives, respectively, of Ireland and Pennsylvania. The father was of

Scotch parentage, a farmer by occupation, and died in Lycoming county; the mother was of Irish parentage, and also died in Lycoming county. James S. is the youngest but one of six children, and was reared upon a farm, attending the common schools, and finally the State Normal Institution. He taught for a time, and subsequently was engaged as a clerk in a dry goods store in Williamsport, Penn., coming to Emporium, Cameron county, in 1877, where he superintended a store for D. E. Olmsted, of Williamsport, for the space of three years. Mr. Douglas then went into business as a member of the firm of Edgcomb, Douglas & Co., but in 1885 the partnership was dissolved, and he has since been alone. He is ably assisted in his occupation by his wife, whose maiden name was Lena E. Youngs, a daughter of Matthew Youngs, of Ulysses, Potter Co., Penn., and whom he married in Emporium, August 13, 1881. They have one child, James Donald. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the former having been a steward of the church for two years. He is also assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school. Mr. Douglas is not a politician, but votes the Republican ticket.

HENRY EDGCOMB, merchant, Emporium, was born at Hollis, Me., March 17, 1828, and is a son of James and Joanna (Davis) Edgcomb, both of whom were natives of Maine, and of English descent, the father by occupation a lumberman and farmer; they had a family of eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest. Henry Edgcomb attended the common schools in his native State, and afterward went into the lumber business which occupied his attention until he was about fifty years of age. He came to Pennsylvania in 1864, and to Emporium in 1869, where he dealt in lumber until 1880, when he commenced mercantile pursuits, and has since met with success. Mr. Edgcomb was married in Maine, to Lucretia T., daughter of John Babcock, and of English descent. Their children were Clara (deceased), who was the wife of one Mullen, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Edith. Mrs. Edgcomb is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Edgcomb is a Republican in politics, and is a Master Mason.

C. C. FAY, proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, Emporium, was born in Essex county, N. Y., November 5, 1825. He was a son of Artemus and Susannah (White) Fay, who were natives of Vermont, and of English and Welsh descent, respectively. His father was a blacksmith and farmer, and died in the town of Saranac, in Clinton Co., Minn., in June, 1846. The gentleman of whom we are writing was the fifth in a family of eight children, and spent his early life on the farm. He attended the common schools, and when about eighteen years old he started in life for himself by working at whatever he could get to do. In 1856 he first embarked in the hotel business, and in 1859 he came to Cameron County, Penn., and opened a house in Emporium. For some time he was also interested in a saw-mill, and in 1872 he built the St. Charles Hotel, which he now manages. Farming also claims his attention, and he possesses two hundred and fifty acres of land, seventy-five being cleared. Mr. Fay married, in 1849, Christina Vanornum, daughter of Edward Vanornum, and of German lineage. They have had three children, one of whom, Lida R., is now living. Mrs. Fay is a member of the Baptist Church. In politics Mr. Fay is a Republican, and has been a school director and a member of the town council.

JOSHUA PITT FELT, Emporium. As a living example of what a life of energy, indomitable perseverance and thorough business integrity can accomplish, the gentleman whose name heads this biographical memoir stands prominent among the worthy and progressive citizens of his adopted town and county. Mr. Felt is the eldest son of Eli Felt, a former influential

citizen and well-known lumber merchant and capitalist of Emporium, who came to the place (which was then in McKean county, and called Shippen) in 1849. Eli Felt was a native of Smyrna, Chenango Co., N. Y., born April 3, 1819, and on April 13, 1842, he was married in that town to Olive Talcott, a lady of English descent. The children born to this union were as follows: Joshua Pitt (the subject proper of this sketch), DeWitt (born June 2, 1847), Ida Adelaide (born June 23, 1850), Bessie Sarissa (born July 3, 1852), Olive Julia, born February 16, 1854), Eli Talcott (born June 8, 1856) and Charles Henry (born November 8, 1860). After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Felt lived one year in Smyrna, and then moved to Big Flats, Chemung, Co., N. Y., where he carried on a lumber business, thence moving after a five years' residence to Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y., and from there after a sojourn of one year to Shippen, now Emporium, where he engaged very extensively in the lumber business as narrated above. Here Mr. Felt built several houses, a large block of stores, and the first hotel in the place, known as the "Emporium House." In 1861 he removed to Philadelphia, in 1870 to Warrenton, N. C., and in 1880, to Raleigh, same State, where he departed this life, February 5, 1885. Joshua P. Felt was born in Big Flats, Chemung Co., N. Y., December 7, 1844, and when five years of age was brought by his parents to the town, in the growth of commercial and social progress of which he was destined to become a leading factor. He received a limited education at the schools of the place, and when seventeen years of age (in 1861) he accompanied his parents to Philadelphia, but soon thereafter returned to Emporium, and started out to earn his own living. At the age of nineteen, we find him in the capacity of contractor on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, at that time building, and a little later as the owner of the only hardware store in the county. His parents, however, induced him to sell this business and take an interest in, and the general management of, the manufacture and introduction of a proprietary medicine, with headquarters at Philadelphia. This business proving distasteful to him, Mr. Felt withdrew from it, and in 1869 returned to Emporium, where he became interested in an extensive general merchandise store, and in a lumbering and milling business. The firm with which he at this time became connected did a very large and lucrative trade, but unfortunately made heavy purchases of real estate, considering such necessary for the further expansion of their business. Making only small payments thereon, the firm found themselves unable to contend against the great national panic of 1873, and had to succumb, the crash swallowing up all Mr. Felt's capital, and leaving him without a dollar in the world, and a wife and two small children to be cared for. But Mr. Felt was not one of those men who sit and bewail their loss, but cheerfully he went to work to redress his reverses. In the spring of 1874, we find him filling the position of manager of the "Emporium Mills," at that time a small country grist-mill, which he soon had running to its fullest capacity, night and day, supplying the increasing demand for flour and feed. In 1877 he was present at the convention held in Buffalo of the National Millers' Association, of which he had become a member. In 1878 he bought an interest in an oil well then being drilled in the McKean county district, this State, which led to the development of a very large and paying territory. Mr. Felt, however, gave only a portion of his time to his oil interests, and in the course of about two years he sold out at a handsome profit. Realizing that it was necessary for the success of the grist-mill that it should be remodeled to conform to the most modern system, Mr. Felt purchased the property, in 1880, on favorable terms, and immediately commenced the work of enlarging

and changing its methods to what was then known as "the gradual reduction system." This was followed, in 1883, by another enlarging of the premises and remodeling to "the full-roller system," which has proved a success in every way; and Mr. Felt takes great pride in being possessor of one of the most complete modern roller mills in Western Pennsylvania. Aside from his extensive milling plant, of which he is sole owner, Mr. Felt has one of the pleasantest homes in Emporium; has a fine winter residence and large full bearing orange grove in Emporia, Florida, besides a plantation of 1,500 acres (bought as an investment) in North Carolina. In the general prosperity of the borough of Emporium, Mr. Felt has taken an active part, being one of the first in organizing the water company, and being a director of and stockholder in the same. He assisted in starting the First National Bank, of which he is one of the principal stockholders and a director; took special and active interest in getting the "Cameron Iron & Coal Company" and the "Mankey Furniture Company" located in Emporium. He is a stockholder in the last named enterprise, and a director in the Pennsylvania "Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company." Mr. Felt was married May 24, 1869, to Alice E. Horner, and the names and dates of the birth of their children are as follows: Carl Lee (February 23, 1870), Jay Paul (July 26, 1872), Leon Rex (April 11, 1885), and Floyd Pitt (May 31, 1888). Mr. Felt is past master of Emporium Lodge, F. & A. M., and has a handsome regalia, presented to him by his lodge on the occasion of his retirement from the chair. He is past high priest of Emporium chapter, a member of Knapp Commandery, K. T., of Ridgway, Penn., of Adoniram Council, Williamsport, Penn., and of Caldwell Consistory Thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, Bloomsburg, Penn.

DEWITT FELT, miller, Emporium, has spent the greater part of his life in that borough, his father, who died in 1885, having been one of the pioneer settlers here, and having done in his lifetime a great deal to advance the interests of the place. The mother of DeWitt was Olive (Talcott) Felt, of English descent, and a native of New York State. His father, Eli Felt, was by occupation a lumberman, and his family consisted of seven children—three daughters and four sons. The subject of this sketch is the second son, and was born in Dansville, N. Y., June 2, 1847. The rudiments of his education were obtained in the schools of Emporium, afterward completed by a course at Freeland Academy. After leaving school, Mr. Felt began life as a farmer, but not liking the occupation, he turned his attention to milling, for his father erected a mill in 1855, and his son has now rebuilt it. Since going into the mill Mr. Felt has thoroughly mastered the details of the business, and is at present the managing miller and general superintendent of operations. He was married in the State of Delaware, September 16, 1867, to Eliza, daughter of David Stayton, a lady of English descent, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The union has been blessed with two children: Rena O. and Guy S. Mr. Felt's politics are Democratic.

CHARLES HENRY FELT, book-keeper at the Felt Roller Mills, Emporium, was born in Emporium, Cameron Co., Penn., November 8, 1860. He is a son of Eli and Olive (Talcott) Felt, the former of whom was a pioneer lumberman, and one of the first to make permanent improvements in Emporium. Mr. Felt is the youngest of seven children, and until he was nineteen years of age he lived in Philadelphia and in North Carolina. He attended school in Philadelphia and North Carolina, and afterward a business college in New York, where he graduated as a book-keeper in 1880. At New Hartford, N. Y., in 1885, he married Anna M., a native of Norwich, N. Y., and a daughter of C. H. and Sarah M. (Steere) Williamson, of Utica, N. Y., and has two chil-

dren: Frank Eli and Charles Williamson. Mrs. Felt is of English descent, and a member of the Presbyterian Church, while her husband is a Baptist, being a trustee of the church and a teacher in the Sunday-school. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member and treasurer of the Emporium Legion, No. 30, Select Knights, and financier of Emporium Lodge, No. 163, A. O. U. W.

J. A. FISHER, blacksmith, Emporium, was born in Indiana county, Penn., November 25, 1859, and is a son of S. R. and Maria (McGaughey) Fisher, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. The subject of this sketch, who is the eldest of seven children, was reared on his father's farm, attending the common schools, and early in life learned the blacksmith's trade, an occupation he has since followed. Mr. Fisher came to Emporium in 1882, and being a first-class workman, has controlled a flourishing business of his own since 1885. He was married, in 1885, to Ida M., daughter of James Pearsall, and of English descent. They have one child. Mr. Fisher has passed all of the chairs in the A. O. U. W., and is a member of the Select Knights and the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican.

H. E. FORTNEY, proprietor of livery stable, Emporium, was born in Clinton county, Penn., May 14, 1860, a son of William and Rosanna (Baldwin) Fortney, natives of Germany. He was given a good business education in his native county, remaining there until 1887, when he came to Cameron county, where he engaged in the lumber business, and July 16, 1888, he bought the livery stable in Emporium, where he is now located. He keeps a number of fine carriage horses, and is prepared to furnish any style of outfit desired, either for pleasure or business. Mr. Fortney was married September 29, 1880, to Miss Mary E. Smith, daughter of R. F. and Jennie (Richey) Smith, of Clinton county, Penn., and they have two children: Ray and Rosa.

THOMAS GALLAGHER, ticket and freight agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Emporium, was born in Chester county, Penn., May 3, 1849, and is a son of John and Hannah (Lynch) Gallagher, natives of Ireland, former of whom was a farmer, and spent many years of his life in Pennsylvania, where he died in August, 1887. There were seven children in this family, five of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch being the youngest of the survivors. He lived upon the farm with his parents, and attended the common schools until he was eighteen years old, since which time he has been connected with the railroad. From 1866 to 1870 Mr. Gallagher was a clerk at Renovo, Penn., in the latter year acting as extra division agent, but was soon promoted to agent at Kane station, a position he held until his transfer, in 1873, to Emporium. Mr. Gallagher is a courteous official, and highly respected. He was married in 1883, in Emporium, to Nancy, sister of Dr. DeLong, of Emporium, and daughter of Daniel and Anna (Coon) DeLong, all natives of New York. In politics Mr. Gallagher is a Democrat.

A. C. GOODWIN, farmer, P. O. Emporium, was born in New Hampshire, March 19, 1834, a son of Aaron and Nancy Goodwin, also natives of New Hampshire, who came to Cameron county, Penn., in 1850, and located in Shippen township, but in 1853 moved to Cattaraugus county, N. Y. He assisted his father in clearing the land, and worked on the farm until 1855, when he began working for himself. He was energetic, becoming a successful farmer, and in 1882 he bought the farm in Rich Valley where he now lives. Mr. Goodwin was married February 28, 1855, to Miss Susan A. Lewis, a native of Shippen township, and a daughter of William and Sarah Lewis, natives of New Jersey, and early settlers of Cameron county. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin have had six children, four of whom are living: Albert D.; Anna, wife of Delmont Adams, of Emporium; Nellie M., wife of P. A. Peterson, of

Pittsburgh, and Mark A. Mary F. and Eugenia D. are deceased. Mrs. Goodwin's grandfather, William Lewis, Sr., rowed the boat that carried Hamilton and Burr across the Hudson river, in 1805, to fight their famous duel, and the oars he used are now in a museum in Chicago, Ill.

C. B. GOULD, Emporium, editor of the *Cameron County Press*, a newspaper in the best sense of the word, was born in Cherry Valley, N. Y., July 24, 1826, the youngest in the family of nine children of Cornelius and Mary (Tenant) Gould, who were natives of Otsego county, N. Y., and of English and German origin, respectively. The subject of our sketch, after attending the common schools in his native county, went to the city of Utica, and there learned the trade of printer. Here he worked as a compositor until 1848, when he moved to DeRuyter, N. Y., and there began the publication of the *Central New Yorker*. Subsequently he went to Homer, same State, and engaged as publisher of the *Homer Whig*. Binghamton, N. Y., was next the scene of his labors, and while there he acted as reporter for and business manager of *The Republican* until the year 1866, when he left for Emporium, Penn., and here established the *Cameron County Press*, as shown in the general chapter on the press. In politics Mr. Gould is an ardent Republican, taking an active interest in the management of the party in his county, and has a wide acquaintance throughout the State with public men of all parties. In national politics he always had the good-will and confidence of Grant, Conklin, Logan, Simon Cameron and other public men, having held the position of special agent of the post-office department under President Grant. When he ties to a man, politically, he stays by him; he is a hard fighter in political campaigns, and has assisted in elevating many men to prominent positions, both State and national. In social life Mr. Gould is very pleasant and jovial, and has always labored for the best advancement of society, and the upbuilding of Emporium and Cameron county; and too much credit cannot be given him for the advancement of the county seat of Cameron. Always on the lookout for some plan to promote the interests of Emporium, he strongly advocated and assisted most effectually in securing the location of the extensive furnace works at Emporium, also the Mankey Furniture Company, and battled for years for the excellent water system now in operation. He is a zealous guardian of justice, as evidenced by his efforts to bring the murderer of Drum to the bar. To him is largely due the arrest of the alleged criminal, for, from the day of finding the body of the murdered man to the close of the trial, he left nothing undone toward fixing the guilt where it belonged—his training in the postal service fitting him well for such a duty to the community. In his declining years Mr. Gould has the good-will of all, and, as a measure of this good-will, was commissioned postmaster of Emporium in 1889. He was married at Utica, N. Y., to Miss Mary A., daughter of Lyman Scranton, a native of Otsego county, the Empire State. Mr. and Mrs. Gould have four children: Ella, wife of H. H. Mullin (clerk of the county commissioners); A. D. Gould, an editor, residing at Eldred, Penn.; Jennie and Mary. The family are all members of the English Protestant Episcopal Church and of the Sunday-school, of which Mr. Gould was for many years superintendent.

E. H. GREGORY, inspector of lumber, and farmer, P. O. Buckwalter, was born in Sullivan county, N. Y., April 18, 1856, a son of Hamlin and Emily Gregory, natives also of Sullivan county. He was given good educational advantages, and was thus prepared to enter upon the duties of life. He came to Cameron county in April, 1876, and entered the employ of J. R. Buckwalter and the Arthurs Coal & Lumber Company as inspector, and proved himself a reliable man to his employers. In 1880 he bought eighty acres of wild land on Lot

4954, Shippen township, Cameron county, which he has brought under a good state of cultivation, having erected on it good buildings, and now has a pleasant home. In 1882 Mr. Gregory was elected supervisor of Shippen township, and made an efficient officer. He is a member of Emporium Lodge No. 984, I. O. O. F. Mr. Gregory was married September 23, 1879, to Miss Hattie Morrison, daughter of B. S. and Alvira A. Morrison, of Shippen township, and they have two children: Bertha and Myrtle. Mr. Gregory in politics is a Republican.

S. S. HACKET. This gentleman, who is the largest tax-payer in Emporium, Cameron Co., Penn., and is a lumberman, editor, and a very successful business man, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., March 2, 1828, and is the son of Seth and Electa (Kise) Hacket, who were natives of New York, and of Scotch and German origin, respectively. Mr. Hacket, Sr., was a farmer, and his son, of whom we are writing, was the fourth in a family of eight children. His parents came into Pennsylvania, and settled in Liberty township, McKean county, when he was but twelve years of age. He received a common-school education, and has made farming and lumbering the main business of his life. He has many friends in his own and McKean counties, who have known him all his life as a most industrious man. He has resided in Emporium since 1857, and has done much to build up the borough. He established the Emporium *Independent* in 1866, and has erected a number of substantial buildings, also an extensive saw-mill. In politics he is a Democrat, has been a member of the school board, and has held nearly all of the offices within the gift of the borough. In the year 1869 he married Phœbe L. Williams, born in Wellsville, N. Y., of English lineage. They have eight children: Herbert and Delbert, farmers; Ada, who married —— Houser, a mechanic; S. J., a successful merchant; A. D., foreman in the mill; T. N., master mechanic in the mill; L. T., a clerk, and Nellie, married to Walter Danforth.

S. J. HACKET, proprietor of a general store at Emporium, is the son of S. S. Hacket, and is the fifth in a family of eight children. Mr. Hacket was born in Emporium, February 13, 1856, and entering his father's store when quite young, he remained there as a clerk until 1875, when he embarked in his present business, and has met with success. He married, in July, 1888, Miss Ella Smith, of Portville, in the State of New York. Mr. Hacket is in politics a Democrat, and was appointed postmaster at East Emporium. He is a trustee of the A. O. U. W., and treasurer of the K. & L. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

CLARK HARRINGTON, associate judge of Cameron county, Emporium, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., June 5, 1824, and is a son of Rufus and Sarah (Elsworth) Harrington, natives of Vermont and New York, respectively. The father was a captain in the American army during the war of 1812, and throughout the remainder of his life was a farmer; he died in Otsego county in 1866. Judge Harrington is the third in a family of five children, and received his early schooling in Cooperstown, N. Y., where he served an apprenticeship to and learned the machinist's trade. He came to Emporium in 1854, and for a time worked as a sawyer in a saw-mill, but his main business has been that of a contracting and manufacturing lumberman. The Judge was married, May 11, 1845, in Steuben county, N. Y., to Elizabeth, daughter of Simeon and Annis (Kider) Hurd, the former a native of New Haven, Conn., and the latter of Yates county, N. Y., and both of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington have five children: Alice, wife of Amandus Doll; Helen, widow of Alpha Stephens; Delphene, widow of James Webb; Dutta, wife of Delos Dolliver, and Clarence, by trade a sawyer, and married to Jennie Millon. Mrs.

Harrington is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Judge Harrington is a Democrat, and has held his present office since 1885; he is a Knight Templar, and a chapter member of the Masonic fraternity.

FRANKLIN HAUSLER, ex-sheriff of Cameron county, Emporium, was born in Clearfield county, Penn., May 20, 1840, and is a son of N. S. and Mary A. (Bailey) Hausler, who were natives, respectively, of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and were of German and French origin. The father was a farmer until his death, which occurred in 1884. Franklin Hausler is the fourth of seven children, only two of whom are now living. He was reared in that portion of McKean county which now forms a part of Cameron county, there attended the public school, and lived upon the home farm until he enlisted, in 1861, in Company G, 84th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Hausler was shot in the left ankle at the battle of Winchester, March 23, 1862, and suffered severely from the wound until 1883, when he had the foot amputated, since when he has enjoyed good health. He has resided in Emporium since 1879, and for the last three years has been a dealer in flour and feed. Mr. Hausler was married in Cameron county, Penn., in 1864, to Miss R. E., a native of McKean county, Penn., and daughter of Philip and Hannah Lewis, natives of New York and Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Hausler have one child, Alton E. In politics a Republican, Mr. Hausler served as tax collector during the years 1871, 1882 and 1883, and in the last-named year was elected county treasurer. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W., is prominently connected with the G. A. R., and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

R. P. HEILMAN, M. D., druggist, Emporium, was born near Williamsport, Lycoming Co., Penn., December 14, 1850, and is a son of John and Sarah (Ulsh) Heilman, both natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin. Mr. Heilman's father was a farmer and manufacturer, and is now residing at Williamsport. He was twice married, and had a family of five children, the subject of this sketch being by his first marriage. Dr. Heilman was reared upon the farm, and until 1865 attended the common schools, when the family moved to Williamsport, where he again entered school and subsequently went to college, from which he graduated in 1874, second in a class of ten, and then entered Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, completing his course in 1876 and receiving his degree of M. D. He took a special medical course in the same, and then went to Driftwood, same State, and in the following year came to Emporium, where he opened a drug store in connection with his practice. He served one term as president of Elk County Medical Association, and is a member of the County, State and American Medical Societies. Dr. Heilman has made his own way in the world, and to enable him to secure his own education he taught others in early life, and was occupied variously as clerk, book-keeper, chore-boy, milk-peddler, and book agent; this last occupation yielding him the best returns for his labor. In 1878 he was married, in Williamsport, to Alfaretta, daughter of Nathan and Marilda Ball. Mr. Ball was a carriage manufacturer in Wellsville, N. Y., and the family is of German origin. Mrs. Heilman died in January, 1889. The children were Lillian O., F. Vernon, John R., Fred R., Stella Edith, and Edna M. (deceased.). Mr. Heilman was a Lutheran and his wife was a Baptist, but after coming to Emporium they united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee. He is a member of the I. O. O. F, Select Knights (Ancient Order of United Workmen) and of the Knights of the Maccabees. He has been member of the town council, and has been burgess, and twice coroner of the county; politically he is a Republican.

JOHN P. HERTIG, car carpenter at Emporium, was born at Lock Haven, Penn., August 27, 1857, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Jenks) Hertig, natives of Switzerland. They came to the United States when in their youth, and settled in Clinton county, Penn., moving from there to Emporium in 1867, where they still reside. The subject of this sketch, who is the second in a family of five children, was reared in Emporium, and worked for a time in the planing-mill. In 1876 he went with his parents to Switzerland, where he learned the baker's trade, serving a three-years apprenticeship, and then returned to America in 1880. Since then he has been in the employ of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad as carpenter. Mr. Hertig was married, in 1884, to Elizabeth, daughter of Absalom Shade, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Their children are Verena May, Ida E. and Alma A. Mr. and Mrs. Hertig are members of the Presbyterian Church; in politics he is a Republican, and has been for four years one of the ward assessors in Emporium.

JOHN J. HINKLE, clerk at the Warner House, Emporium, was born in Wrightsville, Warren Co. Penn., September 27, 1859, a son of Philip and Mary Hinkle, natives of Germany. His parents being in limited circumstances, he was obliged to work when but twelve years old to assist in his own maintenance. He learned the shoemaker's trade, and then opened a shop in Warren, Penn., continuing in business there until 1883, when he sold out and went to Ridgway, where he entered the employ of Dickinson Bros., as general superintendent of their lumber business. In 1885 he built a skating rink at Ridgway, which he subsequently sold to Company H, Sixteenth Regiment, P. N. G., for their headquarters. March 10, 1888, he removed to Emporium, and has since been employed as clerk at the Warner House. Mr. Hinkle was married February 8, 1888, to Miss Lizzie Warner, daughter of Riley and Rachel Warner, of Emporium.

I. A. HIRSCH, jeweler, Emporium, was born in Germany, October 6, 1822, and is the son of A. and Fannie (Teller) Hirsch, both of whom were born and died in Germany. The subject of this sketch is the fourth in a family of nine children, and passed his early life in his native land, where he attended the common schools, and learned the trade of a jeweler. Upon attaining his majority he was drafted into the regular army, and served until the expiration of his time, when he went to work at his trade. Mr. Hirsch came to America in 1854, and located first in New York City, but subsequently moved to Salem, N. Y., and from there, in 1869, to Roseville, Penn., where he stayed until his removal to Emporium in 1873. In the latter place he established his present business, which is one comprising first-class workmanship and an excellent stock. Mr. Hirsch was married in Germany, March 22, 1853, to Miss Johana Hirsch, and they have had five children: Alfred, a carpenter; Hettie, wife of Harry S. Ness; Herman, a jeweler, with his father; Emma and Theodore. Mr. Hirsch is a Democrat, and is a director of the poor board. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and Chapter, of the Equitable Aid Union and of the German Harugari Society.

JAMES HOBSON, farmer, P. O. Buckwalter, was born in Yorkshire, England, November 11, 1848, a son of Jonas and Rebecca Hobson. He was educated in his native country, and there learned the mason's trade, at which he worked till September, 1869, and the same year came to the United States, locating in Cameron county, Penn., October 9. Here he remained nearly five years, and then returned to England, and August 3, 1874, was there married to Miss Mary Victoria Cousens, of Yorkshire, near Huddersfield, a daughter of John and Hannah Cousens. He returned with his wife to Cameron county,

and in May, 1875, bought 118 acres of land in Shippen township, which he has improved and made a pleasant home, and he is one of the prosperous farmers of the township. There were three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hobson, viz.: William Howard, Jonas Arthur and Florence May, all deceased. Mr. Hobson has held the office of supervisor of Shippen township, two terms. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

I. K. HOCKLEY is a member of the firm of Hockley, Bonham & Day, merchants, Emporium, and is manager of the store and coal yard controlled by the firm. He was born in Reading, Penn., December 27, 1852, and is the son of C. L. and Elizabeth (Keyser) Hockley, natives of Montgomery county, same State, and of German origin. The senior Mr. Hockley was a farmer, and now resides in Northumberland county, Penn. The subject of this sketch is the fourth in a family of nine children, eight of whom are still living, and was reared upon a farm in Limestone township, Montour Co., Penn., where he attended the common, and in later years the normal, schools of Lycoming county, Penn. Mr. Hockley was a teacher for nineteen years, and, coming to Emporium in 1875, he taught the high school, continuing here for twelve years, and it was largely through his exertions that Emporium has to-day educational institutions so superior. He was a successful instructor, and since he ceased teaching has been equally fortunate in business. Mr. Hockley was married in Emporium in 1877, to Deborah S., a native of Howard, Centre Co., Penn., and daughter of Rodney and Ellen (Patterson) Logan, of English and Irish descent, and they have two children: Ada E. and Charles A. Mr. Hockley is a member of the German Reformed Church, while his wife is a Presbyterian. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Hockley served one term as deputy sheriff of Cameron county, two terms as borough auditor and two terms as county auditor. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Select Knights (A. O. U. W.) and the German Harugari Society, and is the treasurer of the Emporium Board of Trade.

M. T. HOGAN, grocer, Emporium, has been a resident of the place since 1862, when he came here and worked at the lumber business for Dodge & Co., being employed at the same time as superintendent of their farm and other lands, comprising several thousand acres. In 1872 Mr. Hogan entered the mercantile occupation in company with Mr. Tulis; but their store being destroyed by fire in 1875, he began dealing in groceries, and was again burned out in 1884. He pluckily resumed business, however, and has since met with success. Mr. Hogan was born in Susquehanna county, Penn., September 24, 1842, and is the son of Martin and Mary (Holtz) Hogan. The father, who was a blacksmith in early life and later a farmer, died at Silver Lake, Penn.; the mother died in Ireland. The subject of these lines is the sixth in a family of ten children, all of whom attained their majority, though but six are now living. Mr. Hogan received a good education, and although learning no trade, was foreman for a time in a saw-mill. He was married in Cameron county, Penn., to Mary, daughter of Cornelius and Jane Powell, of Emporium; she was born in New York, and is of Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Hogan have three children: Celia, Nellie and Julia. The members of the famity are Catholic. In politics Mr. Hogan is a Democrat, and has held most of the offices in the borough, serving as burgess and school director, and is at present a member of the town council.

C. B. HOWARD, post-office Emporium, manufacturer of lumber and lumberman at Williamsport, Penn., was born in Yorkshire, England, September 1, 1819, a son of John and Hannah Howard. When he was twelve years old he

was hired to herd sheep, and followed this occupation until he was twenty-one years old, when he went into a woolen factory and learned the trade of a cloth maker, continuing in that business until 1852, when he came to the United States, and located at Williamsport, Penn., where he bought and ran a saw-mill. In 1865, with his brother, he came to Cameron county (having in 1864 bought 2,000 acres of land in Shippen township), where they bought in 1882 7,000 acres more in same township, and built a large mill at Emporium in 1883. In 1887 the brothers divided their business, C. B. Howard remaining at Emporium, and his brother taking the mill at Williamsport. Mr. Howard then admitted his sons as partners in the business, the firm name being C. B. Howard & Sons. They do an immense business, manufacturing 100,000 feet of lumber, 20,000 lath and 10,000 pickets per day. Mr. Howard was married in June, 1850, to Miss Lydia Taylor, who died in 1852, and in 1855 he married Miss Lesita Morris, of Lycoming county, Penn. He has three sons—George, by his first wife, and William and Josiah, by his second wife, all living at Emporium.

J. C. JOHNSON, attorney at law, Emporium, and one of the leading members of the bar of his district, was born at Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y., September 20, 1838. He entered the College of Literature, Science and Art of the University of Michigan, in 1857, and graduated therefrom in 1861. On September 29, 1862, he was commissioned captain of Company K, 149th P. V. I., serving with this company as a part of the first corps of the army of the Potomac; was captured at Gettysburg, and held as a prisoner by the Confederacy until March, 1865. On returning to the North he resumed his studies, and graduated from the law school of his *alma mater* in 1866. In July of that year he was admitted to the bar, and, locating at Emporium, soon won that place in public estimation to which his legal training and military experiences entitled him.

F. H. KAUPP was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., December 1, 1868, a son of John and Elizabeth Kaupp, natives of Germany, who came to the United States in their young days, and settled in Pittsburgh, about 1864. The subject of this sketch was given good educational advantages, and when fourteen years of age he entered the office of the Arthurs Coal & Lumber Co. Three years later he was sent to their mill at Swissmont, Penn., as assistant to their superintendent, Mr. Alfred Truman, and is still employed by them at their present establishment in Cameron county. Mr. Kaupp is also book-keeper for Mr. Truman in his several enterprises, is gifted with capital business ability, and is regarded as one of the promising young men of Cameron county. Mr. Kaupp was married June 4, 1889, to Miss Ella, Mr. Truman's eldest daughter, and resides at Truman, while his parents still remain in Pittsburgh. The religion of the family is Presbyterian.

JOHN W. KRINER, sheriff of Cameron county, Emporium, was born in Lancaster county, Penn., March 11, 1845, and is the son of John and Hettie (Wilder) Kriner, who are natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Kriner is the seventh in a family of eleven children, and attended school in early life in his native county, also there learning the carpenter's trade, which has formed his chief occupation. He came to Emporium in 1863, and in 1868 he here married Hattie, a native of Lewisburg, Penn., and daughter of Stephen and Eliza Search, of German origin. Mr. Kriner is a Republican, and was elected sheriff in 1887, an office he still holds; he was once a member of the town council. He is a Knight Templar.

M. M. LARRABEE, merchant, Emporium, was born at Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y., December 7, 1842, and is a son of Willett and Rosanna (Smith)

Larrabee, natives of Massachusetts and of English descent. The father was an attorney, and died in New York State in 1864. The subject of this sketch was the youngest in a family of nine children, and received his early school training in his native State, where he was also employed as a clerk, until 1862, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, and was made second sergeant of Company F. Mr. Larrabee took part in the battle of Spottsylvania, and at the Wilderness was so severely wounded that he was discharged. He returned home, and in 1867 came to Emporium, where he embarked in mercantile trade, in which he is still actively engaged. Mr. Larrabee was married in Pennsylvania in 1871, to Georgiana, daughter of B. S. and Mary Ann (Myrch) Mayo; she is a Methodist Episcopalian, and of English descent. Their children are Marion, Don M. and Clifton Sage. Mr. Larrabee is a Republican, and has been a justice of the peace and a member of the borough council. He is adjutant of D. W. Taggart Post, No. 241, G. A. R., and is a Royal Arch Mason.

F. D. LEET, attorney at law, Emporium, was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., July 19, 1842, and is the son of Samuel and Sarah (Douglass) Leet, former a native of Connecticut, latter of New York, and both of Scotch origin. The senior Mr. Leet was a farmer, and died in Pennsylvania in 1876. The subject of this sketch, the youngest of four children, attended school in New York State until he was thirteen years old, when he removed with his parents to Pennsylvania, and, after taking a thorough academic course, he entered the State normal school at Edinboro, pursuing a strictly classical course. Mr. Leet studied law at Albany, N .Y., graduating in 1866, since which time he has practiced in Emporium, Penn. He made his own way through school and through the world, and has taught in all grades of instruction, from the common to the normal school. In 1886 he opened a general store, which he still controls, and which, connected with other interests, has grown into a large and extensive business. Mr. Leet is one of Emporium's most useful, substantial men, whose liberality would cause him to be greatly missed if lost to Emporium, as he is one of the most liberal in every public enterprise as well as generous and benevolent. A Republican in politics, Mr. Leet held for nine years the office of district attorney for Cameron county. He was married in 1866, in Potter county, to Alice L., daughter of Amos Raymond, who, with his wife, Rhoda (Daniels), was a native of Connecticut, and they were both of English descent. Mr. F. D. Leet has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church, of which he and his wife have been members for over twenty years, and for ten years Mr. Leet has been superintendent of the Sunday-school. Mr. and Mrs. Leet have had four children, the eldest one, Amos Raymond, dying in 1880; the living are Grace E., Iva Bell and Eva Dell, the last two named being twins.

I. H. LEGGETT, farmer, P. O. Emporium, was born at Portage, N. Y., June 18, 1836, a son of Eli and Catherine Leggett, natives of New Brunswick, Canada. In 1837 his parents moved to Elk county, Penn., and settled at Caledonia. They had a family of eight children: Leroy L., in Dallas, Tex.; I. H., our subject; Minerva, wife of Samuel Logue, in Wisconsin; Emery, in Wisconsin; Elvira (deceased wife of Thomas Logue); Charles L., in Wisconsin; Reuben (deceased), and Charlotte, also in Wisconsin. I. H. Leggett worked for his father until twenty-one years old, and then worked in the lumber camps until 1870, when he bought a farm on West creek, Shippen township, Cameron county, where he has since lived. Mr. Leggett was married at Smethport in May, 1870, to Miss C. R. Hackett, daughter of M. K. and Sarah Hackett, of Smethport, Penn., and they have three children: Pearl, Coral and Harry. Mr. Leggett is a Methodist in religion, and in politics a Republican.

WILLIAM F. LLOYD, a member of the firm of Balcom & Lloyd, dealers in general merchandise at Emporium, was born in Columbia, Lancaster Co., Penn., February 9, 1834, and is the son of Wesley and Eve Anna (Wier) Lloyd, who were natives of Pennsylvania and of Irish descent. The father was a hatter by trade, and lived until 1840. William F. is the eldest of three children, and attended school in his native county, since which period he has been employed as a clerk and book-keeper for a great portion of the time, being for eight years in the post-office at Columbia, and for ten years in a bank. Coming to Emporium in 1874, he entered the employ of H. C. Olmsted, and in 1882 he formed the partnership given above. Mr. Lloyd was married in 1854 to Susan, daughter of Morris and Delilah Clark, natives of Lancaster county. She died in 1877, leaving five children, namely: T. B., prothonotary of Cameron county; Alice, wife of Dr. Free; H. S., a merchant; W. P., a telegraph operator at Buffalo, and Mabel. Mr. Lloyd is a member, trustee and steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and superintends the Sunday-school. He is a past grand of the I. O. O. F., and is a Knight Templar.

T. B. LLOYD, prothonotary of Cameron county, Emporium, was born in Columbia, Penn., May 29, 1858, and is the son of W. F. and Susan (Clark) Lloyd, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, the father being at present a prominent merchant at Emporium. T. B. Lloyd is the eldest son, and received his education in York and Lancaster counties, and in Emporium. Mr. Lloyd began to learn the jeweler's trade, but left it to accept the position of deputy-prothonotary of the county, in 1879. He was elected prothonotary in 1882, and has held that position ever since in connection with the offices of register and recorder. Mr. Lloyd was married in Wrightsville, York Co., Penn., December 28, 1882, to Miss Mary E., daughter of L. E. Budding, and three children are the fruit of the marriage: Fred B., Grace S. and Myrtle C. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is trustee and steward. Mr. Lloyd is also a member and past officer of the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W., and has served five years as secretary of the council of Emporium, he is also corresponding secretary of the board of trade, and treasurer of the local board of the National Savings and Loan Association of Rochester, N. Y. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN D. LOGAN, agent for the Adams Express Company at Emporium, was born in Centre county, Penn., in December, 1853, and is the son of Roby and Ellen (Patton) Logan, the former a native of Ireland and the latter in Huntingdon county, Penn. The father served in the Union army as a teamster. The subject of this sketch, who is the seventh in a family of twelve children, lived upon a farm in his native county until he was ten years of age, when he removed to his sister's in Clinton county same State, and there attended the common schools. Early in life he learned telegraphy, which he followed as an occupation for five years. In 1875 he commenced his present business at Emporium, and for eleven years has, in connection with his other work, been a Western Union Telegraph operator. Mr. Logan married, in 1876, Jennie L., daughter of the late John M. and Marion B. Judd, of Emporium, natives of New York State, and of English and Irish descent, respectively. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Logan are Charles T. and Mary E. Mr. Logan is a Democrat and a Royal Arch Mason, and he and wife are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

R. J. LONG, manager of Alfred Truman's general store at Truman, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Brookville, October 14, 1868, a son of J. C. and Mary Long. He was reared in his native village, and was given good educational advantages, preparing him for the business of life. After

leaving school he was given a situation in the general store of Alfred Truman, at Truman, and is now employed in the capacity of manager. Mr. Long is an energetic young man, and has by his attention to trusts imposed upon him gained the confidence of his employer. He is one of the rising young men of Truman, of which place he has been a resident about three years. His parents still reside at Brookville.

HENRY G. LYON, farmer, P. O. Emporium, is a son of Alanson and Elizabeth Lyon, and was born in New Jersey, January 9, 1845. He remained at home until eighteen years of age, working on the farm for his father, and in 1863 he came to Pennsylvania, where he worked in the lumber woods of Cameron and Elk counties until 1870, when he bought 127 acres of land, which was the homestead of the Spangler family, and he now has one of the best farms in Shippen township. Mr. Lyon married, in 1870, Miss Mary E. Spangler, daughter of Christian and Rachel Spangler, and they have a family of four children: Fannie J., Arthur W., George R. and Floyd E. Mr. Lyon is a member of Emporium Lodge, No. 163, A. O. U. W.

DUNCAN SAMUEL McDONALD, proprietor of bottling works, Emporium, a son of Samuel and Annie K. McDonald, natives of Scotland, was born in Canada, February 2, 1828. He was educated at the district schools of his native place, and worked in the lumber woods till 1855, when he came to Clinton county, Penn. In 1862 he moved to Cameron county and commenced lumbering, following same till 1868, in which year he took up his residence in Emporium and opened a hotel. In 1880 he commenced his present beer bottling business, and has met with well-merited success. September 2, 1862, Mr. McDonald married Miss Caroline Heck, of Lock Haven, Penn., and by her has a family of eight children: Samuel, proprietor of the Central Hotel, Emporium; Annie, married to William McDonald, of Emporium; Mary, married to Moses Minard, also of Emporium; John, at home (he had both legs cut off by the cars in 1876), and Dora, Lena, Charles and Lizzie, all at home. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are members of the Roman Catholic Church; her parents belonging to the Lutheran Church. Our subject was elected burgess of Emporium in 1872.

A. A. McDONALD, proprietor of wholesale liquor store, Emporium, was born in Canada, June 10, 1851, a son of Angus and Mary McDonald, also natives of Canada, of Scotch descent. He remained in his native province until sixteen years of age, when he came to the United States, and worked in the lumber woods of Michigan and other of the Western States. In 1871 he came to Cameron county, Penn., where he worked for a lumber firm two years; then hired to a Mr. Cummings to tend bar. After one year he came to Emporium, where he was employed to tend bar for D. S. McDonald. In 1874 he opened a saloon for himself in Emporium, which he conducted until 1886, when he closed it up and opened a wholesale liquor store. March 5, 1875, Mr. McDonald married Miss Nellie McCray, daughter of Daniel and Sarah McCray, and they have three children: Maggie, Sarah and Christina. Mr. McDonald has served as a member of the borough council of Emporium.

R. R. McQUAY. This gentleman, who is the owner of a general store at Emporium, is a native of Northumberland county, Penn., the date of his birth being November 4, 1852. His parents, William and Caroline (Smith) McQuay, were born in this State, of English and Scotch descent, and had eleven children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the tenth. Mr. McQuay, Sr., was killed fighting for his country in the war for the Union. His son, of whom we are writing, was educated in his native county, also at the State normal school at Shippensburg, and after graduation he taught for some

time. In 1879 he came to Emporium, where he was employed as a teacher in the common schools for seven terms. At Turbotville, Northumberland county, in 1880, he married Lydia E., a native of that place and daughter of Michael C. and Louisa Welsh, of Holland-Dutch descent. Mr. and Mrs. McQuay have three children: Lora Ellen, Carrie Louise and Russell M. Mr. McQuay is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and secretary and treasurer of the Sunday-school. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W., being secretary of the Select Knights. His politics are Republican.

GEORGE METZGER, Jr., proprietor of jewelry store, Emporium, one of the largest of the kind in Cameron county, was born in Emporium, Cameron county, Penn., January 30, 1865, and is the son of George and Lora (Clark) Metzger, natives of New York and Pennsylvania, and of German and English descent, respectively, former of whom is a jeweler in Wilson, N. Y. The subject of this sketch is the third in a family of four children, and was reared in Emporium, where he attended the high school, afterward taking a course at the commercial college in Williamsport, Penn., and graduating in 1883. He learned the trade of a jeweler in Emporium, and succeeded his father in the store there in 1885. This business was established in pioneer days by the senior Mr. Metzger, and is the oldest house in that line in Emporium. Our subject is a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F., and for ten years was librarian of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school.

L. T. MORE, farmer, P. O. Buckwalter, was born in Ticonderoga, N. Y., January 7, 1811, a son of John and Wilhelmina More, former a native of Scotland, and latter of the State of New York. Mr. More remained in his native county, living on the farm with his parents until their death. In 1850 he moved to Cameron county, Penn., and bought 7,000 acres of land in Shippen township, erected a saw-mill and began the manufacture of lumber. The floods of 1861 swept away about $100,000 worth of his property in logs and lumber, but he has since been successful, and is now one of the most prosperous citizens of his township. Mr. More was married June 15, 1838, to Miss Sophronia Fuller, of Vermont, who died in 1852. They had a family of five children, but two of whom are living: Helen, wife of J. R. Bond, of Port Deposit, Md.; and William, of Buckwalter, Penn.; Wilbur, Frank and George are deceased. Frank was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. September 5, 1854, Mr. L. T. More married Miss Charlotte Fuller, of Vermont, and to them were born two children: Mary, wife of Ed. Cummings, and Charles, the latter now deceased. Mrs. More dying in April, 1859, Mr. More married, May 14, 1862, Harriet Kline, daughter of John and Harriet Kline, of Lancaster, Penn., and they have had five children, three of whom are living: Thompson F. (of Johnsonburg, Penn.), Richard C. and Maud; their eldest and youngest born, Harriet and Addie, are deceased. Mr. More has served five years as associate judge of Cameron county, and is a well-known and highly-respected citizen.

JOHN K. K. MORRISON, farmer, P. O. Emporium, is a native of Ithaca, N. Y., born October 6, 1822, a son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Morrison, natives of New York State. He accompanied his parents to Cameron county in 1844, and worked with his father on the farm until his marriage, when he bought 100 acres of land on West creek, which he improved and still makes his home. He is one of the enterprising farmers of Shippen township, and his land is under a high state of cultivation, his building improvements being models of convenience and comfort. Mr. Morrison was married May 27, 1855, in McKean county, Penn., to Miss Celestia Bliss, who was born in Centreville, Elk Co., Penn., a daughter of Thomas and Sally Bliss, natives

of New York State. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison have had a family of four children: Celestia E., wife of R. E. Avery, of Sheffield, Warren county; Mary B. (deceased); John K., and Bessie K. Mr. Morrison is a Methodist in religion, and in politics is a Republican.

B. S. MORRISON, farmer, P. O. Emporium, was born in Ithaca, N. Y., November 22, 1826, a son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Morrison, natives of Pennsylvania. He attended the schools of Allegany county, N. Y., and in 1844 accompanied his parents to Cameron county, Penn., who located on West creek, where they bought 120 acres of land, which he assisted in clearing and improving, and it is now his pleasant home. Mr. Morrison was married May 30, 1858, in Norwich, McKean Co., Penn., to Miss Alvira A. Easterbrook, a native of Steuben county, N. Y., and daughter of George and Marrilla Easterbrook, also natives of New York State, who moved to McKean county, Penn., in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison have had a family of six children: Hattie, wife of E. H. Gregory, of Buckwalter, Penn.; Tillie A., deceased; Alice, wife of N. A. Ostrum; and Walter G., Maud and Mabel, at home. Mr. Morrison is the sixth in a family of nine children, the names of the others being as follows: Martha A., wife of James Towner, of Emporium; Lydia B. and Hannah, deceased; John K.; Elizabeth P., wife of James Piersall; Rachel C., wife of Henry Gifford; David J., of Michigan, and R. H., of Beechwood, Penn. Mr. Morrison, with his family, is a member of the Methodist Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

R. H. MORRISON, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Beechwood, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., October 13, 1833, a son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Morrison. He was eleven years old when his parents moved to Cameron county, Penn., and here he was reared, living with his father until twenty-five years of age. He then worked for his brothers in the saw-mill for a time, and in 1860 engaged in the lumber business on his own account, which he has since continued; he has also given his attention to the work of his farm in Shippen township. Mr. Morrison was married February 6, 1859, to Miss Alzina Bliss, daughter of Thomas and Sally Bliss, of Allegany county, N. Y., and they have had a family of six children: R. M., residing at Beechwood; K. R. M., at Tyler, Clearfield county, Penn.; Emma, wife of J. Rhodes, also of Tyler; Myrtle and Bertie, both at home; and Jennie, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Morrison has held various township offices, and is a prominent man in the township.

WILLIAM MORRISON, boot and shoe manufacturer, Emporium, was born in Ireland June 4, 1839, and is a son of Thomas Morrison, who was a branch pilot and a fisherman on the coast of Ireland until his death, which occurred in the year of his son William's birth. The subject of this sketch attended the graded schools in his native land until he was ten years of age, when he went to sea, finally crossing the ocean at the age of sixteen and settling at Bristol, Penn., where he learned the trade of a shoemaker. In 1861 he enlisted at Lock Haven, same State, in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served as a non-commissioned officer until the expiration of his three years' term of service, when he returned to Lock Haven, and from there went to Bradford county. Mr. Morrison came to Emporium in 1867, and soon after began the manufacture of boots and shoes, in which he has since been actively engaged. He was married to Miss Eleshia, daughter of James Purcell, and of Irish descent. They have two children: James T., who is in business with his father, and Ella, wife of H. J. Swain. The family are Episcopalians, and

Mr. Morrison is in politics a Republican, having at one time been a member of the town council. He belongs to the G. A. R., the I. O. O. F., and is a Royal Arch Mason.

HENRY H. MULLIN, son of Rev. James and Caroline (Osborne) Mullin, was born at Carlisle, Penn., January 24, 1851. The grandparents of Henry H., Joseph and Ann Mullin, were the first of the family to leave Ireland for the United States, and, arriving here, settled at Mt. Holly Springs, Penn., where Rev. James Mullin was born, August 10, 1826; he moved to Carlisle when a young man, and subsequently to Emporium, where he was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church for two years. Henry H. Mullin came here with his father in 1867, and entered the *Press* office, with which office he has since been connected, being associated with Mr. C. B. Gould in the management. He was married August 1, 1883, to Ella M., daughter of C. B. Gould. In 1884 he was elected clerk of the borough of Emporium, and re-elected in 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, and in January, 1885, was also chosen clerk to the county commissioners, and now holds the position. He is a charter member of the Odd Fellows lodge, and has served as permanent secretary from that period of organization down to the present time, except the year he presided over the lodge. In 1888 he was chosen member of the Republican State Committee, in recognition of his earnest, well-directed work in the interest of his party. Into his local official life politics do not enter, and this, in conjunction with the excellent manner in which his office is administered, insures him the confidence and good will of citizens of every shade. In all matters relating to the advancement of Emporium, his voice and pen have been always in service, and his zealous efforts have had no small share in drawing to this location the important industries of the town.

FRANK MUNDY, harness maker, Emporium, was born in Schuylkill county, Penn., July 14, 1852, and is a son of Frank and Anna (Calhoun) Mundy, who were natives of this State, and of Scotch-Irish origin. The father, who was a miner, died in 1862, while in the field with the Union army. The subject of this sketch was reared upon the farm in his native county, attending school until 1869, and in the following year he began learning the trade, which has formed his occupation ever since. Mr. Mundy was married in New York, in 1875, to Miss Kate Burns, who is of Scotch lineage, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have had three children, but only one, William, now survives. Mr. Mundy is a Republican in politics, and a member of the borough council of Emporium. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and is a master Mason.

H. C. OLMSTED, a well-known leading Emporium merchant, is a brother of Judge A. G. Olmsted of Potter county, Penn., where he was born October 26, 1846. He is a son of Daniel and Lucy (Scofield) Olmsted, natives of the State of New York, and of English descent. Mr. Olmsted, Sr., was a farmer, and his son, who is the subject of this sketch, is the youngest of his six children. He attended school, living upon the farm until he attained his majority, and continued to make Potter county his home until he was twenty-eight years old, when he came to Emporium, and for one year kept a meat market, afterward adding to it a store, and here for several years he has been engaged solely in mercantile pursuits. He was married, in 1873, to Miss Martha, daughter of Leavitt Cushing, of English descent, and they have seven children: Florence, Lucy, Clara, Herbert, Bert, Myrtle and Vera. Miss Lucy was a member of the first graduating class of Emporium high school, in 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Olmsted are members of the Baptist Church, he being a deacon in same, and superintendent of the Sunday-school. Mr. Olmsted usually votes the

Republican ticket, and has served four terms on the school board, of which he is now president. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W. (Select Knights), and is a past officer in the two organizations. He has been burgess of the borough of Emporium, and owns an interest in four stores in Potter county.

J. F. PARSONS, a successful business man of Emporium, was born in Muncy, Penn., March 3, 1841, his parents being Joseph and Ann E. (Fribley) Parsons, natives of Pennsylvania and of Irish, German and English descent. In early life his father was a contractor, but later became an attorney, and now resides in Lock Haven. J. F. Parsons, the subject of this sketch, is next to the eldest of seven children, and after receiving an academic course of instruction, he attended an institute at Fort Edward, N. Y. Early in life he entered mercantile trade as a clerk, and was employed as a salesman for ten years, when he started a store for himself. In 1867 he came to Emporium, where he has since carried on a general store, and has dealt extensively in real estate. Mr. Parsons is president of the Water Company, and superintendent of the waterworks. He has made his own way in the world. His wife, whose maiden name was Ella A. Freeman, is the daughter of Seneca and Lydia C. Freeman, and is a native of Pennsylvania, of English descent. Mr. Parsons is, politically, a Democrat. He has acted as burgess of Emporium, as assessor and as a member of the school board.

JAMES PEARSALL, farmer, P. O. Buckwalter, was born in Livingston county, N. Y., January 27, 1822, a son of John and Nancy Pearsall, natives of Connecticut. He lived in his native county until 1844, when he moved to Cameron county, Penn., and bought an interest in a saw-mill on West creek, which he operated, and also engaged in farming until March, 1866, when he sold his property and went to Michigan, where he bought a farm and lived until 1877. He then returned to Cameron county and bought the farm where he now lives in Shippen township. Mr. Pearsall was married January 23, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth P. Morrison, daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Morrison, and they have had a family of five children: Maria, wife of Edwin Close, of Truman, Penn.; Evangeline, wife of O. D. Bishop, of Michigan; George and William, in Michigan, and Charles, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Pearsall are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

H. L. PEARSALL, superintendent of the Cameron county public schools, Emporium, was born in Sharon township, Potter Co., Penn., in October, 1854, and is a son of Solomon and Rachel (Warner) Pearsall, who were of English descent, and natives, respectively, of New York and Vermont. The father was a pioneer settler of Potter county, where he died in 1874. H. L. Pearsall received his education at the common schools, Erie Academy, and at the State (Pennsylvania) Normal School, where he graduated in 1876. He has devoted his time ever since to teaching, having been employed for three years at Sizerville, Cameron county, and since 1883 has held his present position. He was married, August 13, 1884, to Irene, daughter of J. M. and Elizabeth (Collins) Herrick, and of English and Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Pearsall attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee and Sunday-school superintendent. They have two children: Beva C. and Arthur H. Mr. Pearsall is a member of the F. & A. M.

GEORGE READ, proprietor of meat market, Buckwalter, was born in London, England, December 4, 1852, a son of Daniel and Eliza Read, who were also natives of England. He remained with his parents until he was sixteen years of age, attending school and assisting his father, and then began to learn the blacksmith's trade, also served an apprenticeship at the butcher's

trade, at which he worked until 1882, when he came to the united States and located at Emporium, Penn. He worked for F. D. Leet one year, and then removed to Buckwalter, where he opened a meat market, and also bought 100 acres of wild land. Mr. Read was married October 5, 1884, to Miss Nellie Enault, a native of Paris, France. They are members of the Episcopal Church of Emporium.

H. C. ROCKWELL, druggist, Emporium, was born in Pennsylvania, June 8, 1837, and is a son of Hiram and Hannah (Watkins) Rockwell, former a native of New Hampshire, and latter of Vermont, both being of English descent. The subject of this writing passed his early days in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where he attended school and also learned the millwright's trade, an occupation at which he worked in what is now Cameron county as early as 1856. Mr. Rockwell entered into the drug business at Emporium in 1886, and has met with success. He was married in this county, December 10, 1867, to Margaret, daughter of Benjamin and Mary A. (McCarty) Elliott; she is of Scotch-Irish and English descent, and a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell have one child, Editha A., who is now Mrs. Samuel T. Howard, of Williamsport, Penn. During the war for the Union Mr. Rockwell was in the South, assisting in the construction of military railroads. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a Knight Templar.

ALLEN RUSSELL, farmer, P. O. Emporium, was born at Wyoming county, Penn., January 15, 1830, a son of Albion and Jane Russell, natives of Connecticut. His father dying in 1834, he was reared by his widowed mother, and remained on the farm with her until 1850, when he left home to seek his fortune alone. In 1864 he moved to Cameron county, where he bought seventy acres of wild land in Shippen township, where he now lives. He has a fine farm, all well improved, and is one of the prosperous men of the township. Mr. Russell was married November 20, 1855, to Miss Frances Jenkins, a daughter of Benjamin and Polly Jenkins, and they have two children: Ada L. and Mary E. (wife of Matthew Leadbetter, of Emporium).

N. SEGER is a prominent business man of Emporium, having sold wearing apparel of all descriptions at the place for years. He was born in Baden, Germany, July 18, 1836, and is a son of Landolin and Sabina Seger, the former a merchant tailor who had five children, of whom Mr. N. Seger is the second. The subject of these lines received a collegiate education, and learned the tailor's trade in Germany. Coming to America in 1862, he landed at New York, where he worked at his trade until 1865, since when he has been a merchant tailor, establishing, in 1882, his present business in Emporium, at which he has made a marked success. Mr. Seger has been compelled to make his own way in the world, and his prosperity is due entirely to his own earnest efforts. He married Elizabeth Cook, in New York, in 1864; her parents were Adam and Susana Cook, natives of Bavaria, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Seger have eight children: Charles, Josephine (wife of Joseph Woodley) Henry (a salesman), Rosa, Mary, Emma, Frank and Clara. Mr. Seger, with his family, attends the Catholic Church. He is a Republican, a director of the First National Bank of Emporium, also of the schools and water-works, and at one time was in the town council.

R. SEGER is proprietor of the most extensive merchant tailoring establishment in Emporium, where he does work of the highest order, carries an extensive line of imported goods, and by all means in his power endeavors to satisfy his customers. He was born in Baden, Germany, February 16, 1846, and is a son of Landolin and Sabina Seger, both of Baden. His father was also a merchant tailor, and both parents passed their lives in Germany. The subject

of this sketch is the third in a family of five children, and came to New York City in his eighteenth year. Not long after he went to Chambersburg, this State, and after living there for one year, he went to Baltimore, Md., where he worked at his trade until 1869, when he came to Emporium, and after working for others until 1882, he established his present business. Mr. Seger was married in Elk county, Penn., to Miss Elizabeth Cimet, a native of Elk county, Penn., daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Cimet, who were both born in Bavaria, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Seger have three children: William, Fritz and Edward. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Seger is past officer of the C. M. B. A. of Emporium.

S. S. SMITH, physician, Emporium, was born near Kingston, Province of Ontario, Canada, August 12, 1845, and is a son of Hiram and Mary (Leonard) Smith. He was reared and educated in his native country, and began the study of medicine in the spring of 1866, in the office of Dr. O. K. Knight, of West Brook, Ontario, entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., same year, and was graduated in July, 1869. He began the practice of his profession in Chicago, in 1868, and September 23, 1869, located at Driftwood, Cameron Co., Penn., where he built up a good business. The Doctor has recently located in Emporium. He married, January 10, 1871, Mary, daughter of Asa Brown of Wyoming county, Penn. Dr. Smith is a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and of the Cameron County and Elk County Medical Societies. He is a member of the F. & A. M.; was elected coroner of Cameron county, in 1888. In politics he is a Democrat.

JAMES A. SPANGLER, farmer, P. O. Emporium, is a native of Cameron county, Penn., born December 30, 1844, the only son of James W. and Susan Spangler, natives of Pennsylvania. His father died when he was very young, and his mother took her son and returned to her father's house, where he was reared, remaining with them until twenty-two years old. March 22, 1866, he married at Bronson, Mich., Miss Annie Thayer, of Sherwood, Mich., a native of Williams county, Ohio, and daughter of John and Annie Thayer, natives of Vermont. To this union have been born four children—George W., Dora B. (wife of Alonzo Cheesbro, of Emporium), Charles M. and Cora E., the last named being ten years of age and weighing 165 pounds. He lived in Michigan until 1868, when he returned to his native county, and for ten years worked for farmers by the day. In 1878 he bought seventy-six acres of land on Lot 4950, Shippen township, where he has erected a pleasant residence, and now has a good home. He is one of the prominent citizens of the township, and has served two terms as supervisor. Mr. Spangler is a member of Emporium Lodge, No. 163, A. O. U. W., and is a Select Knight of the same order.

L. TAGGART, merchant and lumberman, Emporium, was born in Wharton, Potter Co., Penn., April 6, 1845; a son of George and Sarah Taggart, both natives of Vermont. He was a mere boy when his father died, and he was obliged to assist in the support of the family, remaining with his mother until 1861, when he enlisted in Company G, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and in 1862 was discharged on account of disability. In August, 1864, he again enlisted, this time in Company D, First Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, when he returned home and for two years ran a dray in Emporium, and then was employed by Stoors, Phelps & Co., as clerk in their general store. A year later he bought their drug department, and continued the drug business until 1879, when he went to Rixford, Penn., and engaged in the production of oil; at the same time he was engaged in the manufacture of lumber in Cameron county, in company with

J. R. Buckwalter, but subsequently sold his interest to F. H. Goodyear, of Buffalo, N. Y., and for five years was employed by Mr. Goodyear as superintendent. In 1886 he resigned his position with Mr. Goodyear, and again embarked in business for himself, in a general mercantile line, and also in the lumber trade at Keating Summit and at Austin, Potter Co., Penn. Mr. Taggart was married at Jersey Shore, Penn., November 13, 1872, to Miss Helen M. Cole, a native of Jersey Shore and a daughter of William C. and Sarah Cole, who were of Scotch-Irish descent, and both now deceased. To this union have been born the following children: George Cole, born December 16, 1874; Birdie Leona, born October 16, 1878, and Flossie Fay, born June 23, 1880. In 1880 Mr. Taggart was elected to represent Cameron county in the State legislature, and served two years. He has held various township and borough offices, and for eight years was postmaster of Emporium. He is a member of Emporium Lodge, No. 384, F. & A. M.; Emporium Chapter, No. 227, R. A. M., and Lieut. D. W. Taggart Post, No. 241, G. A. R. Mr. Taggart's parents came to Emporium in 1846, being among the first settlers of the borough. The father held the office of justice of the peace several years. They had a family of eleven children, as follows: Elizabeth, wife of Almeron Nelson, of Coudersport, Penn.; Hollis T., of Emporium; Daniel W., who died of disease while serving in the war of the Rebellion; Samuel D., who was also a soldier in the Rebellion, and died from the effects of wounds received at the battle of Five Forks; Mary J., wife of I. L. Craven; Elliott, deceased; Henderson, who was drowned in the first fork of the Sinnemahoning river; L., the subject of our notice; Annis, the wife of Beldin Burt; A. E., wife of John Wamsley, of Ridgway, Penn., and Flora, wife of James Ryan, of Leadville, Colo. Mr. Taggart is now engaged in the drug trade at Emporium, Penn., as proprietor of the Old Reliable Drug Store.

W. B. THOMPSON, furniture dealer and funeral director, Emporium, was born in Reading, Penn., October 3, 1854, and is a son of C. C. and Catherine (Bodder) Thompson, natives of Pennsylvania and of Dutch origin. W. B. Thompson, who is the eldest of five children, attended the common schools, and in early life was clerk in a clothing store. He came to Emporium in 1876, and worked at farming and lumbering until 1888, when he established his present business, soon proving himself an industrious and energetic man of affairs. Mr. Thompson was married to Sarah, daughter of Edward Cush, and of Irish and English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

ALFRED TRUMAN, P. O. Truman, is a native of Nottingham, England, born December 14, 1843, and is a son of Sylvester and Mary Truman. He worked in his father's bobbin and carriage factory, where he learned to run a stationary engine until 1861, when he came to the United States, and settled in Brookville, Jefferson Co., Penn., where he was employed to run a stationary engine at that place. In 1868 he bought a tract of wild land, which he improved; but in 1877 he sold his farm and took a contract to manufacture lumber, which he continued until 1883, when he entered the employ of the Arthurs Coal & Lumber Co., at Swissmont, and a year later was appointed superintendent of their lumber mill, conducting a retail store on his own account at the same time. In 1887 the company's plant was removed to Truman, where he still has charge of the entire business. The mill has a capacity of 60,000 feet of lumber and 20,000 lath daily. Mr. Truman was married July 15, 1865, to Elizabeth Ford, daughter of George and Sarah Ford, who came from England to Jefferson county, Penn., in 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Truman have

five children: Ella, Lorrena, Frank, Fred and Ralph. Of these, Fred, a boy nine years old, is frequently engaged to run one of his father's switch engines in the mill yard and on the tram-road. He is remarkable for his ability, and is possibly the youngest engineer living. By perseverance and industry Mr. Truman has accumulated a fortune, and has recently bought an interest in a large lumber operation in Alabama, to which State it is his intention to move as soon as the present operations are completed.

M. C. TULIS, merchant and county commissioner, Emporium, was born in Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., September 25, 1842, and is a son of John and Mary (Lynch) Tulis, who were natives of the County Mayo, Ireland. M. C. Tulis is the second in a family of four children, and spent his early life in New York State, where he attended the common schools. His first work was as a peddler of Yankee notions. He came to Emporium in 1863, and in 1872 ventured his all in mercantile pursuits. He had the great misfortune to be burned out in 1875, lost everything, and was forced to return to his peddler's pack, with which he was so successful that he was again able to open a store in 1882. He was married in New York State, in 1869, to Miss Anna, daughte rof Thomas and Margaret (Feeny) White, and of Irish lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Tulis have two children, John E. and Robert Emmett. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Tulis is a Democrat, was elected a county commissioner in 1887, and has filled various offices of trust in the borough of Emporium, in which he resides, and where he enjoys the full confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.

JAMES T. WALKER, harness maker, of the firm of Mauck & Walker, Emporium, is a native of Armstrong county, Penn., and was born November 18, 1849, a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Lockhart) Walker, who were of English and Scotch descent, respectively. Robert Walker, who still resides in Armstrong county, Penn., is by trade and occupation a carpenter and farmer. James T., the subject of these lines, who is the eldest in a family of twelve children, received his education in the common schools of his native county, and served an apprenticeship at the miller's trade. In 1883 he came to Emporium, and for a long time was employed in the roller flour-mills. In 1889, however, he joined Mr. C. E. Mauck in the harness business, and is co-equal with him in carrying on that business under the firm name of Mauck & Walker. In 1884 Mr. Walker married Ida, a native of Armstrong county, Penn., and daughter of Frederick and Love Yockey, of German origin. They have two children: Stella and Frederick. Mr. Walker is a Republican in politics, a master workman in the A. O. U. W., and senior workman of the Select Knights. Mrs. Walker is a member of the Baptist Church.

GEORGE W. WARNER, ex-associate judge of Cameron county, and at present engaged in the lumber business, is a pioneer settler of Emporium, and one who has always taken an active interest in the advancement of the borough and county. He was born in Chenango county, N. Y., November 13, 1827, and is a son of Robert and Priscilla (Bixby) Warner, who were of English origin. In his youth the Judge attended the common schools, and lived upon the farm in his native county. He came to Emporium in 1851, and engaged in farming and lumbering, which have constituted the main business of his life. Judge Warner was married in Emporium, November 10, 1861, to Julia daughter of John and Anise (Taggart) Earl, who were of English descent, and natives, respectively, of New York and Vermont. Judge and Mrs. Warner have one child, Robert B., who is a farmer and lumberman, residing in Emporium. Judge Warner has held many positions of trust, such as member of the school board and of the borough council, justice of the peace, and bur-

gess of Emporium; also served as county treasurer, as associate judge, one term in 1876, and as a member of the legislature in 1887. Mrs. Warner was born near Coudersport, Penn.; she is an active member of the Episcopal Church. Of a family of six sisters still living, five are members of the same church, all earnest Christian mothers.

RILEY WARNER, proprietor of the Warner House, Emporium, was born in the State of New York, March 27, 1828, and is the son of Philip and Mary (Preket) Warner, who were of English and Dutch origin, latter being descended from famous Holland-Dutch stock. The family's history shows them to have been farmers and tillers of the soil for generations. The father of the genial landlord of the Warner House, whom this writing concerns, was a carpenter and contractor as well as a farmer. He lived to be seventy-four years old, and died after bequeathing to the world sixteen children, of whom twelve grew to be men and women. Mr. Riley Warner, who is the third child in the family, spent his early years on the farm, attending at the same time the public schools. When about twenty years old he went to Bradford county, Penn., and there learned the trade of a blacksmith. Subsequently he moved to Wyoming, Penn., where he followed farming for the space of two years, after which the hotel and livery business claimed his attention, and the major portion of his life has been passed in this line of accommodation for the traveling public. For a number of years he controlled a stage line in Wyoming county, from Tunkhannock to Towanda, a distance of forty-three miles, and during the Civil war he was extensively engaged in the buying of government horses. For a time he kept a livery stable at Lock Haven, Penn., but in 1867 he removed to Emporium and bought a small hotel, of which he was proprietor until it was destroyed by fire in 1875. That same year his fellow-citizens elected him sheriff of Cameron county, an office he held for three years, at the end of which time he again embarked in the business of hotel keeping, in which he has been employed until the present day. In 1886 Mr. Warner erected the building which he now occupies for hotel purposes; it is a neat and substantial brick structure, in height four stories, well lighted and well ventilated. He is a model landlord, and his house is first-class in every respect, a fact recognized by commercial travelers, who make it their headquarters while at Emporium. In 1849 Mr. Warner married Rachel L., daughter of Peter O. Dunlap, and of Scotch and German origin. She has borne four children: Norman P., Lulia, Elizabeth N. and Margaret R. In politics Mr. Warner is a Democrat, and, besides the shrievalty, has held the office of school director and member of council. He is a master Mason.

H. H. WEBER, professor in the Emporium schools, of which he is also principal, was born in Centre county, Penn., September 6, 1860, and is a son of Joseph and Rebecca (Hackman) Weber, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. The father combined the occupation of a farmer and merchant. The Professor is the tenth in a family of fourteen children, twelve of whom are living. In his boyhood he lived on the farm, and attended the common and normal schools. When only seventeen years of age he began teaching, and since that time this has been his occupation, his fields of labor being principally in the boroughs. Prof. Weber had taught eleven years when he came to Emporium, and the schools are in a flourishing condition under his management. He is a Prohibitionist, a past officer of the Good Templars, a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN M. WEISS, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Beechwood, was born in Williamsport, Penn., August 31, 1861, a son of Martin and Elizabeth Weiss, natives of Germany. In 1878 his parents moved to Beechwood, Cameron

county, and bought the farm where they now live. They have a family of five children: Elizabeth, wife of Sylvanus Emery, of Elimsport, Penn.; Mary H., wife of W. H. Harley, of Curwinsville, Penn.; Sophia, wife of Benjamin Sykes, of Curwinsville, Penn.; Dorothy, wife of George Market, of Truman, and John M., the only son. John M. Weiss was given good educational advantages, remaining with his parents until manhood, and has since been engaged in farming and lumbering. He was married, February 14, 1887, to Miss Adelia Benson, a native of Maine. In politics Mr. Weiss is a Democrat.

J. M. WHITE, engineer at the Emporium Rolling Mills, was born in Maine, July 11, 1839, and is a son of Michael and Catherine (Driscoll) White, the former of whom was born in Ireland, of English parentage, the latter being a native of Maine, and of Irish origin. The subject of these few lines, who was the eldest in a family of four children, received his early education in Maine, and later attended the United States Naval School. At the age of seventeen he went to sea, and studied engineering. He enjoys the distinction of having been on board the Monitor during the famous fight with the Merrimac, shortly after which he was promoted to full engineer. In 1868 he was married to Isabella Ellis, a native of Iowa, and of English origin, a daughter of Levi Ellis. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. White are Nellie, wife of G. M. Ferris; C. E.; Lewis; Ray B., and J. L. W. Mr. White is a Republican and a member of the town council. He is deputy grand master of the A. O. U. W., and is district commander of and a major in the Select Knights.

J. S. WILEY, Emporium, is one of the associate judges of Cameron county, and one of the most popular men of that locality. He is an extensive manufacturer and dealer in lumber, and a farmer with large landholdings, over 6,000 acres being now in his possession. Judge Wiley's fortune is due entirely to his own exertions, as he was left an orphan when a mere child. He was born in Steuben county, N. Y., January 22, 1837, and is of English and Scotch descent, his father having been Capt Robert Wiley, and his mother Elizabeth Ellise Wiley. The Judge is the eldest of six children, all of whom are still living. He was reared in New York State, and attended the district schools until he was in his eighteenth year, when he went to work by the month. Mr. Wiley was married July 22, 1863, to Miss Louise Smith, daughter of William and Almira Smith, of Angelica, N. Y., of German and English descent, respectively. Their children are Justina, Grant, Sarah and Charles. Judge Wiley is a Republican; he was elected associate judge in 1886, an office he still holds, and has been for nearly twenty-one years a school director, for about one-half the time serving as president of the board. He is a Knight Templar, and has hosts of friends.

CHARLES ZARPS, blacksmith, Emporium, was born in Germany, April 18, 1830, and is a son of Fred. and Christena (Fraley) Zarps, natives of Germany. The subject of these lines was reared on his father's farm, attending the common schools until he was fourteen years old, when he came to the United States, and at Baltimore, Md., he learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he has since made his occupation. Mr. Zarps has been a resident of Emporium for more than a quarter of a century. He was married at Elmira, in 1856, to Mary, daughter of Matthew and Earnstena Haupt, all natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Zarps have two children: Henry, who is in the hardware, dry goods and grocery business with Walker, Howard & Co., Emporium, Penn., and Katie. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Zarps is a Demorat.

CHAPTER XIV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—GIBSON TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF DRIFTWOOD—GROVE, LUMBER AND PORTAGE TOWNSHIPS.

GIBSON TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF DRIFTWOOD.

HEZEKIAH M. BAILEY, farmer, P. O. Sterling Run, was born in what is now Gibson township, Cameron Co., Penn., April 18, 1832, and is a son of Aaron and Savilla (Myers) Bailey, formerly of Lycoming county, Penn., and among the pioneers of Gibson township, where they cleared and improved a farm on which they lived and died. Aaron Bailey was twice married; his first wife was Mary Rutty, a daughter of John Rutty, of Tioga county, Penn., by whom he had two children: Susan (Mrs. William Sterling) and Samuel. By his second wife, Savilla (Myers), he had five children: Solomon, Mary A. (Mrs. Nathan Housler), James, Hezekiah M. and Elizabeth (Mrs. Charles Barr). The subject of these lines has always resided in Gibson township. In 1858 he settled on the farm he now occupies, all of which he cleared and improved. He was married in September, 1858, to Jemima, daughter of William and Sarah (Miller) Barr, of Gibson township, and they have three children, Monroe, McClellan and Ella. Mr. Bailey has held several offices in Gibson township; in politics is a Democrat.

AMOS BARBER, farmer, P. O. Driftwood, was born in Maryland, Otsego Co., N. Y., June 12, 1829, and is a son of Darius and Rachel (Bishop) Barber. He was reared in his native county, came to what is now Cameron county, in 1853, and has resided on the farm he now occupies in Gibson township since 1865, a part of which he cleared and improved. His wife was Ann E., daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Paul) London, of Delaware county, N. Y., and they have one daughter: Mary (Mrs. James Beal). Mr. Barber is a representative farmer and citizen; has held office as supervisor, councilman, collector and treasurer, and in politics is a Republican.

ALLEN BARR, lumberman and farmer, P. O. Dent's Run, Elk county, was born in what is now Gibson township, Cameron Co., Penn, April 28, 1827, and is a son of William and Sally (Miller) Barr. His paternal grandfather, John Barr, a native of Ireland, settled in what is now Clinton county, Penn., in 1787. He was a soldier of the Revolution, under Washington, and served seven years and six months. John Miller, the maternal grandfather of our subject, and who settled in Gibson township, Cameron Co., Penn., in 1811, was also a soldier of the Revolution, serving three years and six months, and was with Washington when he crossed the Delaware near Trenton, N. J. William Barr, father of Allen, was a farmer and lumberman by occupation. He was a pioneer of Gibson township, and cleared and improved the farm now occupied by his grandson, James F. Barr, where he died April 28, 1886. His children were fourteen in number, thirteen of whom grew to maturity: Elias, Oliver, Delilah (Mrs. James Overturf), Charles, Selana (Mrs. David F. Marsh), Allen, Jemima (Mrs. Hezekiah Bailey), Loruhama (Mrs. Solomon Mix), Emily (Mrs.

James Thomas), Martha (Mrs. Henry Loophole), Darius, Wesley (killed in the battle of the Wilderness, in the Civil war) and Alice (Mrs. George Ingerson). Allen Barr has always resided in Gibson township. He began life as a lumberman, which occupation he has since followed, and cleared and improved the farm he now occupies, besides other lands. He married Nancy, daughter of James and Kate (Overturf) Mix, of Gibson township, and they have four children: Marshall, James, Flora (Mrs. Alex. McPhee) and Merritt A. Mr. Barr is a prominent citizen of his township, and has held the office of school director eighteen years; politically he is a Republican.

F. A. BLACKWELL, lumberman, Driftwood, was born in Somerset county, Me., December 23, 1852, and is a son of N. Russell and Sarah H. (Nye) Blackwell. He was reared and educated in his native State, and at the age of sixteen years came to Pennsylvania, where he worked in the woods of Clearfield county one year. Later he located in St. Mary's, and entered the employ of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company, with which he remained eight years, six of which he spent in Driftwood, as assistant agent of the freight department. He then engaged in business for himself, as contractor in stocking logs by the thousand, near Driftwood, where he has made his residence since 1876. He married, in 1876, Isabel, daughter of Jonathan Bell, of Holton, Me., and they have two children: Russell and Nellie B. He is a representative and enterprising citizen of Driftwood, a member of the F. & A. M., R. A. M., and K. T. Commandery, of Pittsburgh; politically he is a Republican.

RT. REV. MGR. T. F. BRENNAN, D. D., is at present pastor of St. James' Catholic Church at Driftwood. He is a Roman Prelate and Chaplain of Honor *extra urbem* of His Holiness, the Pope. He was born near Cashel, in Ireland, thirty-three years ago, and came to America at the age of eight, entering college soon after to study for the priesthood; he spent some years at St. Bonaventure's, near Olean, N. Y. In 1873 he went to France, where he finished his classical education, and thence to Germany, where, entering the University of Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, he graduated with the title of doctor of divinity. After having spent a year studying canon law at the Roman University, he returned to the diocese of Erie, Penn., and was first assigned as assistant to Greenville, Mercer Co., Penn., later in the same capacity to Du-Bois, Penn., and Frenchville, and lastly to Driftwood, Penn., his present pastorate. He twice visited Europe, passing also through portions of Africa and Asia—once as delegate of Bishop Mullen to the Pope's Jubilee, and on another occasion to visit the scenes of his school days. When last in Rome the Pope conferred on him the exalted title of Monsignor. He speaks and writes twenty languages, and, besides his charge at Driftwood, has charge of the parishes of Sterling Run (Cameron county), Benezette (Elk county), and Germania and Galeton (Potter county).

JAMES O. BROOKBANK, merchant, Driftwood, was born in Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Penn., March 8, 1843, and is a son of John and Hannah (Davis) Brookbank. He was reared and educated in his native county, and in 1866 located in Driftwood, where he engaged as a clerk with O. J. Spafford, in general merchandise, with whom he remained two years. Two years later he again engaged with Mr. Spafford, in whose employ he continued until the latter sold out to Coryell & Bates, and was in their employ one year. Then Col. J. S. Bates purchased his partner's interest, and Mr. Brookbank continued with Mr. Bates in the store until 1873, when he embarked in the lumber business with the Colonel. The partnership existed one year, when he sold his interest to Col. Bates. He then returned to the store for Col. Bates, remaining in his

employ until January, 1875. In June, 1875, Rothrock, DeWitt & Co. purchased the business. In June, 1876, he became a partner, and the firm was re-organized under the firm name of J. O. Brookbank & Co., which comprised Mr. Brookbank, Joseph W. and J. Henry Cochran and Robert Rothrock. In 1879 they purchased another mercantile business from O. J. Spafford, and in 1881 Mr. Rothrock sold his interest in both stores to J. O. Brookbank & Co., and the latter company sold their interest in the Spafford store to Torbert Bros. Since 1881 the present establishment has been conducted by Mr. Brookbank and the two Cochrans, and is the largest and principal store in Driftwood, and also in Cameron county. Mr. Brookbank has been twice married. His first wife was Mary E., daughter of Hezekiah and Alma (Overturf) Mix, by whom he had two children—Maud and James. His present wife, *nee* Clara L. Mix, is a sister of the first wife, and they have one daughter—Rachel. Mr. Brookbank participated in the Civil war, being mustered in the service August 8, 1862, as sergeant of Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged May 26, 1863, at the expiration of his term of service. He re-enlisted and was enrolled February 28, 1865, in Capt. Daniel Schock's company, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged, March 26, 1865, to accept the promotion of second lieutenant in Company F, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; was discharged as second lieutenant October 25, 1865, to be mustered as first lieutenant and quartermaster of regiment, and was finally discharged December 6, 1865. Mr. Brookbank was postmaster of Driftwood from October 24, 1872, to November 9, 1887. He is a member of the G. A. R., F. & A. M., and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has filled positions of quartermaster, adjutant and commander of Lieut. D. W. Taggart Post, No. 241 (Driftwood), Department of Pennsylvania G. A. R., and worshipful master of Driftwood Lodge, No. 532, F. & A. M. He has held the office of school director and councilman of Driftwood a greater part of the time since residing there. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN BROOKS, real estate agent and land surveyor, P. O. Sinnemahoning, was born on a farm now in Lock Haven, Penn., June 17, 1814, and is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Wood) Brooks. His father was of English and Irish descent, a native of Bucks county, Penn., born in 1753; was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and participated in the battles of Germantown and Brandywine. The mother of John was a native of Monmouth county, N. J., and of English and Welsh descent. They settled in what is now Gibson township, this county, in 1817, and engaged in clearing and improving a farm, on which his father died in 1839. Benjamin Brooks was twice married: his first wife was Elizabeth Harkins, by whom he had nine children: James, Joseph, William, Benjamin, David, Rebecca, Margaret, Jane and Mary; by his second wife (Mary Wood) he had two children: John and Washington. In 1876 Mr. Brooks had 450 descendants living mostly within twenty miles of Sinnemahoning. John Brooks was reared in Cameron county, Penn., from four years of age, and received from his mother his education. He learned surveying, which he has followed all his life, as well as lumbering extensively, and dealing largely in real estate. Since 1873 he has been agent for the Truman estate and other lands. He married, in 1841, Martha, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Grugan) Mason, who settled in Gibson township in 1811, and the issue of this union was ten children: Victor A., Mary (Mrs. D. J. Wykoff), Marcellus J. B., Locina (Mrs. Charles Barclay), Josephine (Mrs. J. D. Shirk), John W., Whitfield M. (deceased), Flavius, Mishael N. and Ella M. Mr. Brooks is a prominent and influential citizen. He was one of

the first commissioners of Elk county, Penn., and has served three terms in the State legislature. In politics he has always been a Republican.

VICTOR A. BROOKS, surveyor and merchant, Sinnemahoning, was born in what is now Gibson township, Cameron Co., Penn., May 15, 1842, and is a son of John and Martha (Mason) Brooks. He was reared and educated in his native county, and began life as a lumberman and surveyor, residing in Sterling from 1873 to 1886, where he was engaged in the lumber business, and conducted a grist-mill. In 1886 he returned to Sinnemahoning and embarked in the grocery business in 1887, in which he is still engaged. He married, May 15, 1872, Jane E., daughter of David A. and Leah (Knisley) Fulton, of Sinnemahoning, and they have three daughters: Evangeline V. A., Charlotte J. M. and Grace L. M. Mr. Brooks has held the office of county surveyor several terms, is a member of F. & A. M., K. of P., Patriotic Order Sons of America, Sons of Temperance and Union League. In politics he is a Republican.

MARCELLUS J. B. BROOKS, railway postal clerk, Driftwood, was born in what is now Gibson township, Cameron Co., Penn., August 28, 1845, and is a son of John and Martha (Mason) Brooks. He was reared and educated in his native town, and began life as a book-keeper in the lumber office of his father, at which he was engaged for twelve years. In 1876 he was engaged as shipping clerk for Churchman & Huntley, and in 1877, located at Sterling, where he conducted a general store, as manager for Hall, Kaul & Co., until 1884, when he was appointed railway postal clerk on the low grade division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, between Driftwood and Redbank Furnace, which position he held until September, 1887. He was in the employ of the Adams Express Company at Driftwood, from that time until May, 1888. May 1, 1889, he was re-appointed to his former position of railway postal clerk, which position he now fills. He married, January 1, 1874, Margaret A., daughter of John L. D. and Sarah (Shaffer) Foultz, of Gibson township, and they have three children: Thaddeus L., John H. and Waldo E. Mr. Brooks is a member of the F. & A. M. and P. O. S. of A. Politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM DENT, farmer, P. O. Driftwood, was born in what is now Gibson township, Cameron Co., Penn., February 21, 1818, and is a son of Thomas and Betsy (Overturf) Dent. His father, a carpenter, was a native of England. He was among the first settlers of Gibson township, and cleared and improved the farm now occupied by Thomas Dent, where he died. His children were ten in number: Rachel (Mrs. Andrew Overturf), Andrew, Mary A. (Mrs. Reuben Lewis), William, Thomas, Eliza (Mrs. Isaac Smith), Emeline (Mrs. G. Gray), Ellen (Mrs. John Mahon), Susan (Mrs. Charles Miller), and Roxie (Mrs. Jacob Miller). William Dent was reared in Gibson township, where most of his life has been spent. He was for many years engaged in the lumber business, and he cleared a part of the farm he now occupies, where he has resided for many years. He married Nancy Miller, daughter of John and Betsy (Logue) Miller, of Grove township, and they have six children: Emeline (Mrs. Michael Keenan), Charles, John, William, Mary (Mrs. John C. Campbell) and George. Mr. Dent has been constable, supervisor and collector of Gibson township; in politics is a Democrat.

THOMAS DOUGHERTY, wood superintendent for the Pennsylvania Joint Lumber & Land Company, Driftwood, was born in Centre county, Penn., May 6, 1823, a son of Edward and Sophia (Dukeman) Dougherty, the former a native of Ireland and latter of Centre county, Penn. Thomas was reared in Clinton county, Penn., from one year of age, and began life as a farmer. He

followed the occupation of carpenter and millwright for twelve years, and since 1866 has been engaged in his present business—originally Dodge & Co., then Dodge, James & Stokes, and now Pennsylvania Joint Lumber & Land Company. Mr. Dougherty located in Benezette township, Elk Co., Penn., in 1869, and in 1873 came to Driftwood, where he has since resided. His business interests are in Cameron, Clearfield, Elk and Potter counties. He married November 11, 1849, Phœbe A., daughter of Luke and Anna (Hewitt) VanEman, of Pine Creek, Lycoming Co., Penn., formerly of New Jersey, and they have six children living: Emma (Mrs. Samuel S. Miller), Levi, Samuel, Thomas, W. Edward and Minnie M. Mr. Dougherty is a leading and prominent citizen of Driftwood; politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN T. EARL, editor and proprietor of the *Gazette*, Driftwood, was born at Sterling Run, Cameron Co., Penn., June 16, 1868, a son of Jerome B. Earl, who, at that time, was landlord of the Sterling Hotel, which was situated on the site now occupied by the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad depot. John T. spent his childhood in his native town, and in 1874 moved with his parents to Driftwood, where his father became proprietor of the Driftwood House, where the family remained until 1875, when the hotel was destroyed by fire. John attended the public schools of Driftwood until about fifteen years of age, and was a bright pupil, always standing at the head of his class. As early in life as thirteen years, his love for writing showed itself, and many well-written essays and debates from his pen were published in the Driftwood *Gazette* and Cameron county *Press*, all of which showed his natural aptitude for such work. At the early age of fifteen years, he entered the Driftwood *Gazette* office to learn the printing trade, his father's consent for such a move being reluctantly given, as he desired John to continue at school and eventually adopt the profession of law. But his mind was set on the "art preservative," and all objections made by his parents were swept away by the enthusiasm of the boy, and he entered upon a three-years apprenticeship in the *Gazette* office, then owned by H. D. Earl & Co. He served here faithfully and well until July 1, 1884, when the printing office and the business portion of the town were swept away by fire. Not wishing to be idle until the office was rebuilt, he at once accepted a situation on Lincoln Farm, with the intention of staying there until the *Gazette* office was in running order, but as the progress made was slow, and having been offered a good position at St. Mary's in the Elk County *Gazette* office, owned by Mr. G. C. Brandon, he decided to accept, and went there about September 1, 1884, where he remained until the April following, when, being offered a more lucrative salary at his old home, he returned to Driftwood, and again went to work on the *Gazette* force. In December, 1885, the *Gazette* office was offered for sale, and he bought a half interest, Mr. D. B. Reed purchasing the other half. Thus at the age of less than eighteen, he was the editor and one of the proprietors of a paper nearly as old as himself, with a wide circulation for a county weekly, and wielding considerable influence. In December, 1886, Mr. Reed sold his interest to Mr. Earl, who thus became sole proprietor, and who has since remained such. Mr. Earl is now twenty-two years old, just at an age when he is capable of doing his best work. He is a capable printer, a fluent and entertaining writer, and has always been a hard-working young man. Having no bad habits, he has always commanded the confidence of the citizens, and the good-will of all his acquaintances. Under his careful guidance, the *Gazette* is a prosperous journal, and is encouraged by the citizens, because of its unswerving devotion to the interests of Driftwood, Cameron county and vicinity. Its circulation is as large as that of any paper in the county, and new names are constantly being added to its subscription

list, thus widening the sphere of its usefulness. Mr. Earl is a skillful musician, and an enthusiastic and influential member of the P. O. S. of A. In politics he is a strong Republican, but never allows his political faith to make any difference with his news or editorial columns. "The *Gazette* is independent, but not neutral," criticising the acts of officials of both parties, when they deserve criticism, and praising them when they deserve praise.

J. L. D. FOULTZ, retired, P. O. Sinnemahoning, was born in Lancaster county, Penn., January 22, 1823, and is a son of John and Elizabeth J. (Vondersmith) Foultz. He was reared in his native county, where he learned the trades of tailor and cigar-maker, and in 1847 settled in Sinnemahoning, where he has since resided. For a number of years he worked at tailoring, and for five years was clerk for William A. Simpson, who carried on a lumber and mercantile business. He then embarked in the mercantile and lumber business for himself, at which he continued up to 1861, when the flood of that year wiped him out. Since that time he has been engaged in various occupations, principally farming. His wife was Sarah, daughter of James and Margaret (Brooks) Shaffer, of Sinnemahoning, by whom he had ten children: Florence (Mrs. Thomas Cupp), John B., Maggie (Mrs. M. J. B. Brooks), William A., George B. Mc., Laura (Mrs. F. J. Norton), Jesse, Amos N., Stella M. and Ward. Mr. Foultz is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been steward for many years. He is now one of the jury commissioners of Cameron county, and politically is a Democrat.

DAVID A. FULTON, carpenter and funeral director, Sinnemahoning, was born in Dillsburg, York Co., Penn., February 13, 1830, and is a son of Alexander and Mary (Deardorff) Fulton. He was reared in his native State, received a common-school education, and served an apprenticeship of two and a half years at the carpenter's trade. He came to Sinnemahoning, Grove township, Cameron county (then part of Clinton county), in 1850, where he followed his trade up to 1859, when he returned to his native town, remaining there until 1864, when he came back to Sinnemahoning, where he has worked at his trade, carried on an undertaking establishment, and resided ever since. In July, 1850, he married Leah, daughter of John and Betsy (Sulseburger) Knisely, of York county, Penn., and they have six children living, viz.: Thomas J., Jane E. (Mrs. Victor A. Brooks), John K., David E., Bertha and James H. Mr. Fulton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

JOHN M. HICKS, farmer, P. O. Dent's Run, Elk county, was born in what is now Gibson township, Cameron Co., Penn., November 25, 1837, a son of John C. and Mary E. (Conway) Hicks. His paternal grandfather was Levi Hicks, who settled in Driftwood in 1804, and later on the farm now owned by John R. Hicks, which he cleared and improved. He died in Benezette township, Elk Co., Penn. His children were John C., Jacob, William, Jane (Mrs. John English), Peggy (Mrs. Ira Green), Nancy (Mrs. George English), Hetty (Mrs. John Smith) and Polly (Mrs. Thomas Smith). Of these the eldest, John C., spent nearly all his life in Gibson township, where he died in June, 1887, at the age of eighty-six years. He had eleven children: Levi, Rebecca (Mrs. Charles Winslow), Elizabeth (Mrs. Eben Winslow), Jane (Mrs. Robert Rothrock), Sarah (Mrs. Coleman T. Johnson), Reese, Leah (Mrs. Isaiah Murray), John M., Ellen (Mrs. Norton Rothrock), Adam and Emery. The subject of this sketch was reared in Gibson township, where he has always resided, and cleared a part of the farm he now occupies, on which he has resided since 1872. He married, in 1861, Alzina, daughter of James and Martha (Barber) Peterson, of Otsego county, N. Y., and they have eleven children: Clara (Mrs. John McAulay),

Emery G. (married to Nancy E. Farley), William R., Julia A., Henry A., Jennie E., Hattie E. (married to James A. Barr), Rebecca O., Levi J., Julia M. and Vernie E. Mr. Hicks is a representative farmer and citizen of his township; in politics he is a Republican.

ROBERT L. HICKS, farmer, P. O. Dent's Run, Elk county, was born March 21, 1860, in what is now known as Gibson township, Cameron Co., Penn., on the farm where he now resides, and is a son of Levi and Olive J. (Whalen) Hicks. His paternal grandparents were John C. and Mary E. (Conway) Hicks, and his great-grandfather was Levi Hicks, who settled in Gibson township in 1804. The father of Robert L. was a farmer by occupation, who cleared the farm now occupied by his son, and died there. His children were Robert L., John R., and William J. (deceased). Robert L. Hicks has always lived on the old homestead, and is one of the prominent young farmers of the township; politically he is a Republican.

JOHN R. HICKS, farmer, P. O. Dent's Run, Elk county, was born in Gibson township, Cameron Co., Penn., July 20, 1862, and is a son of Levi and Olive J. (Whalen) Hicks. His paternal grandparents were John C. and Mary E. (Conway) Hicks, and his great-grandfather was Levi Hicks, who settled in Gibson township in 1804. John R. was reared in Gibson township, and occupies a part of the homestead. He married, December 25, 1886, Mary, daughter of Miles and Lydia E. (Miller) Dent, by whom he has two children: Ethel M. and Bessie. Mr. Hicks is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in politics he is a Republican.

JAMES O. JORDAN, farmer, P. O. Driftwood, was born in what is now Gibson township, Cameron Co., Penn., December 10, 1838, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Barr) Jordan. His paternal grandfather was James Jordan, formerly of Northumberland county, Penn., who settled in Gibson township in 1807, and his maternal grandfather was Robert Barr, a pioneer of Gibson township, and a son of John Barr, a native of Ireland, and a soldier in the war of the Revolution, who settled in what is now Clinton county, Penn., in 1787. The subject of this sketch has always resided in Gibson township, and in 1865 settled on the farm he now occupies, which he cleared and improved, and where he has since resided. He was in the Civil war, enlisting August 15, 1862, and was assigned to Company F, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which he served nine months, when he was discharged on account of disability. In 1860 he married Sarah J., daughter of Reuben and Anna (Berfield) Miller, of Grove township, and they have ten children living: Orrin H., Anna (Mrs. Lester E. Losey), Leona, Mary (Mrs. William H. Carson), Thomas, Sarah, Reuben, Elizabeth, Lewis and Ray. Mr. Jordan is a member of the G. A. R., and is a Republican.

JOHN S. JORDAN, farmer and lumberman, Driftwood, was born in what is now Gibson township, Cameron Co., Penn., March 18, 1847, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Barr) Jordan. His paternal grandfather was James Jordan, and his maternal grandfather was Robert Barr, both pioneers of Gibson township. James Jordan had eleven children: William, Hannah (Mrs. Andrew Overturf), Mary (Mrs. John Overturf), Elizabeth (Mrs. Thomas Logue), Susan, Jane (Mrs. Samuel Sweezy), Rose A. (Mrs. John Collins), Kate (Mrs. John Moore), Amanda (Mrs. Solomon Yound), James and Peter. The last named helped to clear the homestead where his father first settled. His children were James O., Sarah A. (Mrs. Amos Klock), Eliza J. (Mrs. George Gore), Samuel, John S., Emma (Mrs. Harrison Luprow), Elizabeth (Mrs. David Fraley) and Francis. John S. succeeded to the homestead at his father's death. He married Anna, daughter of Sylvenus and Diana (Peasley) Byam, of Potter county, Penn., and they have four children: Albert, Minnie, Ida and Alice.

F. F. KIRK, proprietor of the Hotel Lafayette, Driftwood, was born in Lycoming county, Penn., March 6, 1842, and is a son of Joseph and Maria (Blaker) Kirk. He was reared and educated in his native county, and was in the Civil war, enlisting May 30, 1861, in Company C, First Pennsylvania Rifles, Forty-second Volunteer "Bucktails;" was wounded in the hip at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; was taken prisoner, and was in Libby prison twenty-seven days, when he was paroled, and later exchanged; was again taken prisoner at Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864; paroled December 23, 1864, after spending time in Libby, Danville, Salisbury, Andersonville, Charleston and Florence prisons. He was sergeant of his company, and was honorably discharged from the service July 3, 1865. In 1867 he engaged in lumbering, and was fourteen years in the business at Williamsport, Penn. In February, 1883, he became manager of the DuBois House, at DuBois, Penn., which he successfully conducted two years, and in January, 1885, he took charge of the Hotel Lafayette, at Driftwood, of which he has since been the efficient and popular proprietor. He was married March 1, 1864, to Ophelia A., daughter of Thomas and Anna (Bowman) Harrison, of Northumberland county, Penn., by whom he had five children: Fred S., Matthias H., Carrie (deceased), William H. and F. Roy. Mr. Kirk is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R.; has always been an active Republican, and in August, 1889, was a delegate to the State convention at Harrisburg. He held several offices in the city of Williamsport, and has been burgess of Driftwood for one term.

SAMUEL P. KREIDER, clerk, Driftwood, was born in Juniata county, Penn., September 6, 1856, is a son of John F. and Catherine (Bayson) Kreider, and was reared in his native county until thirteen years of age, when he removed to Driftwood, and engaged as a brakeman on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad up to 1876; he then held the position of flagman at Driftwood two years, and in 1878 again went on the railroad as brakeman between Renovo and Kane, at which he continued until 1880, when he engaged in lumbering on Mason Hill two winters; farmed one year, and, in 1882, accepted a position as clerk in the store of J. O. Brookbank & Co., where he remained for seven years. He married, April 24, 1882, Helena, daughter of William and Mary A. Lane, of Gibson township, and they have three children: Audrey V. Hafwal S. and Rotha A. Mr. Kreider is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Patriotic Order Sons of America; in politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM J. LANE, farmer, P. O. Sterling Run, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., December 14, 1833, and is a son of William and Sarah (Smith) Lane, who settled in Gibson township, in 1835, and cleared and improved a farm on which they lived and died. They were natives of England. Their children were Rachel, Mary (Mrs. James Gorman), Sarah A. (Mrs. James Cole), Lamira (Mrs. H. Lindsley), William J., Joseph, Robert and Hughburn. William J. Lane was reared in Gibson township, and in 1866 settled on the farm he now occupies, all of which he cleared and improved. Prior to 1886, he operated a blacksmith shop at Driftwood for fifteen years. He has been twice married; his first wife was Mary, daughter of William and Rosamond (Jordan) Nelson, of Gibson township, by whom he has seven children living: Alma (Mrs. Byron Hevener), Myron, Albon Elmer, Sarah H. (Mrs. Samuel Kreider), Jennie (Mrs. Wesley Marsh), Lamira and George. His present wife is Nancy, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Hevener) Miller, of Gibson township, by whom he has one daughter, Ava. Mr. Lane is a member of the Second Advent Church; politically he is a Republican.

HARRISON LOGUE, farmer, P. O. Driftwood, was born January 2, 1820, in what is now Gibson township, Cameron Co., Penn., on the farm he now occupies,

and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Jordan) Logue. His father settled in what is now Grove township, Cameron Co., Penn., about 1818, and soon after located in Gibson township. He had three wives; by his first wife, Amanda (Mead), he had four children: Lemira M. (Mrs. William Stamp), Alvira (Mrs. Collins Lyman), Mary (Mrs. Henry Mix) and Amanda (Mrs. W. Shaffer); by Nancy (Brooks), his second wife, he had born to him three children: Jane (Mrs. J. L Johnson), Julia A. (Mrs. Jerome Earl) and Henderson; by Elizabeth (Jordan), his third wife, he has one son, Harrison. Harrison Logue was reared in Gibson township, and married Elizabeth, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Laschbough) Nelson, and they have eight children: Nancy (Mrs. Clark Johnson), Malvin, David, William, Mary (Mrs. Alonzo Nelson), Emeline (Mrs. James E. Whitney), Elizabeth (Mrs. Ambrose Marsh) and Enoch. Mr. Logue is a leading farmer and citizen of Gibson township; politically he is a Republican.

ARCHIBALD R. McDONALD, Driftwood, was born in Glengary county, Upper Canada, June 1, 1839, and is a son of Reynold and Mary (Kennedy) McDonald. He was reared and educated in Canada, and in 1854, when sixteen years of age, came to the United States, locating in Steuben county, N.Y., and worked in the lumber woods of that section up to August, 1856. He then located in Lock Haven, Penn., which point he made his home until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, First Pennsylvania Reserve Cavalry. He was taken prisoner at Culpeper, Virginia, in August, 1862, and detailed to remain with the wounded until September 15, 1862, when he was sent to Libby prison, and remained until November 15; was then paroled and exchanged in December, 1862, rejoining his regiment at Fredericksburg, Va., December 14, 1862, and was honorably discharged from the service, by General Order 312, June 17, 1865, as captain of Company M, First Pennsylvania Veteran Cavalry. He then returned to his home in Lock Haven, where he remained until 1871, and during that time was engaged in the lumber business in Elk and Cameron counties. In 1871 he removed to Dent's Run, Elk county, residing there until 1874, when he removed to Driftwood, and conducted the McDonald House two years. He then refitted the Sherman House, which he kept about six months. In 1877 he rented the Kelso House, which he conducted until he was burned out in 1882. He then took charge of the New Kelso (now Parnell) for nearly a year, after which he was proprietor of the Hotel Lafayette two years. He then conducted a hotel at Renovo two years, returning to Driftwood in 1888. His wife was Annie E., daughter of David and Rachel (Micheltree) Carpenter, of Jersey Shore, Penn., by whom he has two children living: Della and Agnes. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and a member of the G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican.

DAVID F. MARSH, farmer, P. O. Sterling Run, was born in Wayne county, Penn., May 13, 1828, and is a son of Ambrose and Susan (Cox) Marsh. He was reared in Pike county, Penn., and came to what is now Grove township, Cameron county, in 1852. In 1869 he settled on the farm he now occupies, most of which he cleared and improved, and where he has since resided. In December, 1855, he married Selena, daughter of William and Sally (Miller) Barr, of Gibson township, by whom he has five children: Ambrose, Thomas S., Delbert, Wesley and Nellie. Mr. Marsh enlisted in the Civil war September 5, 1864, in the United States navy, and was honorably discharged August 17, 1865. He has served Gibson township as school director, and in other minor offices. He is a member of the G. A. R.; in politics he is a Republican.

JOHN MASON, farmer and lumberman, Sterling Run, was born in what is now Gibson township, Cameron Co., Penn., March 22, 1822, and is a son of

Joseph and Margaret (Grugan) Mason, who settled in Gibson township in 1811. His paternal grandfather was Jacob Mason, who, while on a hunting trip, froze to death in Lycoming county. His maternal grandfather was Alexander Grugan, a pioneer of what is now Clinton county, Penn. John Mason was reared in Gibson township, and in 1847 settled in Wharton, Potter Co., Penn., where he was engaged in lumbering fourteen years. He then returned to Gibson, and purchased a part of his father's homestead and land adjoining, a good share of which he cleared and improved, and where he has resided since 1861. He married, in 1845, Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Nancy (Jordan) Brooks, of Grove township, Cameron county, and they have eight children: Maranda (Mrs. Elisha Lewis), Nancy A. (Mrs. Hiram Smith), John G., Jane (Mrs. Elihu Devlin), Garibaldi, James B. Mc., Julia (Mrs. Jane Strawbridge) and Joseph A. Mr. Mason is a prominent citizen of Gibson township. He was the first jury commissioner of Cameron county, and in politics is a Democrat.

HENRY MASON, farmer, P. O. Sterling Run, was born October 18, 1819, in what is now Gibson township, Cameron Co., Penn., on the farm he now owns and occupies, and is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Grugan) Mason. His father was born in Philadelphia in 1775, and came to what is now Gibson township, Cameron county, in 1809, and removed his family there in 1811, settling on the farm now occupied by Henry, which he cleared and improved, and resided there until his death, in 1858. He had ten children: James, William, Alexander, Joseph, Jane (Mrs. Henry Shafer), Nancy (Mrs. John Mason), Martha (Mrs. John Brooks), Henry, John and Margaret (Mrs. John Summerson). Henry Mason was reared on the old homestead, where he has always resided. He was twice married; his first wife was Mary, daughter of James and Sally (Berfield) Wylie, of Gibson township, by whom he had one daughter, Mandana (Mrs. Frederick Sheffer). His present wife is Margaret, daughter of Benjamin and Nancy (Jordan) Brooks, of Grove township, by whom he has four children: Alexander W., Nancy E., Mary F. (Mrs. Richard Reid) and William H. Mr. Mason is one of the oldest residents of Gibson township, and is a respected citizen; politically he is a Democrat.

JAMES W. MASON, farmer, P. O. Sterling Run, was born April 19, 1835, in what is now Gibson township, Cameron Co., Penn., on the farm where he now resides, and is a son of James and Ruth (Lewis) Mason. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Mason, settled in Gibson township in 1811, and James Mason cleared and improved the farm now occupied by his son, James W., on which he resided until his death, in October, 1888. His children were thirteen in number, eleven of whom grew to maturity: Washington, Elizabeth (Mrs. Merrick Housler), Margaret (Mrs. Saul Barr), Almira (Mrs. John Barr), Martha (Mrs. Jacob Miller), James W., Mary (Mrs. Fred. Shafer), Nancy (Mrs. Frank Sterling), Jane (Mrs. William Smith), Ruth (Mrs. John G. Smith) and Marion. James W. Mason was reared on the old homestead, where he has always resided. He has been married twice, his first wife being Hannah Hullen, and his present wife (*nee* Martha Shaffer) is the adopted daughter of Fred. N. Shaffer, of Lumber township. By her he has four children: Joseph M., Fred. W., Cora E. and Lewis P. Mr. Mason is a prominent farmer; in politics he is a Democrat.

PHINEAS H. MASON, farmer, P. O. Sterling Run, was born April 1, 1836, on what is now Gibson township, Cameron Co., Penn., on the farm he now occupies, and is a son of William and Eliza (Coleman) Mason. His paternal grandparents were Joseph and Margaret (Grugan) Mason, who settled in Gibson township in 1811. His maternal grandfather was Hugh Coleman,

who settled in Gibson township in an early day, clearing and improving the farm on which he lived and died. The father of Phineas was a farmer by occupation, and cleared a part of the homestead on which he resided until his death, in 1854, at the age of forty-nine years. His children numbered nine: Amberson, Nancy (Mrs. James White), Phineas H., Jieuleta (Mrs. Jacob English), Ann E. (Mrs. William Krebs), Coleman, Amelia (Mrs. Ross Meeker), Anson and Alexander. Phineas H. Mason has always resided on the old homestead, where he was born and reared, a part of which he cleared and made all present improvements in buildings. He married, August 9, 1860, Ellen, daughter of Benjamin and Nancy (Jordan) Brooks, of Grove township, and has one son, Anson Mason, who married Metta Carnill, of Gibson township, by whom he has four children: Wright, Annie, Harvey and Zoe. Mr. Mason is a representative farmer and citizen, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

JACOB MILLER, farmer, P. O. Driftwood, was born in what is now Gibson township, Cameron Co., Penn., June 25, 1833, and is a son of Daniel Miller, born November 6, 1803; and Mary (Hevener) Miller, born January 2, 1809, pioneers of Gibson township. The father was a farmer by occupation, and settled on what is known as the Miller farm, now occupied by Jacob, where he died July 25, 1875. His children were as follows: Lydia (Mrs. Miles Dent), born October 15, 1829; Jane, born February 9, 1831; Charles, born April 7, 1832; Jacob, born June 25, 1833; Sally (Mrs. Nelson Jordan), born November 13, 1834; Catyann (Mrs. Philander Brockway), born June 28, 1836; George Washington, born March 25, 1838; William Wesley, born June 17, 1839; Emily (Mrs. John Johnson), born March 8, 1841; Hezekiah, born August 8, 1842; Almina (Mrs. Edward Fletcher), born March 27, 1844; Mary Elizabeth, born February 2, 1846, died August 31, 1847; Nancy Ellen (Mrs. W. J. Lane), born September 2, 1847; Artemissa (Mrs. Armstrong Bailey), born November 27, 1849; Adaline (Mrs. Clarence Williams), born May 6, 1852. Jacob Miller has always resided in Gibson township, and occupies the old family homestead. April 6, 1854, he married Martha, daughter of James and Ruth (Lewis) Mason, of Gibson township, and they have seven children living: Hannah (Mrs. Charles Williams), John F., Herman, Irvin, William, Oscar R. and Clarence J. Mr. Miller is a member of the Advent Church, has held the offices of supervisor and school director, and in politics is a Democrat.

HENRY MIX, farmer, P. O. Driftwood, was born in what is now Gibson township, Cameron Co., Penn., April 19, 1826, and is a son of James and Catherine (Overturf) Mix. His paternal grandfather was Amos Mix, who settled in Gibson township in 1814, and his maternal grandfather, Andrew Overturf, settled in Driftwood in 1804. James Mix was born in Connecticut, June 9, 1791, and his wife November 24, 1794; they were married January 2, 1815, and reared a family of six children: Hezekiah, Ann Eliza (Mrs. Benjamin Smith), Solomon, Henry, Nancy (Mrs. Allen Barr) and James J. Henry Mix resides on a part of the old homestead. He was in the Civil war, serving sixteen months in Company G, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged on account of disability. He was twice married: His first wife was Mary M., daughter of Thomas and Amanda (Mead) Logue, by whom he had three children: Amanda (Mrs. Hiram Moat), James S. and Amy (Mrs. John Caldwell); his present wife is Lydia C., daughter of James and Margaret (Miller) Barr, and by her he has four sons: Newton, James, Warren and David Wait. Mr. Mix is a representative of the oldest families in Cameron county; politically he is a Democrat.

J. J. MIX, farmer and lumberman, Driftwood, was born in what is now Gibson

township, Cameron Co., Penn., September 5, 1833, and is a son of James and Catherine (Overturf) Mix. His paternal grandfather was Amos Mix, who settled in Gibson township in 1814, and his maternal grandfather, Andrew Overturf, settled in Gibson township in 1804. J. J. Mix was reared in Gibson township, where he has always resided, and has followed lumbering as an occupation for many years. In 1860 he married Mary M. Buchheit, of St. Mary's, Penn., by whom he has eight children living: Mary, Mrs. George W. Billing; Katie E., Mrs. Andrew J. Dent; George A., John, Henry, Laura, Charles and Fred. Mrs. Mary M. Mix was born September 29, 1838, in Alsace, France, and is a daughter of Francis X. and Catherine (Dresler) Buchheit. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Mix were George and Elizabeth (Rinenagel) Dresler, and her parents came from France to St. Mary's in June, 1840. Mr. Mix has held several of the offices in his township. In politics he is a Republican.

CHARLES E. PEALER, druggist, Driftwood, was born in Dushore, Sullivan Co., Penn., April 5, 1862, and is the son of Thomas and Adeline (McHenry) Pealer. He was reared in Lock Haven, Penn., attending the public schools until thirteen years of age, when he entered the drug store of B. S. Derby, of Lock Haven, to learn the business, remaining with him six years, during the latter part of which time he attended the night school of R. J. Armstrong. He graduated from the Central State Normal School, Lock Haven, in 1882, after which he again entered the drug business, clerking in different stores at Renovo and Driftwood. In September, 1886, he embarked in business in partnership with W. H. Roach, at Driftwood, Penn., in which he has continued to the present time, and has built up a lucrative business. He is a member of W. C. 310, P. O. S. of A., of which he is senior past president, and is serving his first term as councilman of the borough of Driftwood. He is a Democrat.

THOMAS J. RILEY, general merchant and proprietor of the Commercial House, Driftwood, was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, December 16, 1849, and is a son of James Riley. He was reared and educated in his native province, and in 1871 located in Driftwood, this county, soon after engaging as a clerk in the general store of D. J. McDonald, with whom he acted in that capacity six years. He then conducted a hotel in Driftwood for Mr. McDonald, one year, and in 1878 rented the hotel, which he successfully conducted up to 1883, when he was burned out. In the fall of the same year he embarked in mercantile business, in which he has since been engaged, and in the fall of 1885 began the erection of his present hotel, which was completed in 1887, and opened to the public in April of the same year. It is claimed to be the best built and best appointed hotel building in Driftwood. Mr. Riley married in February, 1878, Lucy J. McDonald, of Driftwood, and they have one son, John. Mr. Riley is a member of the Catholic Church. He has been councilman and school director of the borough of Driftwood, and secretary of council and school board. In politics he is a Democrat, and is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen.

ROBERT ROTHROCK, lumber and real estate dealer, Driftwood, was born in Bellefonte, Penn,, March 23, 1829, and is a son of John and Julia Rothrock, who settled in Caledonia, Elk county, in 1850, where the father, who was engaged in the lumber business, died in 1851. Robert Rothrock was reared and educated in his native town, and in 1847 came to Elk county, where, at Caledonia, he embarked in the lumber business, which he successfully carried on until 1873, in which year he moved to Williamsport, same State, where he resided for three years. He then, in 1876, located in Driftwood, Cameron county, where for seven years he was a member of the firm of J. O. Brookbank & Co., general merchants, at the same time continuing his lumber

business, in which he is still interested in various parts of Pennsylvania, Michigan and Kansas. In September, 1851, Mr. Rothrock married Miss Jane, daughter of John C. and Mary E Hicks, and granddaughter of Levi Hicks, who settled in Driftwood in 1804. To Mr. and Mrs. Rothrock have been born four children: Julia, John, Curtin and Frank. Mr. Rothrock is one of the prominent, live and enterprising citizens of Driftwood, and a leading man in his county. He is a stanch Republican in politics, and has served Cameron county as commissioner and treasurer, each one term. He is a Knight Templar, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

ISAAC SMITH, farmer, P. O. Driftwood, was born in what is now Gibson township, Cameron Co., Penn., February 15, 1840, and is a son of Benjamin and Ann E. (Mix) Smith. His paternal grandfather was Samuel Smith, a pioneer of Gibson township, on whose porch the two burglars, Conley and Lewis, were shot in an early day. The children of Samuel Smith were Solomon, Jacob, Isaac, Benjamin and Jordan. Of these, Benjamin, father of Isaac, was a farmer and lumberman by occupation, and was run over and killed by the cars on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. His children were Isaac, Julia A., Hezekiah M., Kate (Mrs. Powell Barr), Henry, Jordan and Ellen (Mrs. John McMullen). The maternal parents of Isaac were James and Catherine (Overturf) Mix, pioneers of Gibson township. Isaac Smith was reared in Gibson township, where he has always resided, and, since 1868, has occupied his present farm, which he cleared and improved. He married Roena, daughter of James Kyle, of Bingham, Potter Co., Penn., and they have six children: Benjamin, Ann E. (Mrs. Gary Mason), Adelbert J., Alma, Dorothy and Alfred. Mr. Smith was in the Civil war, serving thirteen months in Company G, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers; politically he is a Republican.

ADAM R. SMITH, farmer, P. O. Sterling Run, was born in what is now Lumber township, Cameron Co., Penn., July 11, 1842, and is a son of Jacob and Eliza (Hurd) Smith, both natives of Clinton county Penn., and among the pioneers of Lumber township, where they resided until their death. The father was a farmer, and cleared and improved the farm where he died. He had seven children who grew to maturity: George H., Samuel, Philip, John G., Michael, William H. and Adam R. Adam R. Smith was reared in Lumber township, and settled in Gibson township in 1871, where he has since resided, and cleared and improved a part of the farm he now occupies. January 1, 1868, he married Mary E., daughter of Solomon and Amanda (Jordan) Yound, of Gibson township, and has two children: Chauncy L. and Jacob S. K. Politically Mr. Smith is a Democrat, and an advocate of prohibition.

GEORGE L. SMITH, clerk, Driftwood, was born at what is now Sterling Run, Cameron Co., Penn., August 26, 1851, and is a son of Philip and Eve (Shaffer) Smith. His paternal grandparents were Jacob and Eliza (Hurd) Smith, both natives of Clinton county, Penn., and pioneers of Lumber township, Cameron county. Mr. Smith was reared at Sterling Run, received a common-school education, and when he attained his majority began life for himself as a clerk in a store at Sterling Run, where he remained until 1883, when he came to Driftwood, and entered into the employ of J. O. Brookbank & Co., as chief clerk in their general store, which position he has satisfactorily filled to the present time. He married in 1874, Hattie, daughter of Thomas Hussey, of Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., and they have one daughter, Myrtle. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in politics is a Democrat, and fills the office of school director.

M. P. WHITING, postmaster, Driftwood, was born near Emporium, Penn., April 7, 1854, and is a son of Philip W. and Nancy J. (Huff) Whiting. His

father was a a native of Connecticut, and was reared in New Hampshire, coming to what is now Cameron county in 1847, where he engaged in lumbering extensively until 1875, and is now a resident of Sterling Run. His family consisted of six children: Alina (Mrs. John N. Brooks), Melvin P., Milton W., Elmer E., Edward E. and Carrie M. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Whiting was Edmund Huff, a native of Pennsylvania, and a pioneer of Shippen township, residing near Emporium; he was a farmer by occupation, and reared a large family. M. P. Whiting was reared in Cameron county, received a common-school education, and began life as a lumberman, and later was clerk in a store at Sterling Run. In 1881 he came to Driftwood, where he has been book-keeper for J. O. Brookbank & Co., to the present time, was appointed postmaster of Driftwood, in November, 1877, which position he still holds. He married in April, 1877, Delia, daughter of William W. and Margaret (Krusen) Arnold, of Ellisburg, Penn., now of Sterling Run, Cameron county, and they have three children: Elvia, Louis and Reta. Mr. Whiting in politics is a stanch Democrat; has been a member of the Democratic county committee eight years; served as county auditor three terms, borough auditor of Driftwood two terms, and assessor one term.

WILLIAM WYLIE, farmer, P. O. Sterling Run, was born in what is now Grove township, Cameron county, Penn., May 6, 1829, a son of James and Sarah (Berfield) Wylie. His father was a native of Scotland, and came to America in 1818, locating in Lumber township, Cameron county. He later lived in Grove township, and in the fall of 1834 settled in Gibson township, on the farm now occupied by his son, William (a part of which he cleared and improved), and died there in February, 1869. He had a family of nine children: Susanna (Mrs. George Chapman), Mary (Mrs. Henry Mason), William, Stephen, Emily (Mrs. Ralph Johnson), James, John, Alpheus and Martha (Mrs. J. H. Darin). William Wylie was reared in what is now Cameron county, and for many years was engaged in lumbering. He succeeded to the homestead at his father's death, and cleared and improved a part of it. He married, September 12, 1861, Kate, daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Shaffer) Chapman, of Lumber township, and they have three children: George, Zella and Bertha. He is a prominent farmer, and in politics is a Democrat.

GROVE TOWNSHIP.

ALONZO BAILEY, lumberman, Sinnemahoning, was born in what is now Grove township, Cameron Co., Penn., September 12, 1849, a son of James and Mary (Coleman) Bailey, former a native of Williamsport, Penn., and a son of Daniel Bailey, a pioneer of Wharton township, Potter Co., Penn. Hugh Coleman, maternal grandfather of Alonzo Bailey, was a pioneer of Driftwood, Cameron Co., Penn., and at one time owned a large tract of land in Gibson township, that county. James Bailey, father of Alonzo, was an early settler of Driftwood, where he did considerable work as a millwright, but in 1833 he removed to Grove township, and here engaged in lumbering and farming, clearing and improving the property now occupied by his son Alphonzo, and died there in 1875. He had ten children: Washington, Israel, John, Alonzo and Alphonzo (twins), Eliza (Mrs. Archibald Logue), Sarah (Mrs. Peter Keck), Harriet (Mrs. Isaac Bowen), Helen (Mrs. Ralph M. Williams) and Angelina (Mrs. J. W. Phillips). James Bailey was a prominent citizen of his day, and was one of the first associate judges of Cameron county. Alonzo, the subject proper of this sketch, was reared in Grove township, and most of his life has been spent in lumbering. He is a Republican in politics, and served one term as sheriff of Cameron county.

DAVID P. BAIRD, railroad agent and merchant, Sinnemahoning, was born in Hyner, Clinton Co., Penn., March 13, 1835, and is a son of Benjamin and Ellen (Summerson) Baird, who were among the early settlers of Clinton county, Penn., former of Scotch parentage, latter a native of England. The subject of this biographical memoir was reared in his native county, and educated in the common schools and at Dickinson's Seminary, Williamsport, Penn. After reaching his majority, he commenced as traveling agent for a Lock Haven, Penn., fire insurance company, at which he continued more or less up to 1863, and in 1864 he located in Sinnemahoning, where he embarked in his present mercantile business. He has also been station agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., at this point, continuously from that time to the present. In October, 1863, Mr. Baird married Maggie, daughter of Alexander and Rachel (Coleman) Grugan, of Grugan township, Clinton Co., Penn., and has four children: Herbert L., Eugene H., Jackson H. and Ella M. Mr. Baird is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Democrat, and has represented the district composed of Cameron, Elk and Jefferson counties in the legislature two terms, 1873–74; was appointed postmaster of Sinnemahoning in October, 1885, and served until July, 1889.

CHARLES F. BARCLAY, merchant and lumberman, Sinnemahoning, was born in Owego, N. Y., May 9, 1844, and is a son of George A. and Eliza (Allen) Barclay. His paternal grandparents were Samuel and Mary (Bartholf) Barclay, natives of Sussex county, N. J., and his maternal grandparents were Ebenezer and Fanny (Williamson) Allen, of Owego, N. Y. Mr. Barclay's father was reared in Owego, N. Y., where he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1838 he went the entire length of lake Michigan and back again with two Indians, in a bark canoe, on a fur-trading expedition. Prior to this, as well as afterward, he worked at his trade, and was employed on bridge construction for the Ithaca & Owego Railroad. Until 1845 he resided in Owego, where he held the office of under sheriff for several years, and in May, 1845, he settled in Wharton, Potter Co., Penn., where he was engaged in farming, lumbering and mercantile business until 1867. Selling out in that year, he moved to Cheboygan, Mich., where he conducted a lumber business for twelve years, though his residence has been in Sinnemahoning, Cameron Co., Penn., since 1865. In 1839, Mr. Barclay married Eliza Allen, of Owego, N. Y., by whom he has had three children: George B., Mary E. (Mrs. R. Z. Roberts), and Charles F. Mr. Barclay during his residence at Wharton was postmaster there fifteen years, and has represented Cameron county in the legislature, two terms.

Charles F. Barclay, the subject proper of this sketch, was reared in Potter county, Penn., and received a high school education. August 16, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, 149th P. V. I. (Second Bucktails), and at the first day's fight at Gettysburg (July 1, 1863) he was taken prisoner. He was confined in Libby, Danville, Macon, Savannah and Charleston prisons, being placed under fire at the latter place, and then sent to Columbia, S. C., where he was exchanged. Re-joining his Company at Elmira, N. Y., he was there honorably discharged as captain of same, July 2, 1865, and same year he embarked in mercantile trade with his brother, George B., at Sinnemahoning, in which he has successfully continued. Since 1867, he has been extensively engaged in the lumber business, operating one large mill, to which four miles of railway bring the logs. The mill turns out about 8,000,000 feet of lumber per annum. Mr. Barclay was married August 22, 1872, to Margaret A. L., daughter John and Martha (Mason) Brooks, of Sinnemahoning. He is a prominent member of the F. & A. M. and of the G. A. R., and in politics is a stanch Republican.

J. R. BATCHELDER, teamster, Sinnemahoning, was born in Waldo county, Me., March 4, 1849, and is a son of Benjamin P. and Abigail C. (Thicket) Batchelder. He was reared and educated in his native State, and came to Pennsylvania in 1872, locating at Sinnemahoning, where he has since resided, having been most of the time in the employ of Barclay Brothers, lumbermen. In June, 1873, Mr. Batchelder married Ida E., daughter of Randall and Eleanor (Wykoff) Walker, of Grove township, Cameron Co., Penn., by whom he has three children: Corella, George W. and Susan E. Politically he is a Republican, and has held the office of constable and tax collector three years.

CHARLES W. BELDIN, wagon maker and county commissioner, Sinnemahoning, was born in Tioga county, N. Y., November 12, 1841, a son of Lindsey and Jane Beldin, who settled in Wharton, Potter Co., Penn., in the early part of the "fifties," and later in Sinnemahoning, Cameron county, where the father died in 1873. Charles W. Beldin was reared in his native county and in Potter county, Penn. In 1872 he came to Sinnemahoning, where he learned the wagon maker's trade, and where he has since resided. In October, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth P. V. I.; was taken prisoner at Appomattox Court House, but was paroled the same day, and was honorably discharged June 26, 1865. In 1866 he married Martha, daughter of Morris and Eliza Walker, of Tioga county, N. Y., and they have two sons: Edward and Adelbert. Mr. Beldin is a member of the F. & A. M. and the G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican, and has been constable and collector of Grove township nine years in succession; he was also elected one of the commissioners of Cameron county in the fall of 1887.

J. VINE HANSCOM, sawyer and justice of the peace, Sinnemahoning, was born in Hartland, Me., June 28, 1850, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Hamm) Hanscom, who located in Bradford county, Penn., in 1854, where the father (who is a farmer by occupation) still resides. Our subject was reared in Bradford county, and received a limited education in the common schools. He first located in Sinnemahoning in 1869, where for three years he held the position of sawyer in the mill of Barclay Brothers; then removed to Benezette, Elk Co., Penn., where he spent five years in the employ of Hall, Kaul & Co.; was afterward a resident of Lock Haven, Clinton County, Penn., several years, and, returning to Sinnemahoning in 1885, he has here since been in the employ of Barclay Brothers as a sawyer. In 1876 Mr. Hanscom married Maggie A., daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Housel) Kline, of Williamsport, Penn., and has five children: Frank H., Jennie V., Ethel L., Jessie P. and Fred. Mr. Hanscom was elected justice of the peace for Grove township in 1888. Politically he is a Republican.

JACOB MILLER, farmer, P. O. Sinnemahoning, was born in August, 1830, in what is now Grove township, Cameron Co., Penn., on the farm he now occupies, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Logue) Miller, pioneers of Grove township, who located on land now occupied by their sons, Jacob, Alexander and John. Here the parents made the first improvements, and here they died. Their children were ten in number, as follows: George, Mary (Mrs. James Shaffer), Nancy (Mrs. William Dent), Charles, Adam, Elizabeth (Mrs. Saul Vandivier), Jacob, Alexander, John and Jane (Mrs. Richard Crum). Jacob Miller has always resided on a part of the old homestead, and married November 9, 1856, Roxie, daughter of Thomas Dent, of Gibson township, Cameron Co., Penn., and they have six children: Angeline (Mrs. James Farrell), Ella (Mrs. George B. Foultz), Cora (Mrs. P. G. Gray), Jennie, Jesse and Emma (Mrs. L. G. Hersey).

JOE M. SHAFER, proprietor of the Sinnemahoning House, Sinnemahoning, was born in what is now Grove township, Cameron Co., Penn., April 22, 1838, and is a son of Henry and Jane (Mason) Shafer, who came to Grove township in 1817, and later removed to Gibson township, where they resided until their death. They had nine children: Margaret (Mrs. James Fulton), Nancy (Mrs. Josiah Fink), Joe M., James A., Christopher C., Luzerna (Mrs. G. W. Huntley), Martha J. (Mrs. William Robinson), William B. and John H. The subject of this sketch was reared in Grove township, and has resided there and in Gibson township most of his life. He was for several years engaged in lumbering, and has conducted his present hotel business since 1871. In 1862 Mr. Shafer married Francelia, daughter of A. G. and Louisa (Miller) Huntley, of Grove township, and they have seven children: Albert, Dessie, Joseph, George, Alonzo, Cassius and Hattie. Mr. Shafer is a popular landlord; is a member of the F. & A. M.; is a Democrat in politics, and has served one term from this district in the State legislature.

JAMES SHAFFER, farmer, miller, etc., P. O. Sinnemahoning, is a son of James and Margaret (Brooks) Shaffer, the former of whom was born in 1788, and the latter in January, 1790. James and Margaret Shaffer were the parents of fifteen children, born in the following order: William (married to Jane Berfield), Henry (married to Jane Mason), Rebecca (married to John Berfield), Benjamin B. (married to Elizabeth Caldwell), James, Jr. (married to Mary Miller, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Logue) Miller, of Grove township), Joseph (married to Jane Sterling), John (married to Elizabeth Richie), Mary (married to Jesse Hall), David (married to Sara Jane Wykoff), Wesley (married to Savila Sterling), Washington (married to Amanda Logan), Jacob (married to N. E. Johnson), Elizabeth (married to Adam Houghenberry, and afterward to Dr. French), Margaret (married to Coleman Grugan) and Sarah Jane (married to J. L. D. Foultz). James and Margaret (Brooks) Shaffer settled in what is now Grove township, Cameron Co., Penn., in 1816, and there died, the father in 1872 and the mother in 1876. James, whose name heads this sketch, was reared in Grove township, and has followed lumbering, milling and farming for many years. Politically he is a Democrat, and has held all the offices of Grove township; he was once auditor of Clinton county (from which Cameron has since been cut off), and was also elected one of the first commissioners of Cameron county, by the citizens of which he is held in high esteem.

JOHN A. WYKOFF, lumberman, P. O. Sinnemahoning, was born in what is now Gibson township, Cameron Co., Penn., February 20, 1836, and is a son of Cyrenus E. and Hannah (Dougherty) Wykoff. His paternal grandfather was E. Wykoff, a native of Monmouth, N. J., who commenced clearing at Rich Valley, near Emporium, Cameron Co., Penn., about 1812, and soon thereafter, at Wykoff run, Sinnemahoning, Grove township, where Barclay's mill now stands, and here died. The father of E. Wykoff was a native of Germany, and a major in the Revolutionary war. Cyrenus E. Wykoff, after his marriage, located where Bainbridge V. Wykoff now lives in Gibson township, Cameron Co., Penn., and cleared and improved that farm. In later life he settled in Grove township, on the farm now owned by William E. Wykoff, which he also cleared, and here resided until his death. He was twice married, and by his first wife Hannah (Dougherty), he had five children: William E., Bainbridge V., John A., Decatur J. and Cyrenus M. By his second wife, Catherine (Miller), he had five children: Jefferson R., Washington, Harrison, Millard and Warren. He was justice of the peace in Cameron county from the time of its erection, and also while it was included in Elk county.

The subject proper of these lines was reared in Gibson township, but came to Grove township when eighteen years of age, and in 1866 settled on the farm he now occupies, part of which he cleared and improved; both before and since the war he also has been engaged in lumbering. Mr. Wykoff enlisted October 14, 1861, in Company G, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, was wounded at Gettysburg, and was honorably discharged on account of his wounds, April 30, 1864. He was married March 31, 1863, to Mary J., daughter of William B. and Sarah (Swartwood) Taylor, of Wharton, Potter Co., Penn. Mr. Wykoff is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the G. A. R.; politically he is a Republican, and has served one term as commissioner for Cameron county, and three years as jury commissioner.

LUMBER TOWNSHIP.

D. D. ALDERFER, merchant, Cameron, was born in Montgomery county, Penn., September 6, 1839, a son of John and Eliza Alderfer, also natives of Pennsylvania. He received a practical business education, attending Freeland Seminary, at Collegeville, Penn. He remained on the farm with his father until eighteen years old, and then taught school until 1862, when he enlisted in the United States service, in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, and was elected lieutenant-colonel, and served nine months. In June, 1865, he came to Cameron county, and entered the employ of the Portage Oil and Mining Company, as superintendent, remaining with them until 1866, when he revisited Montgomery county, but, in 1867, returned to Sizerville, Cameron county, and engaged in the lumber business until December, 1869, when he moved to Cameron, and was employed as scaler and inspector of timber for the Hunt's Run Lumber Company, until the spring of 1883, and then worked for the Sterling Run Tanning Company a short time, and in September, 1883, he bought a stock of merchandize in Cameron. February 17, 1866, he married Miss Sarah Fox, daughter of Jonas and Catharine Fox, of Collegeville, Penn., and they have five sons, Henry, John, George, Arthur and Clement, and one daughter, Mamie E. Mr. Alderfer has held the office of county auditor three terms, and has been justice of the peace since 1870; he was also school director over twenty years. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE CHAPMAN, farmer, P. O. Sterling Run, a son of Samuel and Catherine Chapman, was born in Lycoming county, Penn., September 7, 1815. April 20, 1826, his parents moved to Sterling Run, now in Cameron county, and bought a tract of wild land, making the journey up the river in a canoe. They built a log cabin, with no floor or door, building their beds on blocks of wood. They had a family of six children, George being the eldest son. He learned the carpenter's trade, and worked for his father and the neighbors, being the only carpenter in the settlement. After reaching his majority he bought a tract of wild land, and after his marriage began to clear it of timber and make a farm. He has been successful, and now owns one of the best farms in the township. October 16, 1845, he married Susanna Wylie, daughter of James and Sarah Wylie, former a native of Scotland. They have one son, James W. Mr. Chapman organized the first school board of Lumber township. He has held the office of county auditor one term, and various other township offices.

JOHN CUMMINGS, proprietor of the Cummings House, Cameron, was born in Schuykill county, Penn., August 15, 1859, a son of Martin and Mary Cummings, natives of Ireland. He was given a practical business education, attending the district schools of Schuykill, Elk and Cameron counties. His

parents moved to Shawmut, Elk county, in 1858, and from there to Cameron in 1870, where they opened a hotel, and here John learned the details of the business of hotel-keeping, working for his father in various capacities, and since his father's death has had control of the hotel. October 26, 1881, Mr. Cummings married Miss Bridget Crayton, daughter of John and Mary Crayton, of Cameron, and they have one child, Charles.

J. A. DICE, agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Cameron, was born in Clinton county, Penn., June 22, 1844, a son of Benjamin and Mary Dice. He received a practical business education in the schools of Clinton county, remaining at home until February, 1865, when he enlisted in the United States service, in Company G, One Hundred and Ninety-second Pennsylvania Infantry, and served until July 24, 1865, when he returned home and soon afterward was employed as brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and after a short time was promoted to baggage master, a position he held four years. He then, for three years, was engaged in different lines of business, and in 1878 again entered the employ of the railroad company, and was assistant agent at St. Mary's four years, and in 1882 was appointed to his present position. Mr. Dice was married September 20, 1870, to Miss Fannie Sykes, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Sykes, of York county, Penn. They have two children: Charles A. and Della M. Mr. and Mrs. Dice are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Dice is also an active member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and was instrumental in establishing the first castle in Cameron county, Penn. He was the first setting past chief of said castle, besides being appointed district grand chief of Cameron county, Penn., for two years, which position he now holds in said order.

B. A. FURLONG, proprietor of the Alpine House, Sterling, is a native of Ireland, born in County Wexford in 1845, a son of Thomas and Mary Furlong. In 1849 his parents came to America, and located in Canada, where they both died the same year, when he was taken by a family in Canada and lived there until he was sixteen years old, when he began working in the lumber woods, and followed that occupation until October 26, 1865, when he came to Pennsylvania and worked at lumbering until 1874, in which year he bought a hotel at Sterling, which was burned in 1876. He has built again on the same foundation, and now has one of the best hotels in Sterling Run, and has the reputation of being an efficient and genial landlord. Mr. Furlong was married, August 21, 1879, to Miss Mary A. O'Rourke, daughter of Patrick and Nora O'Rourke, natives of Ireland, and they have a family of three children: Mary A., John T. and James P. Mr. Furlong is a member of Warren Lodge, No. 1, E. A. U. He has held various official positions in his township, and has served with great acceptability to his fellow-townsmen.

W. P. HERRICK, lumberman, Sterling, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., May 4, 1830, a son of Pierce and Ann Herrick, natives of New York State. He was given a practical education, remaining with his father until eighteen years of age, when he went to Geneva, N. Y., to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until 1858, when he came to Emporium, Cameron Co., Penn., and was employed by More, Mercereau & Harrower, as foreman of their lumber business, remaining with them about five years. In 1863 he went to Cameron and operated a saw-mill until 1866, when he came to Sterling and formed a partnership with John Brooks in the lumber business. In 1868 he sold his interest to his partner, but continued with him as foreman until 1870, when he bought a grist-mill, which he ran until 1873, and since then has engaged in farming, and also carries on a lumber business. In 1878 he bought the farm near the town in which he lives, which is one of the best farms in the

township. Mr. Herrick was married in 1855 to Miss Mary E. Moshier, of Chemung county, N. Y., and they have three children: Ella, principal of Sterling schools; Susan, wife of J. L. Wright, M. D., of Kane, Penn., and George, a telegrapher at Sterling for the Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Company.

JOSEPH KISSEL, farmer, P. O. Sterling Run, was born in Lycoming county, Penn., January 14, 1838, a son of Isaac and Nancy Kissel, natives of Pennsylvania. He attended the common schools in his boyhood, and when nine years old left home and began working for farmers and lumbermen, which he continued until 1862, when, in August of that year, he enlisted in the service of the United States in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, and served nine months, when he returned home. In December, 1865, he located on Bennett's branch, Cameron county; about 1868 he came to Sterling Run, and for several years worked in the lumber camps of Cameron county. In 1875 he bought a house and lot in Sterling, but in 1883 sold his village property and bought the farm where he now lives. Mr. Kissel is at present a member of the board of Lumber township, and has held various other official positions. He was married December 31, 1875, to Miss Flora A. Fosmer, a daughter of Ira and Lydia (Lyman) Fosmer, and they have six children: Bessie M., Nettie R., Nellie Z., Blanche A., Ada F. and John J.

E. N. LACEY, blacksmith, Sterling, is a native of what is now Wyoming county, Penn., born September 9, 1815, son of Ebenezer and Zeraiah Lacey, also natives of the Keystone State. He was educated in the schools of his native county, and in youth began to learn the blacksmith's trade of his father, with whom he worked until he was twenty-one years old. He then bought twenty acres of land of his father, and continued to work for him until 1846, when he began lumbering, which he followed until 1861. In 1863 he moved to Sterling, and worked in the lumber districts as well as at blacksmithing, for a number of years, and then devoted his entire time to his trade. He has been successful, and by hard work and good management has now a pleasant home in Sterling. Mr. Lacey was married in October, 1836, to Miss Clarinda Fox, a daughter of Asa and Lydia Fox, and, she dying in 1862, he married in 1863 Miss Sarah F. Thompson, of Wyoming county, Penn., who died in 1865. August 1, 1879, Mr. Lacey married Miss Elizabeth E. Gross, of Emporium. Mr. Lacey has held the office of justice of the peace for seven years. He is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 263, F. & A. M.

R. A. LORD, farmer, P. O. Cameron, is a native of what is now Cameron county, Penn., born October 14, 1860, a son of Albert and Elizabeth (Richey) Lord. He attended the district schools in his boyhood, remaining on the farm and assisting his father until twenty-one yesrs of age, when he went to work in the lumber woods, and subsequently was employed as fireman in the pump station of the National Transit Company, in Cameron county. March 4, 1888, he sent $1 to the Louisiana State Lottery, and March 14, same year, received a check for $15,000. He bought a farm with his money, and now has a good home. Mr. Lord was married July 6, 1886, to Miss Mary Smith, a daughter of Sylvester Smith, of Sinnemahoning, Penn., and they have one child, Jessie.

DANIEL McCORMICK, proprietor of the Cameron House, Cameron, was born in Alexander, Ontario, Canada, December 24, 1839, a son of Alexander and Anna G. McCormick, natives of Scotland. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, and when twelve years old he left home, and began to work in the lumber woods, in which occupation he continued until August 12, 1862, when he came to Cameron county, Penn. Here he was employed in the lumber districts until 1872, in which year he rented a hotel in Cameron,

which he has since conducted. Mr. McCormick was married May 1, 1869 to Miss Mary McDonald, daughter of Alexander and Sarah McDonald, and they have a family of six children: Sarah C. and Mary A. (twins), Daniel, Angus J., Roderick and Alexander.

C. G. MINICK, superintendent of the Sterling Run Tannery, was born in Huntingdon county, Penn., February 10, 1857, a son of John and Mariah Minick, natives of Pennsylvania. He was given a good education at Millinwood Academy, at Shade Gap, Penn. His father was a merchant tanner, and he learned the same trade, working for his father until 1884, when he came to Sterling, Cameron county, to accept the position of book-keeper for the tannery company, and in 1886 he was appointed manager of the tannery. In 1888 the tannery changed hands, being purchased by H. G. Lanham & Co., of New York City, but Mr. Minick was retained as superintendent. He was married November 28, 1875, to Miss Minnie Lupfer, daughter of Joseph and Lydia Lupfer, of Shade Gap, and they have a family of three children: Judd L., Ruth J. and Don C. Mr. and Mrs. Minick are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a popular man in the township, and has held various official positions.

JOHN MULCAHY, section boss for the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company, at Cameron, was born in Ireland, January 16, 1832, a son of Grant and Mary Mulcahy. His parents moved to America the year of his birth, and settled in Clinton county, Penn., where he was reared and educated. He learned the brick maker's trade when a young man, at which he worked eighteen years; then in 1870 entered the employ of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company, and in 1880 was appointed section boss at Cameron. Mr. Mulcahy was married July 1, 1860, to Miss Ellen Sheehan, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Sheehan, and they have had a family of six children: Sarah E., wife of Charles Gager of Bradford; Dennis J., in the employ of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company at Renovo, Penn.; Annie, Maggie, Beatrice and Joseph W.

SAMUEL SMITH, postmaster, Sterling Run, was born in Lycoming county, Penn., August 18, 1824, a son of Jacob and Eliza Smith, natives of Germany. The parents came to Cameron county, Penn., in 1826, and settled on a farm in Lumber township, where they lived until their death. They reared a family of nine children, of whom seven are still living, Samuel being the second son. He was educated in the district schools of Cameron county, remaining with his father until his marriage, when he engaged in farming and lumbering on his own account until 1870, when he was elected by the Democratic party associate judge of Cameron county, and served five years. From 1875 till 1886 he worked at the carpenter's trade, and superintended the work of his farm, and in the latter year was appointed postmaster at Sterling Run. Mr. Smith was married December 23, 1845, to Miss Sarah Summerson, daughter of David and Elizabeth Summerson, who settled in Sterling Run in 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had seven children: H. J., deceased; J. E., a merchant of Sterling run; Sophronia, wife of T. J. Fulton, of Emporium, Penn.; M. L.; Elida, wife of A. A. Ogden, of Cortland, N. Y.; Victoria, deceased, and B. E., a clerk in his brother's store. Mr. Smith is a member of Emporium Lodge, No. 382, F. & A. M.

JOHN E. SMITH, merchant, Sterling, a son of Samuel and Sarah Smith, was born at what is now Sterling Run, Cameron Co., Penn., November 4, 1847. He received a practical business education at the common schools, and worked on the farm with his father until fifteen years old, when he began to learn telegraphy, but worked at it only a short time. He then entered the employ

of B. J. Earl as a clerk in a general store and remained with him five years, and then went into the mercantile business with his brother, and a year later bought his brother's interest in the store and stock. He has been successful in his business, his sales in 1888 amounting to over $25,000. June 12, 1872, Mr. Smith married Miss Laura Arnold, a daughter of W. W. and Margaret (Krusen) Arnold. Mr. Smith has held various official positions in the township. He is a member of Emporium Lodge, No. 382, F. & A. M.

PHILIP SMITH, farmer, P. O. Sterling Run, a son of Jacob and Eliza Smith, was born at what is now Sterling Run, Cameron Co., Penn., January 20, 1827, and was reared and educated in his native township. He remained at home, working for his father when not in school until he was eighteen years of age, and then began to work for the neighboring farmers and in the lumber woods, which he continued until his marriage, when he bought an interest in his father's farm. He has been an active, energetic man, and is one of the prosperous farmers of Lumber township. Mr. Smith was married July 15, 1847, to Miss Eve Shafer, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Shafer, and they have a family of six children: Leonard, George L., A. H., Arnold D., Frank S. and Orlo O. Mr. Smith has served one term as jury commissioner of Cameron county, and is now commissioner of the Lumber and Wharton State road. He and his wife are members of the Messiah Church.

P. W. WHITING, lumberman, Sterling, was born in Connecticut, December 8, 1821, a son of Daniel and Elizabeth Whiting, also natives of the Nutmeg State. When a child he went to New Hampshire, where he lived with a brother-in-law until he was twenty-one years old, working for him on a farm. In 1847 he came to Sterling and worked as a common laborer one year, and then became a member of the firm of Noyes & Co., lumbermen, and later bought a farm, which he has carried on in addition to attending to his other business, and has been successful in all his operations. He has been a prominent man; in 1862 was elected county commissioner, and served three years. December 15, 1850, Mr. Whiting married Miss Nancy Huff, a daughter of Edmund and Polly Huff, who settled in Cameron county in 1823. Mr. and Mrs. Whiting have six children: Lina (wife of Newton Brooks), Melvin, Milton, Elmer, Edward and Carrie.

PORTAGE TOWNSHIP.

D. BURLINGAME, farmer, P. O. Sizerville, was born in Keating township, McKean county, Penn., September 22, 1829, the second son in a family of five children of Isaac and Sophronia Burlingame, natives of New York State, who came to Pennsylvania in 1819. When fifteen years old he started in life on his own account, and worked for farmers until twenty-one, when he bought a piece of land in Hamlin township, McKean county, and began to clear it of timber, which he converted into lumber. He afterward sold this land and bought the homestead of the Hiram Sizer estate, where he now lives. He has been successful in his farming, and now owns one of the best houses in Portage township. Mr. Burlingame was married January 24, 1855, to Miss Elvira Sizer, daughter of Hiram and Polly Sizer, natives of Massachusetts. They have a family of six children: Homer D., Verna E., Sidney S., Buell W., Rosa A. and F. E. Mr. Burlingame is a popular citizen of his township, and has held various official positions.

WILLIAM L. ENSIGN, farmer, P. O. Sizerville, was born in Erie county, N. Y., July 28, 1823, the only son in the family of nine children of William and Mary Ensign. He moved with the family to Potter county, Penn., in 1847, and bought a small farm in Portage township, which he has

since carried on. Mr. Ensign was married May 2, 1854, to Miss Melissa Lucore, of Emporium, and they have had a family of eight children, of whom Mary R. (wife of T. W. Titterington) and Fannie M. are deceased; those living are Cora A. (wife of W. H. Edwards), Datus W. (at home), Clara B. (wife of J. F. Wesley), Edgar S. (in Wisconsin), and Alva L. and Milo C., the youngest (both at home). March 22, 1884, Mr. and Mrs. Ensign adopted a daughter named Mary R. In politics Mr. Ensign is a Republican, and he was a delegate to the first county convention of that party held in Cameron county in 1860. He has always taken an active interest in the public affairs of the township, and has held various official positions.

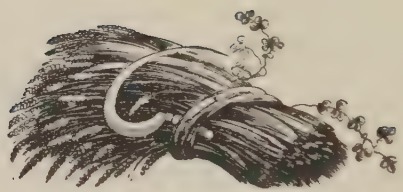
M. P. JONES, merchant, Shippen, is a native of what is now Shippen, Cameron Co., Penn., born January 1, 1852, a son of L. B. and E. E. Jones, natives of Vermont. He was reared and educated in his native township, remaining with his father until sixteen years old, when he began working in the lumber woods. He subsequently began working as hostler and taking charge of engines for the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In August, 1885, he opened a general store in Shippen, which his wife has charge of, he continuing in the employ of the railroad company. Mr. Jones was married December 25, 1880, to Miss Elna Kaufman, a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, and they have three children: Elsie May, Eva E. and Stanley H. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Jones is a Democrat.

LEMUEL LUCORE, JR., farmer, P. O. Sizerville, was born at Emporium, Penn., May 1, 1828, a son of Lemuel and Rebecca Lucore. He worked on the farm with his father until 1855, and then began working in the lumber districts of Cameron county. August 1, 1861, he enlisted in the service of the United States, in the First Pennsylvania Reserve Cavalry. He was captured and confined in Libby Prison four months. August 12, 1864, he was discharged and returned home. Mr. Lucore was a delegate to the first county convention in Cameron county. He has held the office of justice of the peace since 1870, and in 1887 was elected a member of the board of county commissioners. December 10, 1865, he married Miss Nancy Ensign, daughter of William and Mary Ensign, of Shippen township. They have three children: Mary R., born July 7, 1868, is the wife of William J. Frazer, of Sizerville, Penn.; Marcus F., born March 7, 1870, and Arthur M., born May 16, 1872. Mr. Lucore's father came to Cameron county in 1819, and settled on the present site of Emporium. He had a family of ten children: Sabra, born April 22, 1823; Wealthy A., July 4, 1824; Clara C., March 31, 1826; Lemuel, May 1, 1828; Allen, August 22, 1830; Melissa, December 5, 1832; Alva M., March 3, 1835; James B., August 23, 1837; Mary R., August 27, 1842; Ella R., May 5, 1846.

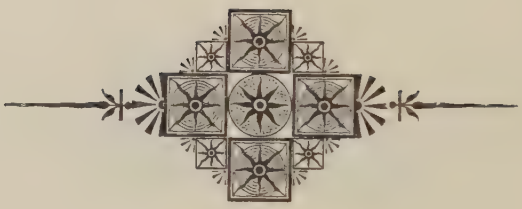
P. H. SHUMWAY, proprietor of the Sizerville Bottling Works, was born at Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Penn., December 6, 1854, a son of Joseph and Margaret Shumway, natives of Pennsylvania. He attended school until seventeen years of age, and then traveled extensively through the Western States, remaining until 1877, when he returned home and went to the Bradford oil fields, and was there employed until 1880, when he went to Olean, N. Y., and for several years engaged in bottling mineral water for the market. In 1887 he came to Cameron county, Penn., and leased the Sizerville Mineral Spring and opened his bottling works. Mr. Shumway was married November 8, 1881, to Miss Etta Bullemer, daughter of George and Mary Bullemer, of Buffalo, N. Y. They have two children: Florence M. and Earl P. Mr. Shumway is

a member of Olean Lodge, No. 252, F. & A. M., and also of Olean Chapter, R. A. M., No. 150.

W. R. SIZER, merchant, Sizerville, is a native of what is now Cameron county, Penn., born in Sizerville January 26, 1855, a son of E. D. and Louisa Sizer. His paternal and maternal grandparents were natives of Massachusetts, and settled in Portage township, Cameron Co., Penn., in 1819. He was given good educational advantages, attending Alfred University, in Allegany county, N. Y., and graduating from Westbrook College, at Olean, N. Y. He was employed in his father's store until 1883, and was then given a partnership, which was continued until the spring of 1888, when his father retired from business, and W. R. has since conducted it alone. He built his present commodious store building in the spring of 1888, and now has one of the finest and best conducted mercantile establishments in the county. Mr. Sizer was married February 22, 1883, to Miss Bertha Earl, who was born at Emporium, August 14, 1863, a daughter of John and Annie Earl, her grandfather being the first white settler on the present site of Emporium. November 16, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Sizer was born their first child, Edward Day. Mr. Sizer is a member of Emporium Lodge, No. 382, F. & A. M., of Chapter, No. 227, R. A. M., and of Olean Commandery, St. John's, K. T., No. 24.



HISTORY OF POTTER COUNTY



POTTER COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

ORIGIN OF NAME OF COUNTY—AREA AND ELEVATIONS—TOPOGRAPHICAL CONFORMATION—FOSSILS AND STRATA, ETC.—LUMBERING—GIANT SAW-MILLS—LUMBER CAMPS—EXPERIENCES OF THE WOODSMAN—TECHNICALITIES OF THE TRADE—RAFTING AND "DRIVING"—CYCLONES AND NATURAL PHENOMENA.

JAMES POTTER, after whom the county is named, came into the Susquehanna country soon after the treaty of 1768. He served under Washington or Lafayette during the Revolution, and, when the new purchase was made, he was the agent and surveyor of the land company on the Sinnemahoning.

This county, extending south from latitude 42° thirty-six miles, borders the line of New York State for thirty-one miles, and embraces 1,071 square miles, prairie measure. It is bounded on the west by McKean county; southwest by Cameron county; south by Clinton county, and east by Tioga county. The acreage, prairie measure, would be about 685,440, but owing to the great number of high, cone-like hills, the figure given is far below the area which a true measurement would credit. The population is estimated at about 24,000.*

The altitudes, based on reports made to the geological bureau, are given in the introductions to the township historical sketches, but for the purposes of this chapter, the altitudes of the following-named places are given: Coudersport depot, 1,661 feet above ocean level; Roulette, 1,537; southeast corner of Pike township, east of Galeton, 1,300; near Port Allegany, 1,508 feet; Port Allegany, 1,481; Keating Summit, 1,881; Cobb Hill, near Raymond, is said to be 2,500 feet; Summit, southeast of river and opposite quarry at Coudersport, 2,302; hill, northeast of river, one-half mile from town, 2,250; Lamont Summit, 2,297; Newton and Bigby's dam, on Oswayo Creek, 1,525; Hebron Hill, 2,387; near Sharon Centre, 2,320. But the general elevation may be placed at 2,500 feet, from which heights the waters of the great rivers of northern Pennsylvania pour out. The synclinals or troughs occasioned by the dip or incline of their rocks to the center, number seven, named in the order of districts to which they belong, thus: Blossburg basin, in the southeast; Kettle Creek basin next; Mill Creek; Pine Creek basin; Cowanesque basin; Coudersport basin, Oswayo basin and a fraction of the Ceres basin, in the extreme northwest. The synclinals traverse the county from southwest to northeast, and are separated by the anticlinals or valleys, the rocks of which dip outward toward the base of the synclinal walls. There are six of such valleys in the county: the Stewardson, two miles wide, between the Blossburg and Kettle Creek; next the

*C. Lyman, the census assistant marshal of Potter county in 1840, reported a population of 3,400, including six children of one mother born within five years, where ten years before there were only 1,265 inhabitants.

New Bergen, three or four miles wide; then the C—F, irregular in width, except at county line; next the central, from the corner of Cameron, McKean and Potter counties to north fork in Harrison township—called the Ulysses—Homer, anticlinal, two miles wide on the west and six on the northeast; and in the northwest the Roulette-Hebron-Bingham, from two to three miles wide, and the broad Sharon, from five to six miles wide. The geological structure of the clinals, in each section of the county is shown in the pages devoted to township history, where also the attempts to develop gas, oil, coal, lime, building sand and glass sand are noted.

Among the shells discovered in Potter county are orthoceras, cypricardia and rhynchonella in Fishing creek near Stearns; spirifer at Sharon Centre saw-mill, and spirifer and sanguinolites in Fishing creek. In the Catskill red beds of West branch peculiar lithological specimens were found; one and three-fourths miles from Coudersport, on the Homer road, were found stigmaria with long, narrow stems, and one stem eighteen inches long by two and one-half wide. Plant stems of other species were also found here. In 1876 the little archæopteris was found in Roulette in railroad cut; a mile below the village of Harrison Valley, on Holcomb's farm, a grindstone grist was found, in 1876, in the upper Chemung strata, and in a similar strata in Sharon, conglomerate pebbles and small rocks were discovered, and again in the railroad cut near Roulette, plant stems, fish scales, pieces of plants and obscure lamellibranchita were exhumed.

The mountain sides and valleys of Potter county were formerly covered with a luxuriant growth of timber, pine and hemlock* greatly predominating. This timber, were it upon the stumps to-day, would yield a wonderful capital; but at this date (1887) the last straggling pines are being gathered. This year will probably finish up the pine lumbering of our section, and the hemlock is beginning to fall rapidly beneath the woodman's ax, more for its bark than for its lumber. It would naturally be supposed by those who know nothing of the history of the county that the marketing of this great mass of timber would have made at least a few of our citizens very wealthy, and have greatly improved the financial standing of many more, but this is not the case. We know of no Potter citizen who has been made wealthy by the pine of Potter, and very few who have been benefited even to a moderate degree therefrom. On solution of this problem we will advance the first and most important reasons, and this is that the bulk of the land in the county has been and still is owned by capitalists living without the county—in Philadelphia, New York, Williamsport and elsewhere. In an early day, when a piece of land was sold to an actual settler, there was little chance of marketing, and the forest was chopped down and the logs burned in the log heaps of the fallows, many of the fine pines being cut into rails. Later, as the pine became more valuable, when a piece of land was sold the pine was reserved, as is still done, giving the settler so much for preparing it for market, or the land was held until the pine was taken off of it. There were no large mills in the county to manufacture the lumber, and thus bring money into the community. The logs were peeled by gangs of men, and rafted or driven along the streams into the great booms beyond the borders of the county. Many logs went to Pittsburgh, down the Allegheny, in an early day, but of late years the pine has found its way to the boom at Williamsport, to be manufactured in the giant saw-mill at that city, either by way of Pine creek or the Sinnemahoning and Susquehanna. A great majority of the men working in the lumber camps of the county came from

*In 1888 Potter county yielded 150,000 cords of bark, and McKean 225,000 cords, with millions of feet of lumber. One hemlock on Pine creek yielded thirty rings of bark, showing the tree to be peeled for 150 feet.

beyond the limits of the county. Some camps were made up entirely with loggers from Maine, and even from Canada and other remote points. It was necessary to the prosperity of the owners and jobbers that this should be so, for Potter could not supply the men to do the work. There has ever been sufficient work in the woods for all of the citizens of Potter. But aside from the wages of the rough men, there has been comparatively little of the great profits of the business which has remained in the county. An evil this system has brought is that farms were neglected, and that tracts of land have been left unimproved. One can realize this in an instant when entering a section where a little pine is left, and where lumbering has not yet ceased to tempt the settlers from their homes. A great part of the farms lay in old slashings, with the tree stems lying where they fell. The houses are very primitive, small and uncomfortable. The cattle have a lean, half-starved look, and the people you meet are more or less costumed in the bizarre fashion of the backwoods. Their language overflows with coarse slang, and with the men it is mingled with much profanity. The fences about the farms are tumble-down affairs constructed of mossy rails, logs or brush, slashed in windrows. A general air of dilapidation crowns the whole of the landscape. It is not until this section is entirely cleared of its lumber camps that we may begin to expect improvements upon the farms, whilst a more civilized manner of dressing, and a more Christian-like use of language would be desirable. This same lumbering business which invaded Potter at an early day, and has bound it in slavery down to the present time, is to blame for the uncultivated condition of the greater portion of our county to-day. It has kept us fifty years in the rear of sections unhampered thereby. Many have been ruined by attempting to work as contractors in a business they did not thoroughly understand. Others have lost their years' work by working for unscrupulous contractors or those who were unlucky and insolvent also. Men have been made rich by dealing in the pine of Potter county, but they were foreigners, and they took their money with them to spend elsewhere. Whatever others may have done, our county has been made poorer in every way by the pine forests which at one time beautified its mountain slopes. Could the pine have belonged to our citizens, it would not have been so bad, and even this, we doubt not, would not have made the difference which some believe. As soon as there was a way to market, the pine would have been cut and sold, with more or less of the demoralizing influences at work, the effects of which we now deplore. Potter has been dispoiled of her pine, while where it stood are vast barrens to remind us of what once was our pride.

Of the hemlock, much land has been cut over for the bark for tanning purposes, and this has been nearly as demoralizing to the denizens of the hemlock districts as the cutting of the pine. Thousands of acres have been slashed for this purpose, and the timber left to rot and the ground to grow up to fire cherries and briars. At present the prospect is more cheering, as mills are rapidly being built to manufacture the hemlock lumber, with now and then a giant in its way like the great saw-mill at Austin, capable of manufacturing 100,000 feet per day, or 1,000,000 feet every ten days; the colossal mill at Galeton, and the large mill to be built at Nelson by the Lackawanna Lumber Company. Millions of feet of hemlock logs are now being cut every year, and the advantage to us is that we shall reap some benefit from the industry of home manufacture. Beyond the immediate earnings from the lumber business we shall probably have more railway facilities, and be brought nearer *en rapport* with the vast world of life, an action which lies beyond our borders.

It will now be in place to give some description of how the work has been

done of marketing our pine, the *modus operandi* and the manner of living of the men who take part in this perilous enterprise, for perilous it is. Many a finely organized man has suddenly been stretched in death in the lumber woods, or been drowned during the "drive," or from the timber raft. The camps usually are built in as nearly a central position to the tract to be chopped as possible. Still, as the pine recedes beneath the blows of the ax, the camp is left farther from the scene of labor, until the lumberman finally has to walk two and three miles to and from work. These camps are located near springs of water, and are built of logs chinked with mud and moss, and the roofs covered with hand-made shingles. The interior is divided, usually, into two large rooms below, with pantry, store-room and two bed-rooms, one of the latter for the jobber and his wife, if she accompanies him, the other for the female cook. Often a man is employed as cook. One of the large rooms is kitchen and dining-room combined, the other is supplied with benches, and is dubbed the "bar-room," it being the lounging place for the men in the evening. The second story of the building embraces but one room, and as the building is but a story and a half affair it brings this room immediately under the roof. This is the sleeping apartment of the men. Here are rows of roughly made bunks, covered with heavy blankets and often hay or straw pillows. About this camp the trees are cut away to avoid the danger of having them blown upon the building by heavy winds. Flanking this cabin are the stables and the blacksmith shop. There is much business for the blacksmith here during the life of the job; horses and oxen must be shod, pevy or pike levers and cant hooks must be ironed, chains mended and spikes for the timber slides formed. This cluster of buildings constitutes the camp. The food is of the heartiest sort: pork, beef, potatoes, bread, butter, molasses, turnips, Indian bread, beans, cheese, pie and cake, and the invariable cup of coffee in the morning and at noon, and tea at supper. Some jobbers are noted for their stinginess with their larder, and they often run short of their crew of men in consequence of this reputation, for although the woodsman may wear coarse clothing he likes "good living," as he calls his food. Where the camp has a crew of Maine men the "bean hole" is ever to be found. It is a hole dug in the ground somewhat in the shape of an egg. When beans are to be cooked a fire is started in the "bean hole," and is kept going until a fine bed of coals is formed. Into this furnace is plunged the bean kettle, with the right amount of beans and pork in it, and covered with a strong iron cover. Upon this cover and about the kettle are piled coals until it is literally embodied in fire. Upon the top are thrown ashes, and upon this earth, which is firmly packed upon the "bean hole." The beans are usually put in the "hole" at night and allowed to remain there until next morning, when they are ready for the table, and it is said that they are delicious.

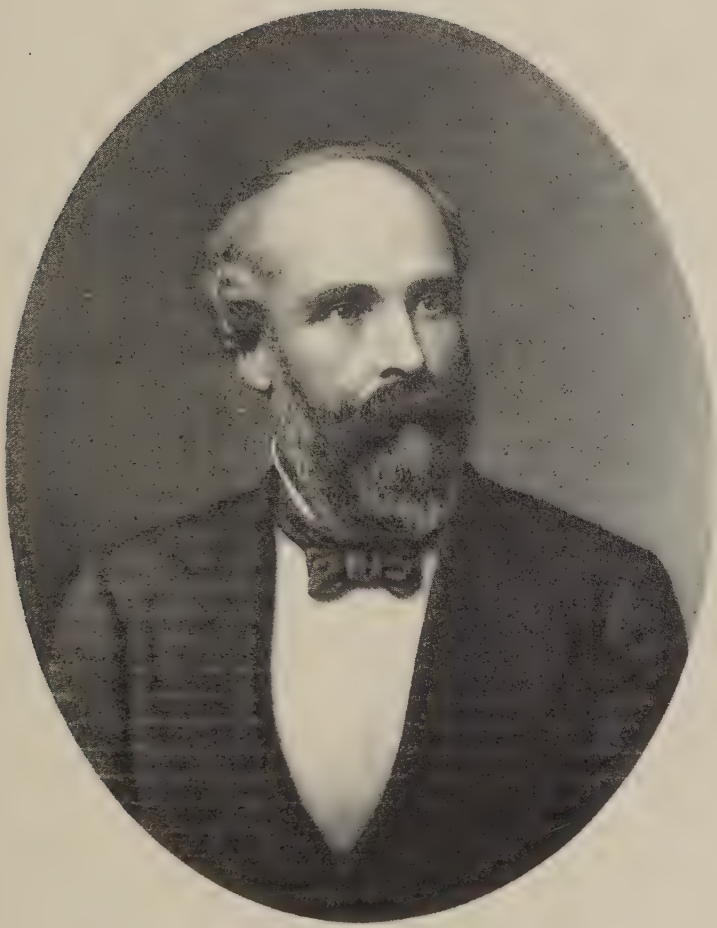
The clothing of the woodsmen varies in form, but all wear the long stockings drawn up to the knee over the trousers, where they are held in place either by a strap or a red cord with tassels. Heavy rubber shoes cover the feet. These shoes are usually one or two sizes too large, in order to admit of the person wearing two or more pairs of coarse woolen socks beneath the long red outside hose. In the spring during the "drive" boots are worn, with a strap buckled around their tops to prevent the water finding too easy ingress. The soles and heels of these "driving" boots are filled with spikes from a half inch to an inch and a half in length, the longest spike being set in the heel. This is to prevent slipping upon the wet logs, which, as they have been divested of their bark, are almost as smooth as glass. They wear heavy, coarse woolen shirts, slouch hats or knit caps with a tassel depending therefrom, altogether presenting a somewhat picturesque appearance.

The woodsmen are rough and uncouth in their ways, but full of life and fun, and are hardy, and have proverbially splendid appetites. They are required to be at their place at daylight, frequently even in summer. At night they usually go to bed as soon after supper as they can manage to smoke their pipes, supper usually taking place at dark. While smoking their pipes they lounge about the "bar-room" telling stories, joking each other and singing songs not calculated for the drawing-room.

The work in the woods consists of "falling" the trees, sawing them into logs of proper length, peeling and skidding. From the skids, upon which the logs are scaled, they are taken to the slides or trails, and along these to the place for "banking" on the stream, along which they are to be driven when the spring floods come. The trailing is done with teams where the ground is level. The trail is a shallow trough made usually of timbers pinned to the ground; or, at times, what is known as a "ground trail" is constructed by plowing two or three furrows in the earth, and afterward drawing a log back and forth through it until it is compacted into a smooth trough. When the snows come, the trail becomes very slippery, and long trails of logs, from ten to twenty, can be pushed by a single team, the team being hitched to the rear log. When there is a deficiency of snow, with cold weather, the trails have to be "watered," that is, water is poured into them and allowed to freeze, and upon this ice the logs are slid. Where the trail has sufficient inclination for the logs to run by their own gravity, it is called a slide. In some places where the slides are very steep it is necessary to drive spikes into the timbers composing them to retard the running of the logs, for if they arrive at too great a velocity the logs are split and broken into fragments by striking among the logs already at the landing place at the foot of the slide. It is wonderful with what momentum the logs are forced at times. Any old woodsman will tell you wonderful tales thereabout. We have seen a tree two feet in diameter cut off by a log jumping from the track, thirty feet from the ground, and with such force that it took out a length of the tree trunk equal to the diameter of the flying log, whilst the top portion of the tree descended by the side of its stump, standing in its original perpendicular position. Logs have been known to jump from the track, being forced out by heavier logs striking them from the rear, and going up the steep mountain side for from fifteen to twenty rods; and they have been known to spring from the slide, whirl about a standing tree and be flung back into the slide to continue their lightning course toward the valley. A number of years ago we were called to a lumber camp on the Pine creek to see a man who had been fatally injured by a log which encircled a tree. He had been working upon the slide, and as he started down the mountain along the slide, he looked back and saw a large log coming with a weaving movement. His practiced eye told him that this was a dangerous customer, and he sprang behind a tree. The log swayed out far enough to catch this tree and was thrown entirely around it, crushing the woodsman against it. The man was dead before we reached the camp; his name was Frank Rhodes. Upon some mountain sides it is so steep that the tree, as soon as it falls beneath the ax, starts for the valley below with terrific velocity; stripping off all of its branches in the descent, and sometimes being shivered into splinters. Generally the slide or trail reaches the "banking" ground. By the term "banking" is meant where the logs are heaped upon the side of the stream until the flood comes. When the waters rise the logs are rolled from these huge heaps into the water. This is a time of great peril to the log driver. He may be working out logs from the bottom of the pile near the water, when the whole heap may give way and come thundering down upon

him, and he is caught in a "dead fall." The banking frequently extends to the bed of the stream so that the stream is filled bank high from bank to bank for a mile or more. On some of the smaller streams "splash dams" are constructed. These are simply large and high dams constructed across the valley with two great gates where the stream passes through. These gates are closed when it is desired to fill the pond. Logs are rolled into the bed of the stream below the dam to be ready to be floated by the "splash." When the pond is full, the gates are opened and the flood pours forth which carries away the logs, in readiness for it, into the larger main stream beyond. The gates are so fastened that a blow upon a lever unfastens them, so that the person attending to this part of the work is in no danger.

The construction of rafts is now a thing of the past, so far as log-rafts are concerned. Occasionally lumber rafts are sent down the river, but in the old days of lumbering in Potter county, the logs found their way to market in rafts, going to Pittsburgh, and even below, by the Allegheny, and as far as Chesapeake Bay down the Pine creek and Sinnemahoning into the Susquehanna river. Many are the adventures told by the old raftsmen of their voyages; of their sharp work in the rapids of the Barbers of Pine creek; of the short turn to be made at Hanging Rock and Falling Spring; the running of the dams and chutes at Muncy and Shamokin, and the perilous ride through the breakers of Kanawaga Falls, on to Columbia and Havre de Grace; then returning to their mountain homes on foot, walking often as far as fifty and sixty miles in a day. These raftsmen were a vigorous set of men, and a tough lot to encounter. Like life upon the canal, the raftsmen were expected to be ready to fight or drink at a moment's notice, and some of them, like Abram (or Brom) Rohrabacher, became noted the entire length of the route for their strength and skill. The men, or crew, of the raft slept and ate upon their low-running craft, having a shanty built upon the raft for a kitchen and dormitory; their fare continuing to be the same as that to which they were accustomed in the woods. Now, however, the logs are "driven" down the stream in a loose mass, carried along by the swift, swollen current, some of the drives upon Pine creek amounting to as high as 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of logs at one time. A large crew of men accompany these "drives," wearing their spike-shod boots and carrying their cant hooks. No matter how cold the water is, and it may be filled with running ice in an early flood, they must plunge into it to loosen logs that have stranded upon bars, or caught upon rocks or points of land, the logs frequently floating, but would remain there until the water went down if they were not thrust out again into the current. This must be done by men often wading to their armpits in the water, so cold that their clothing freezes as soon as they step upon the land, and yet, with all of this immersion in icy waters, from morning until night, for days together, very few are made sick by it. In some instances rheumatism may follow or the legs may become sore, but that is usually the extent of the injury done by this severe exposure. An "ark," as it is called, a large flat-boat covered with a shanty, follows the "drive," as a hotel for the "crew." Here the meals are prepared, and here the men sleep at night, often in their wet clothing. It often happens that the flood goes down before the "drive" reaches its destination. In this case the work ceases and the "drive hangs up," which simply means that the logs will not float. If you inquire of a log-driver upon his return at such a time: "How far did you go?" he will reply, "We hung up," or "the drive hung up" at such a place. One of the greatest dangers to the log-driver, during the flood, is the log jam, or briefly, "the jam." A log catches upon a rock or bar in such a manner as to obstruct the channel, other logs rapidly collecting about



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it, until the entire stream, perhaps, is choked with a seemingly inextricable tangle of logs. They are fixed in this jam in every conceivable position, from horizontal and criss-cross to perpendicular. To the uninitiated it would seem impossible to extricate the logs from their tangle with the fierce current of the raging stream locking them together as in a vice; but now comes as cool a piece of pluck and skill as ever was seen in the life of the soldier upon the battlefield—the professional "jam-breaker," there always being one or more of these experts accompanying the drive (frequently those who have learned their trade upon the turbulent Aroostook and other logging streams of Maine). One of these men, divested of all unnecessary clothing, but with his feet securely spiked, jumps upon the "jam." He carries his pike lever with him, and upon this instrument alone he is to win the victory over the maddened stream. He holds his life in his hand; a single false move often means his death, but he is cool and determined. It is known to veteran jam-breakers that there is usually one log in the mass which, if detached, will loosen the entire jam so that it will break with a rush; this is called the "key-log." The first duty of the jam-breaker is to find the "key-log;" this found he goes straight to work to loosen it. Other men may have to be called upon the jam to assist him; but when the last hitch of the cant hook is to be given which will free the key-log (if the business is not precipitated by some unforeseen event), all of the men, save the jam-breaker, run for the shore. With a final twist of his lever the log springs from the mass of writhing logs and shoots out upon the current, but not so quick but that it bears a living freight. The jam-breaker, with the agility of a cat, strikes the spikes of his boots into its slippery side, and is leading a crashing, tearing mass of logs and water which chase madly in his wake. By long practice he easily balances upon the rolling, pitching log, which he gradually works to the shallow water and springs ashore, after, perhaps, having ridden a mile or more upon his unstable craft. This is the *modus operandi* of breaking a jam where everything works to the wish; but often the jam breaks at an inopportune moment, and the men are hurled here and there into the seething flood animate with rushing logs. If all come out of the peril with their lives they are indeed fortunate, even if they have fractured limbs and contusions. Woe to the man who sinks beneath the logs—they close above him, and he is crushed to death or drowned. There is deadly danger lurking at every step, from the falling of the tree in its native wilds until the logs are secured in the boom, where the Potter county boy leaves them. To be sure the danger goes on with the milling of the lumber, and in the mills of Potter county lives have been lost. It is but a few years since Isaac Baker was sawn asunder by a circular saw in a mill belonging to Dr. O. T. Ellison, in Coudersport. Aside from the danger attending logging, the life of the lumberman is an agreeable one to him.

On March 21, 1834, came a hurricane or cyclone which swept down much timber and destroyed Lymansville. Its track lay through Roulette, crossing the intervening country, and making huge windfalls on the mountain sides. It seemed to strike with redoubled force at Lymansville, and logs which were embedded in the roads were torn out. All of the water was blown out of the mill pond, and saw-logs scattered over the flats. Houses and fences were utterly demolished, boards were found in West Union, Steuben Co., N. Y., and in Harrison township that had been carried by the tempest from Lymansville, a distance of no less than thirty miles. At Roulette the blow did not do as much damage as at Lymansville. According to the statement of Joel Fessenden, hailstones fell as large as hens' eggs, and marks of where they struck upon the side of Burrel Lyman's barn were visible for twenty years after. This barn, which

was built in 1818 is still standing. After the storm passed the boys threw these monster hail-stones at a mark. No storm since has equaled this in severity, until the cyclone came which annihilated Shongo a few years ago.

In September, 1856, a wind storm swept over the county from Coudersport to Wellsville. Fire destroyed twenty-three buildings, and the wind many more. In June, 1888, a wind storm destroyed an orchard and other property.

During the last thirty years several severe storms have been chronicled, but none of them took the form of the terrible cyclone of 1834, at least in this county, as the high hills present a barrier which breaks up the storm king.

James Bassett of Coudersport, who is looked upon as the veteran stage-driver of the section, tells some romantic tales of the days when he handled the ribbons over the route from Coudersport to Oleona. Upon one occasion while driving along, just at dusk at Indian run, not far from where Hub Starkweather had his "Whetstone Factory," about half way from New Bergen to Oleona, at a point on the mountain side where a thin vein of coal had been discovered, Bassett saw what he supposed was running fire in the woods. The flames appeared to be feeding upon the dry leaves, and was creeping along in a zigzag fashion with dancing flames which now and then would embrace the undergrowth, and leap several feet above the ground. Hastening on to Oleona, he alarmed the inhabitants, who turned out *en masse* to fight the fire, but when they arrived upon the ground no fire was to be found. Bassett went over the ground the next day, but could not find even a leaf scorched. He looks upon this as a mystery past any solution he can give. Similar phenomena were witnessed in the Indian Ocean some years ago, and near the Faro Islands in May, 1889.

Among the curiosities along Bassett's route, he tells of two beech trees that grew upon the Patterson place west of Cherry Springs that stood about ten feet apart, but were united by a branch which grew at right angles into the two trees. A hunter from Dansville, N. Y., robbed Potter of this freak of nature. To the east of Cherry Springs stood a tree known to many as the "Indian tree," having the profile of an Indian's face carved upon its trunk. This curiosity was destroyed by some vandal who built a fire against the tree. Two beeches which were united as the above, but not distant more than three feet from each other, used to stand about a mile from Sunderlinville, near the farm of Samuel Decker, and many natural curiosities of this kind have been noted by hunters and woodsmen from time to time.

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN AND PIONEER HISTORY.

INDIAN SETTLEMENTS, GRAIN STOREHOUSE, RELICS, ETC.—FIRST WHITE SETTLERS, MARRIAGE, ETC.—EARLY LAND TRANSFERS—RELIGIOUS EXERCISES—PRICE OF COMMODITIES—TWO INTERESTING LETTERS—CUSTOMS AND DOINGS OF THE EARLY TIMES—SOME PIONEER NAMES—INDIAN AND WHITE HUNTERS.

OF the Lenni Lenape, the third tribe or division, were the Wolves (Minsi), who occupied the region which embraced the land along the Allegwi Lipu (Allegheny river) to its head waters. So the aborigines, who held the land now embraced by Potter county, were the Minsi, or Monseys, as called by the whites. A portion of the Monseys joined their tribe on the head waters of the Allegheny after the sale of their lands, from which they were driven, on the Susquehanna, as late as 1768. As before noticed, the village of Muncy takes its name from this tribe of the Lenape, who once owned the lands upon which it stands. The largest settlement of the Minsi was at the mouth of the Tionesta, and above upon the Allegheny river to the swamp from which its waters rise, the Minsi held the land. There is evidence of various encampments along the stream where it passes through Potter. That there was a large granary of corn at Roulette is proven, and some of the carbonized grains are still in existence. It stood upon the ground now used as the burying-ground above the village of Roulette. This granary was burned, and according to the traditions of the early settlers it was both roofed and floored with hemlock bark, as the charred bark was found both above and below the burnt corn. This corn, it is evident, was not raised in this country, as the forest was dense and unbroken, but had been brought up from the corn fields of the Tionesta and the Brokenstraw, probably in canoes, and this depot of supplies established, either for the convenience of hunting expeditions or to be kept for an emergency, in case the Indians were driven from the lower river by their enemies, the "pale faces." Upon the Mills farm at Colesburg, and the adjoining farm of Edwin Haskell, many arrow-heads and other implements have been found. Mr. Haskell informs me that in one place a large quantity of flint chips and imperfectly formed arrow-heads were found, showing that there was at one time a manufactory of instruments of the chase, and that when taking out a stump of an elm, the stem of which was at least three and one-half feet in diameter, he found exactly beneath it, under a foot of black mold, a stone tool, used by the Indians in skinning their game. A year or so ago there was discovered in a piece of woods, about one and one-half miles from Andrews Settlement, in a northwesterly direction just over the line in Genesee township, a mound about fourteen feet in diameter, walled up by a stone cairn, about three or four feet high. Upon the top of the mound grew a beech about two feet in diameter. Some curious persons dug into the side of this mound and brought to light the skeleton of a man of gigantic size, also the bones of a dog, nearly all of the bones crumbling upon exposure to the air. The jaw-bone is in the possession of Mr. Alva Andrews, of Andrews Settlement. With the bones were found numerous flint arrow-heads, and some stone ornaments, and about a pint of

small shells, which also soon disintegrated upon exposure. There has been no thorough exploration of the mound; the specimens above referred to are scattered about among the settlers of the neighborhood. In other parts of the county relics of the departed race are found, along the Pine creek (Indian name Tiadaghton) and the Sinnemahoning, which retains its Lenape name.

It is claimed that Thomas Butler, a deserter from the British army, was the first to settle in the wilds of Potter, but at what date he came or departed is unknown to the writer. The first settlement of which we have any date, and which probably was the first *bona fide* settlement, was that of a Frenchman by the name of Jaundrie, who, "in 1806, settled on the Oswayo at a point now called Shinglehouse. He built a house on the south bank of Oswayo creek, at the mouth of the run which still bears his name. The house was sided with shingles, put on like roofing, and the butts of the same were rounded to a half circle. From that house the place (Shinglehouse) took and retained its name." [L. H. Kinney, Sharon Township.] All histories of the county have claimed that William Ayers was the first settler in 1808, but Mr. Kinney has shown that the first settlement of the county took place two years earlier. We find on Book A of the register and recorder's office the entry of a deed dated October 25, 1806, by which instrument Robert Waln and others conveyed to Isaac Wharton 400,000 acres of land in Potter county for the sum of $50,150. Maj. Isaac Lyman let a job of clearing ten acres of land on the Keating farm, in Sweden, to a man by the name of Carson. The Keating farm is situated about three miles above Lymansville on the road from Coudersport to Brookland, and is now owned by Nathan Adams, who lives upon the place. This is the first clearing we know of being made in the county, unless Jaundrie had made one on the Oswayo at Shinglehouse. In 1808 William Ayers moved his family into the county, and settled upon the Keating farm, where the body of a log house had been erected in 1807. His family consisted of his wife and three children: George, Nancy and James, and a negro boy whose name was Asylum Peters, who is referred to in the history of McKean county. In 1809 Maj. Isaac Lyman moved into the country and settled on the Keating farm also. He came as the land agent of Keating. In 1810 Maj. Lyman built a saw-mill where Lymansville now stands. The lumber for this mill was cut on the Keating farm with a whip-saw. This was the first saw-mill in the county. In 1811 Maj. Lyman constructed the first grist-mill; this was also located at Lymansville.

In 1810 also occurred another notable event. It was the first marriage in the county. It was celebrated at Lymansville in the autumn of that year. Silas McCarty, of Muncy, Penn., wedded Miss Laura Lyman, daughter of Maj. Isaac Lyman. In 1811 the first white child born in the county first saw the light at Lymansville—Eulalia Lyman, named from the township of Eulalia, which at this date comprised the entire county. It is claimed that John Ives, Sr., a Revolutionary veteran, settled in Pike township somewhere from 1808 to 1810. In 1811 Solomon Walker settled at the mouth of Fishing creek. Benjamin Burt also settled in what is now known as Roulette township, where Burtville now stands, May 4, 1811, he being the third settler in the county. John Peet moved into Potter county on the 23d day of May, 1812, taking up a piece of land one mile below where Coudersport now stands. At this time court was still held at Williamsport, and was continued there until February, 1823, making a long journey through the forests, generally on foot, necessary to the settlers of the new land. The first person who died in the county was a Mr. Beckwith, who was passing through to his home in McKean county. He was buried upon the farm now occupied by Mortimer

Benson. No one living can tell the exact spot of the grave. The birth of the first child was attended by a German midwife, Mrs. Platman, who resided in Bradford county. The first regular physician was Dr. Eastman, who divided his time between Lymansville and Smethport. When in Lymansville he boarded with Maj. Lyman, and to add to his earnings he taught school. The first nurse and midwife resident in the county was Eunice Nelson, wife of Cephas Nelson, who attended families upon the Pine creek and Allegheny river. John K. Burt was the first male white child born in the county. The first mortgage put on record was given by Isaac Lyman to Keating and Roulette October 16, 1812. In this same year the Pine creek road was laid out by William W. Walters, Isaac Lyman, A. Parmateer, John Lyman, John Peet and Amos Mix, viewers. A Fourth of July celebration took place in 1812 at Maj. Isaac Lyman's, and was a grand affair, nearly every resident of the county attending. A flag was raised upon one tree, and a pair of deer's antlers upon another. Dinner and drinks followed, of course. About this time, 1812–13, Samuel M. Losey moved into what is now known as Pike township. He was a prominent character in the early days of the county, particularly on Pine creek. Hon. J. M. Kilbourne writes me (1887): "I came here [Pike] fifty-six years ago, and Losey was an old settler then, and postmaster." He settled on the right-hand side of Phenix creek, the east line of his farm being also the dividing line between Potter and Tioga counties. Just over the line his father-in-law, John Phenix, settled. Losey was noted as a jovial man, and was always present at all the merry-makings for miles around.

In these early days it was the custom of the members of the bar and the judges of the various courts of the judicial district to ride the circuit on horseback. On one occasion, when the legal cavalcade was moving from Wellsboro to Smethport, Losey, in lieu of a horse, took a black bull from his team, and rode with the procession as far as Lymansville, where he stopped to take part at a dance. Samuel M. Losey lived to the age of one hundred and six years. He was blind for many years before his death. He attended the first courts of Potter and McKean counties as juror. Obediah Sartwell was the first settler where Coudersport now stands. He built a house on the west side of the Allegheny river, on the lot now occupied by C. A. Stebbins. The house stood about where the wood-shed of Mr. Stebbins' residence stands now. Mr. Sartwell built and worked in the first blacksmith's shop in the county. This stood near where the Coudersport Hotel now stands. He became disgusted with his location, and removed to the mouth of Sartwell creek, in Roulette township, the stream bearing his name. October 16, 1813, Keating and Roulette deeded to Benj. Burt 50 acres of land for $1, and on January 12, 1813, Keating transferred to Jacob Vannatter 50 acres of land for $1. May 15, 1813, Keating and Roulette deeded to John Peet 52 acres and 116 perches, and usual allowance of 6 per cent for roads, for the sum of $5.45. January 28, 1813, Keating & Roulette deeded to Wm. Ayers 200 acres of land for $100. November 19, 1813, William Wattles deeded to Burrel Lyman 50 acres of land for $130. These were the first deeds for farms recorded in the county. In 1813 the first tavern kept in the county was opened by Isaac Lyman, at Lymansville. The first medical student in the county was Harry Lyman, who went to study medicine with Dr. P. Powers, of Lawrenceville, Penn., in 1816. Dr. Lyman practiced long in the county, dying in Oswayo in 1856 or 1857. John Taggart came into the county in 1816, from Vermont, and took up a farm upon the river about one mile below Coudersport, moving his family here the following year. About this year (1816) the first mail

route was established, from Olean to Jersey shore. The first postmaster was Isaac Lyman, at Lymansville. The next post-office was at Ceres, where John King was the postmaster. The mail was carried on horseback by a man named Wallace, from Lycoming county; afterward by James Otis, of Jersey Shore. During this year the first religious meetings were held in the county, at Lymansville, by Elder Davenport from Massachusetts, a Baptist missionary. John King, was the first county treasurer, appointed in 1816. The Eulalia township taxes for 1815 were $15; for 1816, $8; for 1817, $14.50. Taxes were first collected in Roulette in 1817. Wolves in those early days were plentiful, and did much damage to the flocks of the pioneers. A bounty of $8 was paid for wolf-scalps, and we find that Jacob Vannatter secured this sum for a scalp in 1815. From February to May 31, 1816, he captured seventeen wolves, and on the last date named he brought in seven wolf puppies. George Ayers was also noted as a slayer of these creatures. Daniel Clark moved his family to Potter, from Windham county, Conn., in 1816, coming all of the distance by wagon, and the journey requiring seventeen days. The children who came with him were Nelson, Daniel, Jr., Speedy and Lucy. They at first moved into the log house, which Obediah Sartwell had built, where Coudersport now stands. On the 10th of June of the same year he moved into a log house two miles north of Coudersport on the farm still occupied by Nelson Clark. Daniel Clark was a surveyor, and made the first map of Potter county, for which he received $150 from the State. Mrs. N. B. Palmer colored the map. This first chart of Potter can still be seen at Harrisburg. While surveying the Cowanesque road, with Jacob Vannatter and John Lyman, with help of the dogs, he killed a bear with his jacob's-staff. John Dingman and wife, Nathan Turner and family and Abram Dingman came from Chenango county, N. Y., and settled below Coudersport in 1816, on the farm lately occupied by Justus Mehring. The mother of John Dingman died at the house of her son, aged one hundred and one years. Nathan Turner was accidentally shot by George Taggart, who mistook Turner for a deer, in the summer of 1834, on the old salt-works road.

In 1820 the first convert to Christianity was baptized, Burrel Lyman being the candidate. During the year following, John Lyman and wife were also baptized. John Taggart was appointed county treasurer, and during this year the first tax sale of lands took place. Joshua Jackson moved in below Coudersport, at the Mehring place, from Broome county, N. Y. Daniel Rooks, a man by the name of Doty and Levi Andrews came into that section, now embraced in Bingham township. Cephas Nelson came also this year from Lake George, Washington Co., N. Y., town of Putnam. Alva Clark, a blacksmith, came to Lymansville in 1821, and built a shop. He remained in Lymansville until his death in 1830. Thomas Bellew settled near Lymansville in 1821; he came from Washington county, N. Y. In 1821 the first election was held in the county. In 1821 John King was again appointed county treasurer, and in 1822 Joseph Otto of McKean county, succeeded him. February 6, 1823, Harrison was erected into a township, embracing parts of Hector, Ulysses and Bingham. Benjamin Burt, Reuben Card and Jacob Streeter were appointed by the court to divide Eulalia township. During the year 1821 Jesse Treat and family moved into what is now the town of Clara. Nelson Clark helped to move his household stuff. Nelson Woodcock and Silas Nelson came from Washington county, N. Y., and settled near Lymansville. In 1823 Reuben Clark and wife came from Washington county, N. Y., and located above Coudersport. Levi Kibbe came into Bingham with Truman Stevens and others. In 1823 or 1824 John Dingman built what was known as the "little red mill," on the right-

hand bank of Dingman run, about one mile below Coudersport. Taxes were first collected in Harrison in 1824. Commissioners first met in Coudersport. Evert Rose moved from Tompkins county, N. Y., to Hector. David Kilbourne built a saw-mill in Pike township, about eighty rods west of the county line. In this year Sylvester Wright came from the lower Sinnemahoning, and settled above Coudersport. Chester Corsaw settled in Sweden, on the farm now known as the Corsaw place. In April, 1823, Theodore Carpenter came from Groton, N. Y., and cleared a piece of ground and built a log house in Bingham. In 1825 he moved his family, a man named Lancaster bringing in his things with an ox team. There was no lumber nearer than Westfield, Tioga county. Lancaster let Carpenter have his sled box to make a door for his cabin. Having been directed by E. O. Austin, of Austin, to his "Reminiscences of Potter," published in the *Potter County Journal*, several years ago for early matters, we take the liberty of making some use of the following interesting items from those exceedingly fascinating and instructive papers: John Keating, who, in connection with John Roulette was an extensive land owner in Potter, treated the first settlers with great liberality. To the number of forty he gave each fifty acres of land. In a few instances he gave 100 acres, besides giving employment. The owner of the first saw-mill or grist-mill in a town was entitled to fifty acres of land also. The nearest mill was at King's Settlement (Ceres), but frequently this was not running, and the settlers were compelled to go to Jersey Shore or elsewhere. It is stated that the groves of wild plum trees, which are found along the old roads down the Cowanesque and Pine creek, originated from teamsters while on their shopping and milling trips. In camping out on the way, they dropped the pits of the plums, which they brought from the west branch of the Susquehanna and the Chemung. From 1808 to 1812 tea was worth from 10 to 12 shillings per pound; chocolate, 25 cents per pound; whisky, 50 cents a gallon at Jersey Shore. It was used on all occasions, being kept in every family. At dances, logging-bees, raisings, weddings, births, funerals, and in justice courts it cut a prominent figure. It cost $1 a gallon in the settlement. Three-quarter shirting of medium quality cost 50 cents per yard; wider, 60 and 75 cents per yard. Calico was 50 to 55 cents per yard. The peddler was a welcome individual, a sort of connecting link with the outside world. Lead was scarce and worth 50 cents per pound. One man made a bullet from a lead button, with which he shot and killed five deer, extracting the bullet from the carcass of the slain game. The lack of mechanics was such that every man must be a jack-at-all trades. Mr. Austin tells us that the men often wore deer-skin roundabouts and breeches, with skin caps, cloth caps also were made conical in form, and with a tassel or button at the point. People often went to court with rifle and knapsack, and camped out upon the road.

The two following letters, written by John Peet and Benjamin Burt, respectively, will very appropriately come in place in this chapter at this point. The writers came into the county as early as 1811–12. These letters come down to us like a revelation, odorous with the perfume of the forests, and bring to our ears the sighing of the winds of spring time amid the branches of the pines. We force our way with the hardy pioneer through the tangled underbrush of the wilderness, and sink to sleep by the flickering light of the campfire, lulled into the first drowse by the babbling of the brook. But we have another vision: The north wind comes crashing through the branches; the trees clash and moan; the frost bites and stings; the snow falls and whirls, and through the dreary scene steals the moaning cry of a child begging for bread. The mother's heart beats in sympathy—she too, is hungry. She has given her

last morsel to her child, and the longing eyes strive to pierce the snow wraith to forestall the coming of the father, who she knows is struggling home from the mill. And what a glad shout breaks from her lips, and what brightness dances in her eyes as the frosty heads of the oxen come in sight beneath the hemlock branch bending with its weight of snow. The steam rises from the nostrils of the tired cattle as they wallow along the unbroken way. The tired driver wades wearily behind, his clothing heavy with snow and ice. The sled looks like a moving snow-drift, but it holds in its depths the gold of life to the family of the pioneer—the yellow meal of the Indian corn. The wolf of famine is again driven from the cabin door, and a new lease of life is taken.

[Letter from John Peet.]

It will be twenty-three years the 23d day of May, 1834, since I moved into Potter county. Old Mr. Ayers was in the county at that time, and had been in the county about five years alone. In the fall before I came three families (Benjamin Burt, Major Lyman and a Mr. Sherman) moved to the county. The east and west State road was cut out the year before I moved in. It was very lonesome for several years. People would move in and stay a short time and move away again. It has been but a few years since settlers began to stick. I made some little clearing and planted some garden seeds, etc., the first spring. We brought a small stock of provisions with us. On the 3d day of July I started with my yoke of oxen to go to Jersey Shore to mill to procure flour. I crossed Pine creek eighty times going to and eighty times coming from mill; was gone eighteen days; broke two axletrees to my wagon, upset twice, and one wheel came off in crossing the creek.

Jersey Shore was the nearest place to procure provisions, and the road was dreadful. The few seeds that I was able to plant the first year yielded but little produce. We, however, raised some half-grown potatoes, some turnips and soft corn, with which we made out to live, without suffering, till the next spring at planting time, when I planted all the seed that I had left, and when I finished planting we had nothing to eat but leeks, cow-cabbage and milk. We lived on leeks and cow-cabbage as long as they kept green, about six weeks. My family consisted of my wife and two children, and I was obliged to work, though faint for want of food. The first winter the snow fell very deep. The first winter month it snowed twenty-five days out of thirty, and during the three winter months it snowed seventy days. I sold one yoke of my oxen in the fall, the other yoke I wintered on browse, but in the spring one ox died, and the other I sold to procure food for my family, and was now destitute of a team, and had nothing but my hands to depend upon to clear my lands and raise provisions. We wore out all our shoes the first year. We had nothing to get more, no money, nothing to sell and but little to eat, and were in dreadful distress for the want of the necessaries of life. I was obliged to work and travel in the woods barefooted. After awhile our clothes were worn out. Our family increased and the children were nearly naked. I had a broken slate that I brought from Jersey Shore. I sold that to Harry Lyman, and bought two fawn skins, of which my wife made a petticoat for Mary; and Mary wore the petticoat until she outgrew it, then Rhoda took it till she outgrew it, then Susan had it until she outgrew it, then it fell to Abigail, and she wore it out.

[Letter from Benjamin Burt.]

In the year 1808 an east and west road was opened through Potter county. John Keating & Co., of Philadelphia, who owned large tracts of land in the northwest part of the county, agreed with Isaac Lyman to undertake the opening of the road. In the fall of 1809 Mr. Lyman came in with several hands and erected a rude cabin, into which he moved in March, 1810. He then had but one neighbor in the county, who was four miles distant. I moved in on the 4th of May, 1811, and had to follow the fashion of the country for building and other domestic concerns, which was rather tough, there being not a bushel of grain or potatoes, nor a pound of meat, except wild, to be had in the country. But there were leeks and nettles in abundance, which, with venison and bear's meat, seasoned with hard work and a keen appetite, made a most delicious dish. The friendly Indians of different tribes frequently visited us on their hunting excursions. Among other vexations were the gnats, a very minute but poisonous insect, that annoyed us far more than mosquitoes, or even hunger and cold, and in summer we could not work without raising a smoke around us.

Our roads were so bad that we had to fetch our provisions fifty to seventy miles on pack horses. In this way we lived until we could raise our own grain and meat. By the time we had grain to grind Mr. Lyman had built a small grist-mill, but the roads still being bad, and the mill at some distance from me, I fixed an Indian samp mort r to pound my corn, and afterwards I contrived a small hand-mill, by which I have ground many a bushel, but it was hard work. When we went out after provisions with a team

Isaac Benson

we were compelled to camp out in the woods, and, if in the winter, to chop maple trees for our cattle to browse on all night, and on this kind of long fodder we had to keep our cattle a good part of the winter.

When I came here I had a horse that I called "Main Dependence," on account of his being a good, steady old fellow. He used to carry my whole family on his back whenever we went to a wedding, a raising, a logging-bee, or to visit our neighbors, for several years, until the increasing load comprised myself, my wife and three children—five in all.

We had often to pack our provisions eighty miles, from Jersey Shore, sixty miles of the road being without a house. In the winter, when deep snows came on and caught us on the road without a fire, we should have perished if several of us had not been in company to assist each other.

The want of leather, after our first shoes were worn out, was severely felt. Neither tanner nor shoemaker lived in the county. But "necessity is the mother of invention." I made me a trough out of a big pine tree, into which I put the hides of any cattle that died among us. I used ashes for tanning them, instead of lime, and bear's grease for oil. The thicker served for sole leather, and the thinner, dressed with a drawing knife, for upper leather. And thus I made shoes for myself and neighbors.

I had fourteen miles to go in winter to mill with an ox-team. The weather was cold and the snow deep, no roads were broken, and no bridges across the streams. I had to wade the streams, and carry the bags on my back. The ice frozen to my coat was heavy as a bushel of corn. I worked hard all day, and only got seven miles by the first night, when I chained my team to a tree, and walked three miles to house myself. The second night I reached the mill. My courage often failed, and I almost resolved to return, but when I thought of my children crying for bread I took new courage.

In 1825, according to the remembrance of Mrs. Mary A. Ross, whose memory I have found to be unusually clear, there were between the Tioga county line and Canoe Place (Port Allegany), upon the direct road, twenty-seven families living. Beginning at the Tioga county line, and giving them in order, they were: Samuel Lasey, John Ives, Keating House, William Earl, Samuel Taggart, Silas Nelson (Benson place, near Lymansville), Cephas Nelson, Dr. Harry Lyman, Maj. Isaac Lyman, Mr. —— Clark (Gordnier place, near Lymansville), John Reed (at Coudersport), John Peet, John Earl, Henry Dingman, Leonard Taggart, Squire Taggart, Mr. Turner, Mr. Reed, John Lyman, Burrel Lyman, Isaac Lyman three families of Streeters, owners of saw-mill, John Burt, the Colemans, and Mr. Lillibridge. In this year Mrs. Ross' stepfather, J. L. Cartee, came to Coudersport, and opened the Cartee House, the first hotel built or kept at Coudersport. The building was begun in 1824, but not finished until the year following. It stood upon the ground now occupied by the county jail. Mrs. Ross was at that time fifteen years old, and in the summer she taught school at Lymansville. In this year the settlement of Ayers Hill consisted of the families of Jacob Vannatter, William Ayers, Mr. Hinckle, George Ayers, Joshua Jackson and one vacant house.

North Hollow was inhabited by a family by the name of Bellows and the Woodcocks. About this time "Father Conant," as he was called, a Methodist missionary, use to come through the country, from the Pine creek way, holding religious services in the houses of the settlers. He lived, it is said, upon the Cowanesque, where Westfield is now, at that time known as Priestville. John Peet, who was a member, as he was wont to say, of the "Church of England," used to read sermons at first to the people at Lymansville, and afterward to preach extemporaneously, giving opinions in an eccentric way that is still remembered by his old-time hearers. But, although somewhat eccentric, he is recalled by those who knew him as a good man. In this year Jacob Bump and Thomas Towser moved into Hector.

There are some things connected with Potter county which are closely allied to the lives of our hunter settlers which, although they might be passed over, are still interesting and, therefore, as being a portion of the early events, deserve a place here. That the lives of our old settlers had much romance

and adventure, mingled with the terrible hardships they underwent, cannot be gainsaid. The untimely meeting of an enraged bear, or a panther, meant at times a life-and-death struggle—a narrow escape at all events.

The Jamison fork, a small stream running into the East Fork of the Sinnemahoning takes its name from a tragical incident which took place at or near its mouth. An Indian, known as James Jamison, while hunting in the East Fork country, was attacked by a panther that sprang upon him from a tree, as local tradition has it. The Indian having but a knife to defend himself with, the fight was a terrible affair, which had its termination in the killing of both the Indian and the panther. W. W. Thompson, who gave us this item, slew a bear upon the same ground. This is still a fine hunting territory.

A little, clear, dancing brook that runs for perhaps a mile before joining the Allegheny river, flowing from north to south, and situated about three miles above Coudersport, bears the name of Steer Brook, from the fact that a panther killed a steer by the side of or in the shallow water of the stream, a few rods above the house lately occupied by the late Dr. R. V. Post. The pine log from which the panther sprang upon the steer was afterward cut up and drawn to the mill, and the boards sawn from it were used to floor the kitchen of Dr. Post's house. This house is now occupied by Willis Clark. In the early days of the county when there were wild beasts, that caused havoc among the flocks of the pioneers, which roamed at their own sweet will through the dark pine and hemlock forests, it became an imperative duty to wage a war of extermination against the blood-thirsty depredators. The other portions of the State having been settled to the exclusion of the northern, together with the settlements upon the New York side, the combination acted as a mighty "round-hunt" that had concentrated the beasts of the wilderness in the region of forest now brought under the gentler rule of civilization. When the panther, which was looked upon as royal game, made known his presence in the neighborhood of a settlement, by his blood-curdling cry, which resembles the shrill shriek of a woman in deadly peril, or the carcasses, partially devoured, of sheep or young cattle, at times numbers being killed, apparently for the love of killing or for the blood of the prey, as no portion was eaten, or by the footprints in the swampy places, the rifles came from far and near, and were shouldered by determined men; the dogs were called away from their woodchuck hunting, and every one was on the *qui vive* to close in upon the tawny cat and rush it into some tree top, from which a leaden messenger would dislodge it and bring it down. Many were the dogs that bit the dust beneath the cruel claws of the wounded beast when in its death agony, and we remember hearing the old men of Hector township tell of a hunt after a great panther that made a track "as large as a saucer," and how by organizing a "round-hunt," and with the help of the dogs, they finally treed it; how one of the hunters shot it in the "sticking place," and tumbled it from its lofty covert. One of the claws of this panther was used by John Havens, Sr., of Sunderlinville, years afterward as a charger for his rifle. As we remember the dimensions, the carcass measured ten feet from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail.

Charles Carlin, of Hector, went to a "lick" upon the Pine creek waters to watch for deer; he was two or three miles from a clearing; the "blind" was in the top of a fallen hemlock; the forest about was thick and dark, and the mountain side rose abruptly a short distance away. Sunset passed and the twilight deepened into night—a starless darkness. Carlin had no lantern and had forgotten his matches. No deer had come to the lick, so there was nothing for him to do but to remain in the blind until daylight, and accept the sit-

nation as philosophically as possible. Charley was an old woodsman, and the idea of staying alone in the forest during the night gave him no uneasy thoughts. The great owl hooted from the pines on the mountain side; mice and small nocturnal animals sprang about and rustled the dead leaves, and now and then the soft leaping of the rabbit could be heard. But there was no danger in these sounds, and finally our hunter settled himself as best he could, with his head resting against the stem of the tree in whose top he was sitting. He had just got into a drowse when he became aware that there was something alive upon the trunk against which he leaned. His ear was upon the log and he felt rather than heard the pat, pat, of something that must be at the farther end of the tree. The sound was muffled and indistinct. He raised his head, but could hear nothing; yet laying his ear against the tree again, he heard the sounds once more. He tried to penetrate the darkness, but his vision failed. He might as well have striven to pierce the blackness of a thunder cloud. At last he became nervous about it, and determined at all hazards to discover the true inwardness of the mysterious sounds. He turned himself stealthily about and cocked his trusty rifle. Of course, taking aim was out of the question, as neither the sights upon the barrel of the gun nor the object could be seen, but getting the lay of the tree as best he could, he held his gun in as direct a line as possible above and along it, and drew the trigger. The next instant his heart was in his throat; there was a snarl and a spring in his direction; a second and third in rapid succession, and a swiftly-followed fourth, that carried a body just over the head of the now frightened hunter and into the tree-top; a scramble and a spring to the mountain side, and then rang out upon the blackness of the night the hair-raising scream of a panther. The animal did not pause, however, in its flight, but again and again its weird scream came back and echoed from the opposite mountain side, until it passed over the ridge far above. Carlin did not even doze again that night, and his imagination peopled the forest with crouching panthers in all directions. When daylight gladdened his vision he crept along the log, and near the farther end where it had broken from its roots, he found a line of reddish grey hair that his bullet had evidently cut from the side of the animal.

A panther was known to be ranging the forest of the eastern part of the county, as lately as 1873, the writer hereof having visual evidence of the fact. He was treating a case at a lumber camp upon the mountain, near the head of Johnson brook, between the Phenix and Pine creek waters, and started one morning at 3 o'clock, in company with Perry Fillmore, of Hector, to make the ascent of the mountain. We reached the camp on foot, just before sunrise, it being in the month of June. After making the professional visit, we started upon our return trip, alone, Mr. Fillmore being engaged at the camp. About fifty rods from the camp the road passed through a laurel swamp, through which a corduroy road was laid. Passing over this corduroy bridge, just at its end where the wheel of a wagon would drop off of the logs upon the ground, was a deep hole made by the wheels of the supply wagon that brought provision to camp. In a piece of mud drawn from this rut by a wheel, and fallen upon the dry road, just beyond, was the track of an animal of the cat species, fully five inches in diameter. The mud was of just the proper consistence to preserve every line and marking of the bottom of the foot. The track was a fresh one, and must have been made during the past night, as the supply wagon that drew out that piece of mud passed into camp just before me, when I made my daily visit the day before, late in the afternoon. This was undoubtedly the track of the beast that was seen from time to time in that section; and about the same time ravages among the sheep upon the Genesee

fork of Pine creek were frequent, as many as fifteen sheep being killed in one night. Upon the side hill where some of these sheep were killed many tracks were found where the animal had jumped, and apparently missing his victim, his claws had torn along in the down hill slide for several inches. The distance between the tracks, from where the spring began to where it terminated, were from sixteen to twenty feet. About this time an animal which was called the "lone wolf" was ravaging the flocks of the county. This animal was at that time and still remains a mystery, old and experienced hunters differing in opinion regarding this ravenous beast's identity, judging from its method of capturing its prey and its habits of wandering. One night sheep would be killed perhaps in Pike township, and the next night the victims would belong to Allegheny or Oswayo. The ravages of the succeeding night would frequently be twenty-five miles apart. Still the tracks when found, and the mode of attack, indicated the same animals. Some claimed that it was a panther, others that it was a stray wolf; thus the name of the "lone wolf" was given it. In 1875 there hung in the post-office at Coudersport a subscription list, offering in all $100 for the capture of the "lone wolf," and we understand the late Leroy Lyman, the most noted nimrod of the county, offered a considerable sum in addition to any one who would bring him into the reach of this much desired animal. Soon after this (1875), the mystery disappeared and has not been heard of since. As late as 1874 a large wolf was shot between the waters of the Phenix and the Pine creek. It was what is known as a black wolf, the ends of the hair being of that color. The bounty on this wolf was $24. It has been held by many that a deer could not be held by a man, and we really think it a very dangerous undertaking to attempt it, but that it has been tried the following anecdotes will reveal.

A resident of Hector township started one day for some tools that he had left at a shanty upon the mountain side, where he had been making shingles. There had been a light snow crusted over by a light rain which had frozen, so that the woods were what the hunter terms "noisy," the snow crunching beneath the footstep. This man was followed by his dog, which was a famous deer hunter, and had killed several while hunting on his own account; also being followed by the dog of a neighbor, noted as a good deer dog. The man (we may as well call him Charlie, for the reason that it will make the relation of the tale easier and because, also, that that was his real given name) had proceeded perhaps a half mile up his mountain way when he came upon the fresh track of a deer. The dogs took the scent, and in a moment had disappeared along the track in the direction the deer had taken through an extensive laurel thicket. With the instinct of a deer hunter, Charlie calculated that if the deer was still in the thicket it would try to escape by a well-known "runway" which passed by a large elm tree a little farther down the hill. Although our hunter had no gun, the thought came to him that if he could reach the tree in time it might be possible to hide behind it, and spring upon the deer as it passed, throw it and cut its throat before it had time to struggle. Running back he reached the tree just as he heard the crunching of the snow that announced to him that his conjecture so far had been correct. Hastily getting out his knife he saw the brush moving as the deer approached, and an instant later the deer was beside him. With a quick spring, Charlie threw himself upon the back of the deer, and at the same time caught the fore leg of the animal upon the opposite side and dragged it upon its back, throwing himself upon it, but as the deer struck upon its back, its hind legs were drawn up, and in another instant our friend was flying into the laurels, with nearly all of his clothes torn from his body, and the agile creature was away. By this time, however, the dogs were near at

hand, and followed upon the trail. Patching himself up as well as he could, Charlie looked for his knife, but could not find it, and heard the deer bawling a few rods up the mountain. He knew that the dogs had it, and burning for revenge he went as fast as possible to the help of his four-legged companions. He found that his dog had caught the deer by one of his hind legs just as it was in the act of clearing a high log, and so held it at such disadvantage that it could only hang over the log. Charlie helped to drag the deer back, but he had no weapon to finish the hunt. He thought with the help of the dog he could hold the deer until he had strangled it; he got the deer's head among some roots and began to choke it. At that moment the neighbor's dog pitched into Charlie's dog for a fight, the dog broke his hold upon the deer to resent the insult, and the deer, nearly stripping Charlie of his remaining rags, was away like the wind. A convenient club soon terminated the dog fight, and a moment later the dogs were in full chase again, but our friend had had enough of it. He went on to the shanty and secured his tools, and in returning home he stopped in a saw-mill and related his adventure. While talking, he looked a little way and saw his dog rolling in the snow, he knew by this that the hunt had ended and the dog had been victorious. Accompanied by the saw-mill owner he went to where his dog was, and taking the back track he soon came upon the carcass of the dead deer with the neighbor's dog busily at work making a meal from the entrails. This dog was killed a short time after by a spike buck which, while at bay, ran one of his horns through his heart. Another time this same hunter shot a buck that ran a little distance and lay down upon the opposite side of a log, in every appearance being very sick. Not thinking it necessary to give the game another shot, Charlie set down his gun, and reaching over the log took the deer by his antlers, and with the other hand reached over with his knife to cut the animal's throat. At the same instant the deer sprang up and charged him, and he deemed it the most prudent thing to spring behind a small tree, against which the deer struck his head and sank upon its knees. Another foolhardy thought went flashing through the brain of our friend, and he laid hold of the antlers upon either side of the tree, and, bracing himself, supposed that he could hold the animal until so weakened by the loss of blood that it would be in his power. But again and again the deer would arise to its feet and strain every muscle in our friend's body to hold it, and, what was most astonishing, appeared to grow stronger, until Charlie became alarmed for his safety, and began calling for help, the road being but a few rods away. Two men heard the alarm, and went to his assistance. These men claimed that if they had not happened along as they did the deer would have killed our friend.

A number of years ago Ephraim Bishop, of Hebron, was hunting upon the mountain back of the old Mills place at Colesburg. About 9 A. M. he shot at and wounded a buck, as in the case of the above narrated incident. The deer lay down behind a log and was, apparently, "sick unto death." So Eph set up his gun by a tree, took out his knife and prepared to give his victim the *coup de grace*, laying hold of the antlers with one hand. As the point of the knife pricked the deer's neck, it suddenly arose to its feet, with bristling hair and a dangerous light in its eyes. The knife was knocked from Eph's hand in the struggle, and our hunter saw that he could not easily escape being pinned by the buck's horns if he broke his hold to run, so he instantly determined to fight it out. He now caught the deer's antler's with his other hand, and a struggle began that lasted more or less determinedly until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Eph had no help whatever, as his dog had followed another deer away. Part of the time Eph was on top, and part the time the buck.

Whenever the buck would rise to his feet, Eph would wring him down by twisting his neck. Together they rolled down the mountain side through a briar patch and over roots and stones. At times the deer would lie quietly a few moments to rest, and then the fight would begin again. But Eph says that he had the deer so he kept pretty still toward the last. About 5 P. M. the dog came back, and with its assistance the game was slain. Eph was too tired to go back up the mountain after his gun, and sent Jerry Burrel for it.

Speaking of this adventure of Ephraim Bishop, brings up a tale which, for the time, made our hunter famous over all of the county. It happened in the year 1843, and Eph was at that time in his full vigor. In a deal which he made with William Jones, of Coudersport, he had given a note, which stipulated that he should liquidate with venison at three cents a pound. As Bishop had been busy at work, some time had elapsed during which he had failed to make a payment on his note. One day he met Jones, who asked him in rather a bluff way, if he ever expected to pay his note. Eph replied, banteringly, that if Jones wanted his pay in venison he must take it "on foot." This reply brought about some word sparring, which resulted in a verbal contract, by which Jones offered to pay Bishop $25 for a live, unwounded deer, which must be run down and caught by the hunter himself. Eph knew where five deer were herding upon Steer brook, in Hebron township. At that time the only clearing upon Steer brook was a small opening made by Dr. R. V. Post, in which his house was situated. Bishop stayed at Dr. Post's during the night preceding the day of his supreme effort in catching the deer. The morning of the day which was to give him glory came, and there was a light but deep snow upon the ground. He left his dog at the house, to be let out at a given signal, and passed around a spicewood thicket, in which he discovered the deer were staying. When he had selected his position, he gave the signal for his dog to be let loose, and the sport began. Before the deer got out of the thicket, the dog caught and killed one of them. The other four deer evaded Eph, and were not seen again by him for three hours. During this time, however, he was upon the trail, which enclosed in a circle a section of country at least five miles in circumference, over which path he went three times. When coming toward Steer brook for the third time, he came upon the deer in the old King road, at a place known as Burrel's point. The deer were not more than four rods from him when he saw them; with a yell he and his dog were upon them. In their fright one of the deer jumped into a brush heap and the other three upon it, one of them rolling off upon the opposite of the heap, which was caught and killed by the dog. Two of the deer escaped, whilst Eph sprang upon the one which had sank deepest in the brush. He had hard work to prevent his dog from killing this one also; as it was the deer received some slight wounds in the neck. With some rope, which he had in his pocket, Eph tied the deer's feet and the deer to a tree. Finding that he could not induce his dog to follow him, he stripped the bark from a moose wood bush with which he made a thong to lead his dog. He procured a hand-sled of a settler and brought his game to Harry Lent's barn, from which, in due time, he took it to Coudersport, and William Jones paid him his $25 according to contract. There were now but two survivors of the herd on Steer brook. Having had a taste of the victor's meed, Eph became ambitious to achieve more, so he says he determined to make another haul, going this time along the trail of one of the deer which had taken to the water. Following the tracks in the snow, he came at last to Nelson Clark's mill pond, where he came up with his game, a fine doe. The deer, as soon as discovered, sank herself in the water of the pond until nothing of her body but her nose was visible. Eph calmly waited until

she could stand the immersion no longer. The deer, upon coming out, started directly up the stream (the river) toward what are now known as Stern's flats, Eph keeping in the old road which ran nearly parallel with the river at this place. The deer at last sprang into the road, and here Eph had a clear course and "fair sailing," which he improved. After arriving upon the flat, the doe turned up the mountain side on the east side of the valley, Eph by this time close at its heels. Says he: "A hundred times I had that deer by the hind leg and it pulled away, while going up the mountain. I had the mitten of one hand in my teeth, and was going on my feet and one hand—three legged." The mountain side is very steep, and, when within a couple of rods of the summit, the doe suddenly turned and jumped squarely over Bishop's head. Eph turned, and a terrific race took place down that mountain side. Running, falling, rolling and sliding until the flats were again reached. Coming upon the level ground Eph succeeded at last in tiring out the deer, until making feints to spring upon it, the victim did not flinch; then flinging himself upon his victim, Eph bore it to the ground. After a moment's struggle, Bishop says that the doe became as tame as a dog. He tied a string about its neck, and it followed him submissively. A cutter belonging to Rev. Cool, the only vehicle of that description in the country, was brought by two of the Lent boys. Into this Eph mounted and the doe followed him, lying down at his feet. The cutter was drawn to Harry Lent's barn, and the deer was placed in the stable.

An unusual streak of luck came to "Uncle" Wat Trowbridge, of Hector, in the panther line. Mr. Trowbridge was one of the early pioneers of the county, and noted as a hunter. Few animals that came into the sights of his rifle escaped the bullet. "Uncle Wat," as he was called far and near, had an iron make-up and a nerve that carried him successfully through adventures where many hearts would have quailed. Rheumatism, however, attacked the brave old man in the later years of his life and rendered him a cripple. The incident we have alluded to took place during one of Uncle Wat's hunts. He found a nest of kitten panthers, three in number. These he killed with his tomahawk, but had just finished the job when he found himself face to face with the mother of the litter; but a cool head and a well-planted ball saved him from a furious onslaught. He had just got his gun loaded when the male panther came bounding toward him. The panther ran up a leaning tree in his path and was in the act of springing upon the intruder in his family affairs when a well-directed shot cut short his existence. As the animal fell, his neck caught in the forks of a tree and held the carcass suspended. The tree had to be cut down with the hatchet with which the kittens were killed before Uncle Wat could skin his game.

The most famous hunter of Potter county died a little more than a year ago, aged about sixty-six years—Leroy Lyman, of Roulette, a son of Burrel Lyman, and a grandson of Maj. Isaac Lyman. Leroy Lyman was more than a mere hunter; he was a man of sound judgment and of some education, well read and full of push and perseverance. Being of a speculative turn he had ventured in the mica mining business in New Hampshire, and into gold mining into Georgia, and bid fair to accumulate much wealth, when he was gored by a bull belonging to him. After partially recovering from this, he had still another collision with the bull, and from this last attack he never recovered. The chase was his delight, and he made a business of it in the season, of late years going to Michigan and Wisconsin after deer, and hiring one or two men to accompany him in these hunting expeditions. Mr. Lyman did a good business in sending to the city markets the product of his rifle and traps, besides much venison bought of the Indians. As soon as

he was old enough to carry a rifle he became a ranger of the forests. Later on, when his hunts became a business with him, he kept a field book in which he entered a memorandum of all the game killed by him. He also became an expert taxidermist. At the time of his death he was building an addition to his house to be used as a museum, in which he intended to store his specimens, and he intended compiling an autobiography from his diary. The number of deer slain by this mighty nimrod ran up into the thousands; hundreds of bear fell before his rifle, as well as wolves, elk and a cloud of smaller game.

NOTE.—Among the hunters named in the records of 1822 were James Ayers, who received $12 for panther certificates; the Indian, Shineboy, who received $24.25; Jonathan Pitcher, $12; Jacob B. Vannatter, $12; the Indian, Shanks, $25, and the Indian, William Shanks, $2.44, all for panthers killed. The wolf slayers of that year were Nelson Clark, J. B. and Jacob Vannatter; an Indian named John Shanks, who brought in large numbers of wolf puppies; an Indian named Logan, equally celebrated; Cephas Nelson and Thomas H. Summers. Joshua Jackson and Charles Lyman were the fox killers of the period; Sangwa, an Indian, came on the scene in 1823; also one named Thomas Trimsoff. In the fall of 1823 John Lorschbaugh brought in panther puppies; Horatio Nelson, fox scalps; Jedediah Smith, wolf scalps; also the Indians, Isaac Hutchins and John. Joshua Moses was a panther hunter; also Thomas Hudson and Samuel Freeman. Burrel Lyman, Dave R. Smith, William Furman, John Earl and William Freeman were the principal wolf killers. John Mohawk and Philip (Indians), Leonard Foster, John Lovell, Seth Taggart, John Jordan, Sylvester Wright, Thomas Bellows, James Ayers, Blue Coat (an Indian), James Carpenter, Sam. Hoover, D. Parks, Henry Nelson, Mahon, John Nelson, Little David and John Spruce (two Indians), the Indian, William Johnston, James Read, Jow (an Indian), Moses (an Indian), Richard Lewis, Jonathan Edgecomb, David (an Indian), Thaddeus Stone and Fred Jeanerett were great hunters here prior to 1828, each of them receiving financial reward for their prowess in the chase. Jacob Vannatter, an old Potter county hunter, had a serious battle with a bear in the "twenties." It is related by O. J. Hamlin that bruin tore the clothes off his antagonist, left several life marks, and then drove the hunter to flight.—[EDITOR].

CHAPTER III.

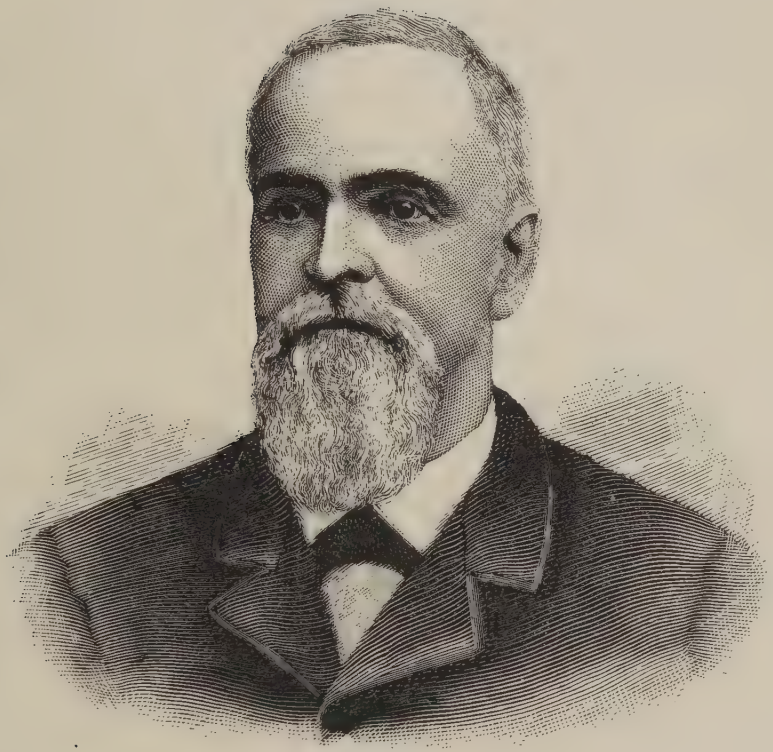
TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

ESTABLISHMENT OF POTTER COUNTY—FIRST PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS—LAYING OFF OF ROADS—TAX SALES OF LANDS—BUILDING OF COURTHOUSE—THE NEW JAIL—PROHIBITION IN POTTER—LISTS OF OFFICERS.

THE act of March 26, 1804, established Potter county out of a part of Dunstable township, Lycoming county, to which county it remained attached for judicial purposes for many years after. The name was given in honor of the Revolutionary hero, Gen. Potter, and the name of one of the first townships, Eulalia, in honor of a daughter of John Keating, who was the principal owner of lands in all this section. In the notes of the survey of Coudersport, begun September 6, 1807, and continued in 1808, by Surveyor John King, a record of the lots then laid out is made. In April, 1810, Silas McCarty surveyed eight lots—the mill lot, T. Lyman's and Daniel Brown's lots being named.

In 1815 the first county commissioners for Potter and McKean were ordered, by act of assembly, to be elected by said counties in conjunction—two commissioners from McKean and one from Potter at the first election; thereafter, one from Potter and McKean each year, alternately.

In 1824 Potter was detached from McKean for election purposes, although united to her for judicial purposes. This was accomplished by an act of the assembly to take effect after the second Tuesday of September of this year (1824). In that year the Jersey Shore Turnpike Company was incorporated. The April (1816) court, appointed Isaac Lyman, N. B. Palmer, Peter Knickerbocker, Jacob Whit-



D. C. Roseboro

ney, John Taggart and Calvin Ellis to lay off a road "from a point on the State line through which the Genesee river passes, and in a southern direction to the Jersey Shore road near the 'ten-mile tree.'" This is now the road from Genesee Forks to Coudersport, with slight variations. This year the Allegheny river was made a highway, Pine creek having been constituted a highway in 1805; Sinnemahoning, in 1804; Oswayo, in 1807. In 1808 the east and west road was laid through the county. John Bureau laid out the Boone road from Ceres, McKean county, to Young Woman's creek, in Clinton county. Joseph Williams, from Williamsport, laid out and built the State road, from the Tioga county line on Pine creek to the McKean line at Burtville. In 1810 a road was granted by the court at Williamsport from Coudersport to Cerestown. The viewers appointed were John King, Sampson Crawford, Isaac Lyman, William Ayers, Josiah Freeman and John Lyman.

The first deed book of Potter county was opened February 2, 1808, and closed June 27, 1831 (582 pages), containing all the record work of the twenty-three first years of the county. Strange contrast with the present! The large page volume (Y Record of Deeds) now in use, begun October 6, 1888, was covered by the precise script of A. L. Rennells, the present recorder, to page 442, by May 16, 1889.

In June, 1818, 11,000 acres of the John Barron, Jr., warrant (of which the North American Land Company were original owners) were offered for sale by John Crain. John Taggart, for the use of J. Greenlief bid for each tract of 1,100 acres the sum of $69.87½. In 1822 R. Wright and S. Cochran purchased at tax sale lands on the J. B. Smith, H. Wykoff and H. Dunbar warrants, and in November, Paul E. Scull purchased three 990-acre tracts on the Jonathan Rhay warrant for the tax and costs on each tract, $15.17. In 1828–32 Samuel Maxwell, Abner Stoner, Daniel Rooks, Webber & Oviatt, B. Reed, Asa Sartwell, John King, John H. Rose, Robinson Nelson and R. E. Griffith purchased large tracts at tax sales, 1,100 acres selling for the tax $11, and costs, $3.62½. The first order book of Potter county is dated January 8, 1822. David Crow received $90 for building a bridge over the Portage; John King, $3.75 for stationery; Isaac Lyman, 63 cents for postage; Thomas Hayse, "late prothonotary," $1.62; John Taggart and Isaac Lyman received several small orders for services as commissioner; Tunison Carroll for printing; John Lyman and Jacob Streeter, supervisors of roads in Roulette township; Thomas Bellows and John Taggart, supervisors of Eulalia, who replaced Leonard Taggart and Israel Merrick, the supervisors for 1821; Cephas Nelson and Almon Woodcock, for chopping a road from Cold brook to the Cowanesque; P. Murphy and Isaac Merrick, for transporting books; David Smith, for making road; Reuben Scott, for office rent; Hiram Sizer, Brewster Freeman and Nathan Turner, for making roads in Eulalia township; Lucretia Edgecomb, Sally Bellows, Otis Lyman and Laura Lyman, witnesses in the case of the State *vs.* Patience Lyman; Nancy Hinkle and James Ayers, witnesses in the case of the State *vs.* Nancy Ayers. A bridge over Fishing creek was erected in 1823; Peter Knickerbocker viewed a road to the south branch of the Sinnemahoning, a former road in that direction being opened by Nathan Turner. In December, 1824, R. Taggart and P. Palmer were paid $10 for building a bridge over the Allegheny. In January, 1826, John Peet was allowed 6 cents for supplying the county officers with goose-quills, while Lorenzo D. Strafford, who was sent for said quills, received 12½ cents.

The oldest record of transactions in possession of Commissioners' Clerk Rennells is dated at Coudersport, November 15, 1824. Harry Lyman was appointed temporary clerk, and Ephraim Fuller, elected a commissioner, under

the acts of March 28, 1824, organizing Potter and McKean counties, qualified before John Lyman, a justice of the peace, who also signs the record as commissioner. Leonard Taggart, who was appointed commissioner November 29, 1824, by the judges of quarter sessions of Lycoming county, qualified here December 7, 1824, and took his seat. On the 14th a tax of one-half cent per dollar was authorized, and from this period to April 21, 1828, the records are filled with memoranda of elections and qualifications of county officers. On the date given John King agreed with the commissioners to pay taxes for the following-named owners of lands in Potter county: John Keating & Co., Francis R. Wharton, David Lewis & Son, Samuel Slaymaker, Jesse Waln, L. H. Doubigney, Fred Ravisier, Robert Waln, Jane Humphrey, Stephen I. Guerea, Richard Gernon, John P. Garrische, A. B. Deschappelle, Theo. Gouzaud, Pierre Provenchere.

In 1835 the county was organized for political and judicial purposes. W. H. Warner, Samuel Cushing and Elisha Mix were commissioners. The contract for building the first court-house was sold to Judge Ives and Almon Woodcock, who had their work completed by September, and the first court was held therein that month. Three years later the northern townships were surveyed, although they were established in 1828.

As early as 1810 the establishment of townships was commenced. Eulalia was set off from Dunstable township, Lycoming county, by order of the court of Lycoming, December 5, 1810, embracing all of Potter county.... Roulette was set off by the same court from Eulalia January 29, 1816, embracing the territory now composed of Roulette, Clara, Pleasant Valley and Sharon townships.... Harrison was set off February 6, 1823. Benjamin Burt, Reuben Card and Jacob Streeter were appointed, by same court, commissioners to divide Eulalia township, the new township to be called Harrison, running from north-east corner of the county south nine miles and ninety-nine perches; west eight miles and twenty-eight perches, embracing Harrison and parts of Hector, Ulysses and Bingham. The southwest part of the county, under the name of Wharton, was erected May 3, 1826, containing within its limits the present townships of Wharton, Sylvania and Portage, and parts of Summit, Homer and Keating.

In 1828 the north half of the county was divided by a decree of the court into townships six miles square, which were surveyed ten years later by L. B. Cole. The survey commenced at the north-west corner of the county, on the State line. The townships were named in the following order: First tier—Sharon, Chester, Loudon, Bingham, Harrison; second—Milton, Hebron, Denmark, Ulysses, Hector; third—Roulette, Eulalia, Sweden, Jackson, Pike.

Sweden was organized in February, 1828, with Jackson, Pike and Ulysses attached thereto..... Sharon was organized in December, 1828, with Chester and Milton attached. The name of Chester was subsequently changed to Oswayo, the Indian name of a branch of the Allegheny river, which runs through it. The name of Milton was changed to Clara.... Bingham was organized in 1830. .... Loudon was organized in 1830, and the name changed to Genesee, a river by that name running through it.... At the same time Denmark was changed to Allegheny.... Hector was erected in 1830, and the election appointed to be held at Benjamin Wilber's.... Pike was organized in January, 1832, with Jackson attached.... Hebron was erected in 1832; election to be held at the house of Asa Coon.... Ulysses was erected in December, 1832; election to be held at the house of Stephen Brace. Jackson now forms part of this township.... Allegheny was erected in September, 1835.

Clara township, as it became considerably settled, was found in its physical

geography to be very inconvenient. Sartwell creek ran nearly through the west half, and Fishing creek through the east half, each joining the Oswayo waters at the summit. The mountain was very high between the two sections, roads being impracticable, elections and public municipal business could not be, so the township was divided, in 1847, the western half on Sartwell creek, to be called Pleasant Valley, and a pleasant valley it is indeed.... Abbot was erected in 1851.... Homer, Stewardson, West Branch and Summit were erected in 1853.... Oleona (or East Fork) is still a part of Eulalia township for judicial and other purposes.... Keating and Sylvania were erected in 1856.

In the erection of Cameron county, in 1860, the inhabited portion of Portage township was set off to that county; it was re-organized in 1871, a part of Sylvania being attached to it.

In 1835 the first court-house was erected and opened in September of that year. The present court-house was finished in 1853. William Bell was the contractor, and his estimate, made in 1852, was $11,000. This house may be said to have been rebuilt in 1889, at a cost of about $25,000, after plans by H. Hall. G. A. Wilber, Charles H. Cole and Bryan McGinnis were commissioners. The interior is all modern, but the exterior retains much of the simplicity of forty years ago. The first services held in it were the funeral ceremonies of Mrs. N. L. Dyke, in October of same year, the Methodist Episcopal Church not being built as yet, but in process of construction. The bell of the court-house had just been placed in the tower, and was rung for the first time on this occasion. The first court held in the new court-house was in December of that year.

In 1869 the legislature authorized Potter county to levy a tax and issue bonds for the purpose of raising funds to build a new jail. It was at first proposed to build a jail that should cost in the neighborhood of $30,000; but when the building was finished the price had reached to about $50,000. L. R. Decker was the contractor and builder. Hon. Isaac Benson advanced the funds and took the bonds, thus becoming the principal creditor of the county. The building is square, built of sandstone, most of which was obtained from the farm of Dr. O. T. Ellison, within the borough limits. It is two stories high, and contains twelve cells, together with rooms for the family of the sheriff. The building is nearly enclosed on three sides by a high stone wall. It is provided with water by the Coudersport Water Company. In 1886 three of the cells were lined with boiler iron, to be used for dangerous prisoners. Several prisoners have escaped from this jail by various means, still it may be regarded as a first-class county prison. During the time the new jail was being built the prisoners of Potter county were confined in the Cameron county jail; and in 1875 the prisoners of McKean county were placed for safe keeping in the jail at Coudersport, while the McKean county jail was being rebuilt. In 1871 Potter county was attached to the Western Penitentiary District with prison at Pittsburgh, prior to which the prisoners convicted were required to spend their time in the Philadelphia prison.

The sale of liquor was prohibited in Potter county by special act of assembly, in 1860. Hon. S. B. Elliot represented this assembly district in the legislature. But this special law was brought about, it is said, by the influence of Hon. John S. Mann. It is occasionally spoken of as the "Mann Law." This law has remained in force to the present time. Potter county is noted as the only county in the State that has a special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal or mechanical purposes, and this only on the prescription of a regularly practicing physician. Prior to the passage of this law, the sale of liquors was for years attempted to be controlled

by the election of anti-license associate judges. The anti-license party carried the day for some years before the passage of the above-mentioned bill; but as liquor was sold in spite of the measures attempted to suppress it, the special law was brought into effect. The W. C. T. U. are working with praiseworthy perseverance, and have been instrumental in keeping the law in active force, in a large measure, for the past few years. A number of attempts have been made to kill this special prohibition law, but, by means of remonstrances and other methods used to defend it, it is still in full force. Potter county gave a majority of twenty-nine votes for the prohibition amendment out of 3,121 votes cast, June 18, 1889. Germania's one voting place gave one for and 156 against the amendment.

Following is a list of the State representatives from Potter county; also lists of several of the county officers to the present date. A record of the other county officers will be found in the succeeding chapter.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM POTTER COUNTY IN THE ASSEMBLY.

1839, L. B. Cole. *
1844, Lewis Mann.
1845-47, Timothy Ives.
1851-52, J. M. Kilbourne.
1856-57, Isaac Benson.
1858-59, Lewis Mann.
1862-64, A. G. Olmsted.
1865-70, John S. Mann.
1872-73, C. S. Jones.
1874, Conrad Hollenbeck.
1876, D. C. Larrabee.
1878, W. Shear.
1880, R. L. White.
1882, T. W. Burt.
1884, Elymus Hackett.
1886, John H. Chase.
1888, G. W. Dodge.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1838, Isaac Strait and Uriah Briggs.
1839, Hosea Cushing.
1840, Thaddeus Stone.
1841, Philander Reed.
1842, D. F. Ellsworth.
1843, Delos Dwight.
1844, Lewis W. Lyman.
1845, Isaac Thompson.
1846, David Kilbourne.
1847, Gardner H. Olmsted.
1848, Chester Andrews.
1849, Almeron Nelson.
1850, Charles Monroe.
1851, G. G. Colvin.
1852, Willis Young.
1853, William McDougall.
1854, Harrison Rosa.
1855, Duick Whipple.
1856, Stephen Roscoe.
1857, L. H. Kinney.
1858, Nelson Clark.
1859, Edwin Thatcher.
1860, M. D. Briggs.
1861, S. S. Robertson.
1862, C. P. Kilbourne.
1863, R. L. Nichols.
1864, E. O. Austin.
1865, C. P. Kilbourne.
1866, Samuel Monroe.
1867, E. O. Austin.
1868, Capt. W. Starkweather.
1869, G. W. Colvin.
1870, R. L. White.
1871, L. D. Estes.
1872, M. A. Nichols.
1873, G. W. Colvin.
1874, R. L. White.
1875, Chas. Grover, C. P. Kilbourne and James Cole.
1878, Wm. Greenman, Dana Drake and A. B. Crowell.
1881, S. H. Spencer, Burt Olsen and Fordyce Nelson.
1884, Bryan McGinnis, W. Matteson and G. C. Lyon.
1887, Bryan McGinnis, W. G. Wilber and C. H. Cole.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

Until 1857 the office of prothonotary was united with that of register and recorder.

1839, Isaac Strait, 3 years.
1842, Samuel Haven, 9 years.
1851, H. J. Olmsted, 3 years.
1854, Thos. B. Tyler, 3 years.
1857, †Appleton Butterworth.
1860, Dan Baker, 6 terms.
1878, O. J. Rees.
1880, Erastus E. Lewis.
1887, Albert L. Rennells.

*Born in Dutchess county, N. Y., settled in Potter county in 1832; was admitted to the bar in September, 1835, served in the legislature as first representative of the county; was the first county surveyor and justice of the peace from 1850 to the time of his death in 1880. His poetry won some attention from the press. It was he who surveyed the northern townships in 1838, ten years after their establishment.

†Died in office; Timothy Ives appointed to fill unexpired term.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

1824, Dr. Harry Lyman.
1826, Timothy Ives.
1828, B. G. Avery.
1830, James Rose.
1832, Burrel Lyman.
1834, O. A. Lewis.
1836, L. B. Cole.
1839, B. F. Hamlin.
1840, Isaac Thompson.
1841, G. W. G. Judd.
1843, Burrel Lyman.
1846, Stephen Outman.
1848, John Lyman.
1850, Nelson Clark.
1852, Joel Raymond.
1854, Henry Ellis.
1856, W. H. Hydorn.
1858, *Eli Rees.
1860, Woolsey Burtis.
1862, Lewis Lyman.
1864, Arch. F. Jones.
1866, J. W. Stevens.
1868, A. B. Horton.
1870, A. L. Harvey.
1872, J. M. Spafford.
1874, Martin Dodge.
1877, M. V. Larrabee.
1880, Edwin Haskell.
1883, David Raymond.
1886, A. A. Swetland.
1889, Newton J. Peck.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

1839, Elisha English.
1840, H. A. Nelson.
1841, Geo. Taggart.
1842, Benj. D. Dolbe.
1843, Wm. Crosby.
1844, Versal Dickenson.
1845, Lewis B. Cole.
1846, Benj. L. Grover.
1847, Horace Leet.
1848, Noah H. Hallock.
1849, B. D. Dolbe.
1850, Joseph Mann.
1851, Edgar F. Austin.
1852, Harrison Rosa.
1853, Aaron Rice.
1854, Samuel Palmer, H. L. Simons.
1855, W. B. Graves.
1856, H. F. Sizer.
1857, John C. Bishop.
1858, W. B. Graves.
1859, Spencer A. Slade.
1860, James B. Jones.
1861, E. O. Austin.
1862, Andrew Rose.
1863, S. H. Martin.
1864, Lucien Bird, W. B. Graves.
1865, J. C. Thompson.
1866, A. Sidney Lyman, S. H. Martin.
1867, S. S. Greenman.
1868, M. R. Swetland.
1869, Earnest Wright.
1870, J. H. Cole.
1871, J. M. Hamilton.
1872, D. W. Havens.
1873, Samuel Beebe.
1874, Geo. Rees.
1875, Geo. Rexford, J. G. Stroele, H. S. Lent.
1878, Dewitt Chase, Robert McDowell, T. Coulston.
1881, L. D. Ripple, Dan Baker, Thos. Coulston.
1884, H. A. Gridley, Philip Lawrence, Jasper Card.
1887, John Bodler, L. B. Lewis, J. H. Dexter.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

1838–50, L. B. Cole, Sr.
1853, W. M. McDougall.
1856, Z. F. Robinson.
1861–65, Lucien Bird.
1868, C. L. Hoyt.
1875, W. A. Crosby.
1880, Fayette Lewis.
1883–86, O. J. Rees, appointed by the court.
1889, O. J. Rees.

CORONERS.

1839, Amos French.
1841, H. H. Cheeseboro.
1844–47, Amos French.
1850, H. S. Heath.
1853, Amos French.
1856, Andrew Stout.
1859, H. H. Munson.
1862, J. M. Spafford.
1865, W. C. Blakeslee.
1868, W. B. Graves.
1871–77, Charles Meine.
1882, Frank Buck.
1885, J. B. Colcord.
1889, Dr. George C. Rees.

The fall elections of 1889 show 2,366 Republican, 1,791, Democratic and 188 Prohibitionist votes for State treasurer. Daniels (R.) received 2,346 votes, Hellwig (D.), 1,885, and Smith (P.), 96, for sheriff; Peck (R.), 2,334, Clark (D.), 1,898, and Burt (P.), 116, for treasurer; Brightman (R.), 2,238, and Scoville (D.), 2,057, for district attorney.

*Killed while in office; Archibald F. Jones filled term.

CHAPTER IV.

COURTS AND BAR.

First Court and Judges—Jurors—Primitive Causes, etc.—List of Lawyers, Dates of Admission, etc.—Judges, Prothonotaries, District Attorney and Sheriffs—Crimes and Punishments.

THE early history of the courts and bar of McKean county contains many names connected with Potter. In 1833 the two counties were organized as a separate judicial district with the place of meeting at Smethport. In 1835 a change was made which placed Potter county on an equal footing with McKean, and under this new law the first term of court ever held in Potter county was opened September 28, 1835, Associate Judges Timothy Ives and Seneca Freeman being present. The pioneer lawyer, O. J. Hamlin, moved the admission to the county bar of John E. Niles, Hiram Payne and L. B. Cole, while Niles moved the admission of Horace Bliss. In December following James Gamble was admitted to the bar.

The first grand jurors were Chester Prouty, Hezekiah Bently, George W. Daniels, Isaac Jones (foreman), Uriah Briggs, Edward Brace, Jesse Lewis, Simeon Cannon, Lemuel V. Lovell, William Atherton, Anthony Jones, Richard Chappel, David Henry, Philander Post, John Leary, Ashabel G. West, Henry Kulan, Clark Haskins, Samuel W. Stone, Lyman Nelson, Thomas Kinyon, Ezekiel S. Main, James S. Lamb. Traverse jurors were John Taggart, Almon Woodcock, John Nelson, Jr., John Reed, Silas Nelson, George Rossman, H. A. Nelson, Rufus A. Freeman, Noah Hallock, Nathan Miles, Hector Atwood, Lyman K. S. Crum, Elijah Gridley, Orange A. Lewis, Levi Stone, Giles T. Hurlburt, Thomas Crittenden, Palmer Briggs, Ashabel West, Erastus Mulkin, Peter Campbell, John Post, Jr., Alexander Lamphere, Joshua Thompson, Amos Lewis, Cornelius Ives, Chester L. Corsaw, Mathew Ostrander, Jeremiah Hall, James Whiting, Asa Coon, David Wilber, Jacob Bump, Reuben Card, Francis L. Metzger and Benjamin Wilber. The first constables to appear at the first session of court, September 28, 1835, were David R. Smith, Pike; D. F. Ellsworth, Jackson; Stephen Outman, Harrison, and Mathew Ostrander, Hebron. The first case was Commonwealth *vs.* William Caldwell, defendant discharged without trial. The first civil case was John Earl *vs.* V. Dickenson. This was continued as were all of the cases on the list.

May 23, 1836, F. B. Hamlin, Benjamin Bartholomew and Joseph Wilson were admitted to the bar. The matrimonial state seemed to be no more agreeable and secure in those old days than now. The first divorce case that came before the court was filed May 23, 1836—Samuel Fosmer *vs.* Dorcas Fosmer, which was followed upon the next day by a plea from James Hawley against Catherine, his wife. At this term of the county court the first hotel license was granted. It was given to Samuel B. Strait, of Coudersport. In the year 1837 the first criminal case was tried in the county court, February term: Commonwealth *vs.* Abel Cummings, larceny. The jury were Joseph Carpenter, Elijah Carpenter, Nathan Main, George W. Lewis, Jesse M. Greenman, Charles Gill, Orry Millard, William Carson, Horace Nelson, Joel C. Fessenden,

Hezekiah Kibbe and Walker Smith. A verdict of not guilty was returned. From 1835 to 1838 the several courts of Potter county had been held by the associate judges. Now for the first time a president judge appears upon the bench—Nathaniel B. Eldred. At the above mentioned term of court A. V. Parsons, of Jersey Shore, was admitted to the bar, and the old law circle was complete.

For ten years the circuit lawyers visited Coudersport, winning some accessions. L. F. Maynard was admitted in 1840, after coming from Tioga county, Penn. He practiced here twenty years, moved to Indiana, where he died. John S. Mann read law in the office of C. W. Ellis, and was engaged here in all the affairs credited to him in the general and local history. Wales C. Butterworth studied also in Ellis' office, was admitted in 1842, and practiced here until his death. Charles B. Cotter was also admitted in 1842. In June, 1844, Isaac Benson was admitted at Warren, Penn., where he studied law under Struthers & Johnson, and has been in active practice down to the present time; he came, in 1845, to Coudersport, and has been one of the leading citizens of the borough. He is the senior lawyer of the old district, unless Henry Sherwood, of Wellsboro, may be considered so. Edward O. Austin, who studied under Mr. Benson, was admitted in 1848. Judge Olmsted studied in the office of J. S. Mann, and was admitted to the bar in 1850, when he was chosen the first district attorney. Twelve years later he was elected representative, and during his last term was speaker of the House. In 1868 he was elected State senator, and, after his term expired, was appointed president judge of Bucks and Montgomery counties; in 1874 he was Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor, but was defeated; eight years after he was chosen additional law judge of the Fourth district, and in 1883, president judge of the Forty-eighth district, comprising Potter and McKean counties. Prior to Judge Olmsted's admission to the bar, Judge McCalmont attended court here, and Horace Williston was president judge at the time (1850), having been appointed in 1848. F. W. Knox studied in Judge Knox's office at Wellsboro, Penn., where he was admitted in September, 1850, and in 1851 he came to Coudersport to reside, having previously taught the academy here, in 1848. He has done much for the commercial advancement of Coudersport, and is now president of the C. & P. A. R. R., a short line, but a very prosperous one. P. Wetherbee, who studied under Mr. Knox, was admitted in 1851. Crosby W. Ellis, who came from Wayne county, was admitted here, and practiced for twenty years, when he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he died about 1870.

B. C. Rude, of Allegany county, N. Y., was admitted to practice here in 1871; Conrad Hollenbeck studied under Isaac Benson, was admitted in 1871; C. J. Curtis, who studied under Olmsted & Larrabee, in December, 1870; Frank M. Johnson, who studied in Isaac Benson's office, same year; Silas L. Greenman, who studied in the same office, in 1869; Jefferson Harrison, in 1873; P. R. Cotter and John V. Leach, both of Tioga county, were permitted to practice here in 1874; C. H. Seymor was admitted in 1864; D. C. Larrabee, in 1866; Frank D. Leet, 1866; Arthur B. Mann, 1867; Seth Lewis, in Olmsted's office, 1867; M. W. McAlarney, in I. Benson's office, 1867; John C. Johnson, studied in F. W. Knox's office, 1866; Thomas B. Tyler, 1857; F. B. Hackett, 1860, in A. G. Olmsted's office; John H. Jones, 1857; J. O. Parker, 1869; Silas S. Greenman, in I. Benson's office, 1869; Joseph James and William H. Metzger, in I. Benson's office, 1873; Harry Lord, in I. Benson's office, 1873; J. C. Strong, 1868; John Ormerod, in J. S. Mann's office, 1877; James L. Knox, 1874; S. W. Smith, 1874; F. G. Bishop, 1876; Frank F. Drake, 1875; T. C. Saunders, 1876; Eugene E. Mullin (permit), 1876; W. A. Stone (per-

mit), Lyman H. Cobb, 1876; W. I. Lewis, 1878; Horace B. Packer, 1878; C. L. Peck (1872), 1877; George W. Merrick (permit), Harry A. Scoville, in I. Benson's office, 1879; Delano R. Hamlin, 1879; M. E. Olmsted, J. M. Judd and N. Hiblich (permits), M. L. Foster, 1880 (the latter in I. Benson's office); S. E. Cheeseman and O. L. Snyder, 1880; Edson Hyde, in I. Benson's office, 1880; F. N. Newton, in Olmsted's office, 1881; J. T. Gear, 1881; A. L. Cole, 1881; C. F. Huntington, 1879; L. B. Siebert, of Austin, 1882; D. W. Baldwin, 1883; L. A. Hollenbeck, in I. Benson's office, 1883; Clark Metzger, 1881; Amos Hollenbeck, in I. Benson's office, 1882; George King, in John S. Mann's office, 1882; R. J. C. Walker, Benjamin R. P. Allen (permit), 1880; N. T. Arnold, 1884; James B. Benson, in McVeigh & Bishop's office, Philadelphia, 1884; T. A. Morrison, 1884; N. J. Peck, 1885; Barney McAlmont, of McKean county (permit), in 1883; Chester Howe, in I. Benson's office, 1885; W. B. Brightman, in Olmsted's office, 1884; S. C. White, 1885; I. P. Collins, 1885; H. C. Dornan, of McKean (1869), 1883; John T. McNeil, 1886; John S. Ryan, 1886; Rush Culver, 1886; F. C. Leonard (1885), 1887; Henry A. Ashton, J. E. Rounseville (in I. Benson's office), S. C. McCormick, George B. Tassell, W. L. Lillibridge (permit) and F. M. Leonard, 1888. Oscar D. Knox, who studied under his father, was admitted to the bar in 1870, but in April, 1871, moved to Bolivar, Mo., was appointed trial lawyer for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, but while pleading before the circuit court of the district, in 1885, was attacked by brain fever, and died within five weeks.

In 1851 Robert G. White was appointed president judge, and served for twenty years, until succeeded, in 1871, by Henry W. Williams. A year later the business of the courts called for an additional law judge, and S. F. Wilson was appointed, Mr. Benson refusing to oppose him. In 1881 A. G. Olmsted was appointed additional law judge, and when, in 1883, Potter and McKean counties were erected into the Forty-eighth judicial circuit, Judge Olmsted was honored with the presidency of the district, Judge Morrison being the second judge.

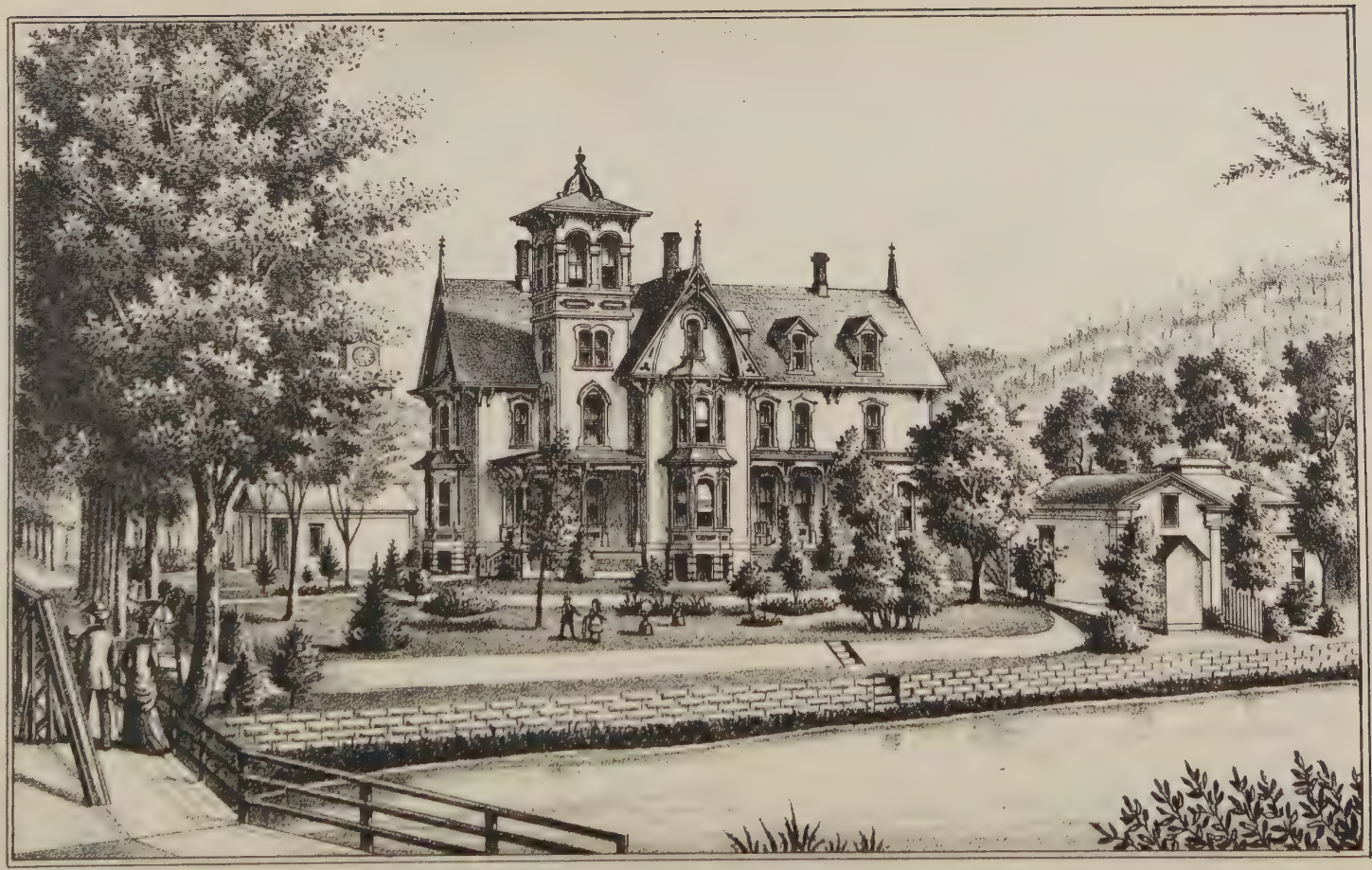
The following are lists of the associate judges, prothonotaries, district attorneys and sheriffs up to the present time:

Associate Judges.—1835, Timothy Ives, Seneca Freeman; 1851, O. A. Lewis, Joseph Mann; 1856, Joseph Mann, Gaylord G. Colvin; 1861, G. G. Colvin, C. S. Jones; 1866, Woolsey Burtis, John P. Taggart; 1871, Lyman Nelson, J. M. Kilbourne; 1876, N. C. Hammond, Atlas Bennett (Bennett died without qualifying), Samuel Beebe appointed by the governor in A. Bennett's place; 1877, E. W. Chappel; 1881, E. N. Hammond; 1883, Burton Lewis; 1886, Consider Stearns, whose term expires in 1891, and, 1887, H. T. Reynolds, whose term expires in 1892, are the present associate judges.

Prothonotaries.—1839, Isaac Strait; 1842, Samuel Haven; 1851, H. J. Olmsted; 1854, Thomas Tyler; 1857, H. J. Olmsted; 1875, P. A. Stebbins, Jr.; 1878, Orson H. Crosby; 1881, W. A. Crosby; 1887, W. A. Crosby.

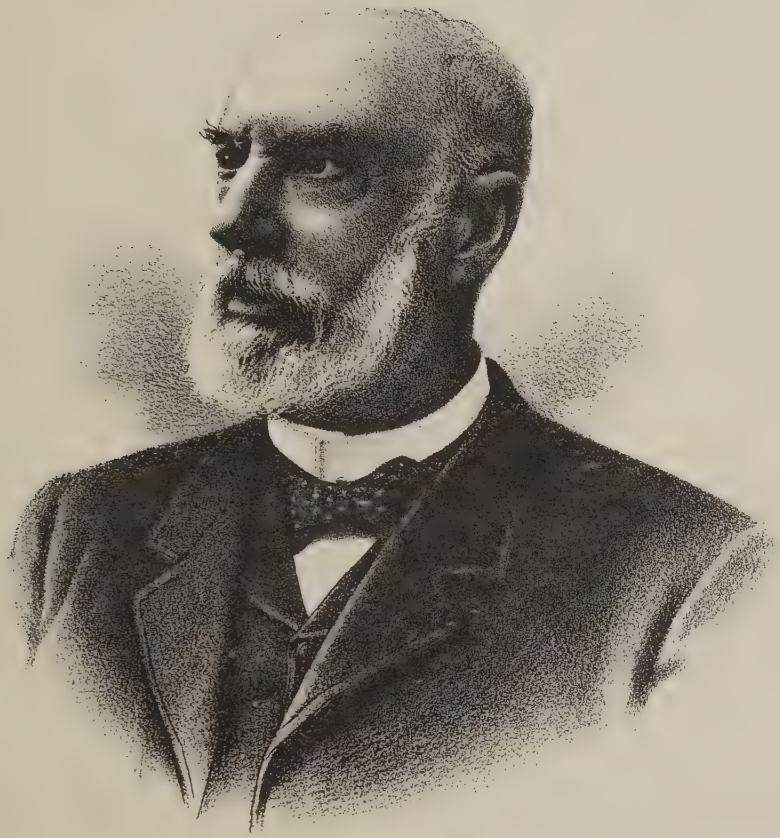
District Attorneys.—1850, A. G. Olmsted; 1853, F. W. Knox; 1859, L. F. Maynard; 1861, W. B. Graves; 1868, Seth Lewis; 1871, C. J. Curtis; 1874, W. M. Metzger; 1877, J. L. Knox; 1880, L. H. Cobb; 1883, John Ormerod; 1886, H. A. Scoville; 1889, W. B. Brightman.

Sheriffs.—1835, Ansel Purple; 1838, Miles Thompson; 1841, Orange A. Lewis; 1844, Miles Thompson; 1847, Miles White; 1850, Frank Jones; 1853, P. A. Stebbins, Sr.; 1856, Alva Taggart; 1859, William T. Burt; 1862, D. C. Larrabee; 1865, W. W. Brown; 1868, H. T. Reynolds; 1871, S. P. Reynolds; 1874, Walter Wells; 1877, J. M. Covey; 1880, Daniel Monroe; 1883, E. S. Worden; 1886, Daniel Monroe; 1889, William Daniels.



RESIDENCE OF F. W. KNOX.

COUDERSPORT, POTTER CO. PA.



T. W. Knox

The first murder in the county was committed on the morning of August 11, 1838, in the township of Genesee, by Joshua Jones, who killed his wife in her bed, shooting her through the head with his rifle. After committing the deed he laid his rifle upon the bed by the side of the body, and coolly went after his cows. Perhaps he hoped that some of the neighbors might happen to come in, and the deed be looked upon as a case of suicide. After returning with his cows he alarmed the neighbors with the report that his wife had shot herself, but his story was not believed and he was arrested. Jones was brought to trial December 28, 1838, found guilty of murder, and sentenced at the February term, 1839, to be hung May 31, 1839. He afterward confessed his crime, and sold his body to Dr. Amos French, of Coudersport. It is said that he bought luxuries with the money paid for his body, and became fat while in jail. It seems that when he sold his body to Dr. French he had stipulated that the doctor should endeavor to resuscitate him, and this idea is given in a doggerel poem, which appeared some time after the hanging, purporting to have been written by Jones' "ghost." On the evening of May 21, 1839, Jones, who had got possession of a file by some means, relieved himself of his shackles, and, breaking the lock of his cell door, escaped. This was supposed to have been accomplished early in the evening. His disappearance was not discovered by the sheriff, Miles Thompson, until the next morning. The sheriff offered a reward for the recapture of Jones, the advertisement being as follows in the *Potter Pennant* of May 23, 1839:

$200 REWARD.

Broke jail on Tuesday night the 21st inst. Joshua Jones, convicted of the murder of his wife at February court, last, and to have been executed on the 31st inst. Said Jones is about five feet nine or ten inches high, of slim build, light complexion, projecting forehead, black eyes, dark, curly hair, a downcast yet scrutinizing expression of countenance, and a very soft and slow manner of speaking. Had on, when he left, a black, straight bodied coat, a pair of grey pantaloons, with patches on the knees, a single-breasted vest of the same material, a high-crown, narrow-brimmed hat, considerably worn, and coarse cowhide shoes with nails in the heels. $200 reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery at the jail in Coudersport, or $100 reward if lodged in jail where he can be secured.

MILES THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Coudersport, May 22, 1839.

The editor of the *Potter Pennant* in the same issue announces by postscript to an editorial notice:

Since the above was in type Jones has been taken and safely lodged in jail. He was found in Genesee township in the woods near Mr. VanNorman's, about twelve miles from this place. Much credit is due to the sheriff and his posse for their indefatigable perseverance in his apprehension.

The two men who took Jones were William Hill and Almeron Nelson. He was hung as sentenced, May 31, 1839, in the court-house square. The scaffold was erected about midway of the present court-house, on the west side, just beyond, toward Second street where the band stand is now. The hanging was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators. Dr. Amos French was the attending physician at the execution. The sheriff became nervous and sprung the trap sooner than was expected, which came very near dropping Dr. French through the trap with the condemned man. The body of Jones was handed over to Dr. French, who took it to Whitesville, and in conjunction with Dr. Thorp, of that place dissected it. The skeleton is still in Coudersport, the property of Dr. C. S. French, a son of Dr. Amos French, and who is a practicing physician here. This was the first and only execution that ever took place in this county. Other murders have been committed, but the per-

petrators have thus far escaped with their necks unencircled by the hangman's noose.

During the later years of the war the central portion of the county was overrun by a band of thieves known as the "Widger gang"—in fact, two gangs—which were more or less united in their deeds of darkness. One of these parties was headed by an ex-officer of the Union army, Capt. Widger, who, it is alleged, was dishonorably dismissed from his position in the army. On his return to Potter county, he, in connection with a brother, organized a band of outlaws. The other branch, headed by a man by the name of Howard, was known as the "Howard gang." There were two brothers by the name of Howard with this band. Their stealings were of a varied nature, as they seemed to be impelled to take anything that touched their hands. It is said that they began by stealing honey, then sheep and cattle. This last business was carried on in a very thorough manner, slaughtering the animals stolen, and selling the meat at lumber camps or shipping it, and salting down barrels of meat which they could not dispose of in a fresh state. The robberies extended to washings from clothes lines, dry goods, hardware and cutlery. At last people became suspicious of some of the members of the gang, and when William McDougall's store at Oswayo was burglarized of a quantity of dry goods, etc., a search was instituted, which resulted in the finding of the stolen goods in a box sunk in the ground at the head of a narrow valley back of where the Widgers lived, above Nelson Clark's place, a little over two miles north of Coudersport. Ephraim Bishop discovered a quarter of mutton stolen by one of the gang, by moving the chair that the thief's wife sat in, much against her will, the mutton tumbling from beneath her skirt. He also helped to find some beef buried in the garden of another of the gang, and was also with the party who found the case of stolen goods in the woods. A grindstone stolen from Hon. J. S. Mann was also discovered. The entire band was captured, and one of them turned State's evidence, which testimony sent the remainder of the gang to the penitentiary.

It is thought by many that the murder of an army chaplain, by the name of Patterson, lay at the doors of the Widger gang. This alleged murder took place about the third year of the war. Chaplain Patterson had returned from the front with from $1,500 to $2,000 of soldiers' money sent by them to their friends at home. Patterson was last seen starting from Moore's hotel in Olean in a cutter with a stranger. He was supposed to have been killed by the Howard division of the Widger gang, and buried near the Five Corners in Hebron township. Sarah Cole, a daughter of Hon. L. B. Cole, while digging spignet in the woods, near this point, shortly after the disappearance of Chaplain Patterson, came upon a spot which she always thought was the grave of the murdered man. Digging into it, a stench drove her back, and the supposition that it might be the burial place of Patterson so frightened her that she ran from the place and did not return.

In addition to the murders of Mrs. Jones and Chaplain Patterson there are others as follows: May 1, 1867, Charles Razee killed Henry Young with a club, near Ulysses. Razee was indicted by the grand jury June 18, 1867, and convicted of manslaughter at the December court of the same year; was sentenced to the State prison for five years and nine calendar months, but was pardoned after three years. George Haynes and Mrs. Susan Graves were charged with the poisoning of Mrs. Graves' husband, H. D. Graves of Millport, Sharon township, June 24, 1874. All of the parties bore a bad reputation. It is alleged that Haynes had purchased the permission, to use Mrs. Graves as a mistress, of her husband, the spring before the murder, for the consideration

of a razor and razor strop and one day's work. Haynes was sent to the penitentiary to serve out a life sentence. Mrs. Graves, after a protracted trial, was discharged. George Chisholm, of Hector township, shot William Watrous October 2, 1882, Watrous dying October 4, 1882. Chisholm was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to the State prison at Pittsburgh for four years, at the March term of court, 1883. He was pardoned after two years. The body of a man was found in a mill pond at Galeton, with the throat cut, in May, 1885. This last murder remains a mystery. The victim's remains were identified as those of a man who had worked at the tannery at Galeton, but his murderer is unknown.

CHAPTER V.

MEDICAL.

EARLY PHYSICIANS—TRIALS OF THE PIONEER DOCTOR—NAMES OF ALL PHYSICIANS ATTAINABLE IN THE COUNTY.

AMONG the early physicians of Potter county, first mention should be made of Dr. Stout, of Ulysses, and Dr. French, of Coudersport, who came here in 1836 and 1837, respectively, and were the only practicing physicians in the county for some time. Dr. French's ride took him down the Sinnemahoning to Canoe Place (Port Allegany) and over about Oswayo and Clara. Going over this territory with a sulky or carriage in those early years was no small undertaking, in fact, out of the question. The journeys made by day and by night, through storm and sunshine, must be accomplished on horseback. Blind roads must be followed through deep forests; finding near cuts through the trackless woods, down valleys and over mountains, disturbing the bear and deer, and being howled at by wolves. Cold, rain and fatigue fell to the lot of the settlement doctor. He must be a man of dauntless courage, with an immense stock of perseverance and patience. He must be able to fast by day, and to go without sleep at night; must treat those from whom he could hardly expect remuneration, and be willing to take a saddle of venison or a bushel of corn for his visit and advice. All of these qualifications were embodied in Dr. French. He was a tall man, of dignified bearing, but whose sense of humor was remarkably acute. As a story-teller he was without a peer. He was born in 1808. In the later years of his life he engaged in the drug trade in Coudersport. The fire of May 18, 1880, destroyed his store, and he never rebuilt. He had accumulated some property, and during his last years he lived upon the rental of his tenant houses. He died of bronchitis May 15, 1886. He frequently affirmed that he had attended, during the practice of his profession, the births of between two and three thousand children.

Dr. Daniel Olney died in March, 1883, after practicing at Harrison Valley for thirty years. Dr. Brown, of Ulysses, may be named among the old physicians. Dr. Gage, his partner, Tyler and his father-in-law, Dr. Dean, who kept a drug store, moved to Wisconsin in 1856. Another physician, Hiram Heath, who built Judge Olmsted's present residence, left the town early in the "fifties." Dr. Stout was stationed at Lewisville for twenty years before 1856,

about which time Dr. Pierce came. Dr. Joerg resided in the Kettle creek district. Dr. O. T. Ellison came in 1856, when his circuit extended from Ceres to a point fifty miles southeast, and to Driftwood and up the Benezette branch. Dr. Drake remained for a short time after the war; Dr. Buck, Dr. Mattison and Dr. Ashcraft practiced at Ellisburg some time before moving to Coudersport.

The physicians who registered here in 1881, under the laws of the commonwealth, are named as follows: Richard V. Post, 1881, resided at Hebron; C. W. Taucher, 1881, at Clara; Elvin H. Ashcraft, 1881, at Coudersport; Edgar S. Mattison, a native of Geneva, N. Y., 1881, now twenty-three years in practice at Sunderlinville and Coudersport; Franklin Buck practiced at Westfield and Lewisville before moving to Coudersport; Charles H. Sharp, Oswayo; Charles S. French, born at Coudersport, where he now resides, practiced at Millport; William H. Turner, at Oswayo since 1853; A. R. Porter practiced in Sharon sixteen years prior to 1881; Charles Meine is an old resident of Germania, but a native of Oldendorf, Germany; O. T. Ellison came to Coudersport in 1856–57, and is to-day one of the leading physicians of the county; Edelbert U. Eaton was physician at Lewisville in 1881; Orville L. Barney, who practiced at Shongo, N. Y., for fifteen years, resided at Genesee Fork in 1881; Samuel B. Hartman was an itinerant specialist in 1881; Mrs. Laura A. Brooks, now of Roulette, was physician in Pleasant Valley in 1881; Dan. Olney, at Harrison Valley; Lyman Cobb Presho, in Allegheny township; Amos French, who came in 1837, was here in 1881; Charles W. Breesenick, now of Costello, was at Coudersport in 1881; J. M. R. Pritchard, at Harrison Valley; Asher J. Remington, at Shinglehouse; Moses M. Cunningham, of Petrolia, Butler county, and of Bradford, McKean county, visited Potter county in 1882; Charles G. Ficher was at Roulette; William H. Tassell, at Hebron; Squire J. S. Reynolds, at Sunderlinville; Charles H. Lane, a traveling physician, in 1884; J. B. Colcord practiced at Coudersport in 1885; Alonzo Kibb, at Pike's Mills; George C. Rees, at Costello; Mrs. E. M. Fanning, at Millport; and Byron Clark, a traveling specialist, registered in 1885; James T. Hurd, of Pike's Mills, registered in 1886; also F. A. Sunger, of Tioga county; Miles E. Reed, of Genesee Forks, and William P. Burdick, of Keating Summit. In 1887 Dr. Martin Maynard practiced at Oswayo and Sharon; William R. Palmer resided at Port Allegany; Mary D. Rukgaber, in practice since 1871, resides at Austin; Fred H. Houghton, at Austin, and James S. Wells, at Keating Summit; Charles M. Blakeslee resided at Muncy in 1888; R. J. Sharp, in practice since 1882, came to Austin in 1888; A. W. Cummings, at Oswayo; Charles DeWitt Voorhees, at Shinglehouse, and Charles S. Floyd, at Austin in April, 1889; in May, Elmer E. Horn; in September, John W. Elliott; in February, 1890, Horace F. Webster, and in March, 1890, Charles H. Reed.

CHAPTER VI.

JOURNALISM—EDUCATION.

JOURNALISM——SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PRESS OF POTTER COUNTY—THE "SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST."
EDUCATION——SKETCH OF THE SCHOOLS OF POTTER COUNTY—NAMES OF EDUCATORS—INTERESTING STATISTICS.

JOURNALISM.

THE first newspaper published in the county was the *Democratic Republican*, issued at Coudersport in 1839. The name of this paper was changed to the *Potter Pennant*, and this name was merged into the *Potter Pioneer*. F. B. Hamlin was the editor of the *Pennant*, and he with Timothy Ives, Jr., and W. Caldwell were the owners. In 1844 C. B. Cotter, a lawyer, took charge of the *Pioneer* as editor. On his retirement, in May, 1850, R. C. Cannon and L. F. Maynard became editors, continuing until the *Potter County Union* was established.

The *Potter County Union* was published in 1851 by Judge Charles Lyman, who died in Iowa, in March, 1888. Mr. Haskell believes that the *Union* was the political successor of the *Pioneer*, and that a man named James was the editor, and that Judge Orvis, of Centre county, was a compositor in the office. Miles White, who was sheriff from 1848 to 1850, and has been justice of the peace from 1852 to the present time, was the owner until 1855, when the *Union* ceased publication.

The *Potter Journal*, subsequently named the *Potter County Journal*, should take precedence of the *Union*, had not the latter been the successor of the *Pioneer*. The *Journal* was established in 1848 with William McDougall editor. He held entire control until 1853, when Edwin Haskell, John S. Mann and the original editor claimed ownership. At this time the title was changed to the *People's Journal*, with Edwin Haskell editor. In 1855 this name was in existence, and it is believed continued so until about the beginning of the war for the Union. In the spring of 1861 a suspension of three weeks' duration marks its history, and in June, 1861, it was revived by M. W. McAlarney, who purchased the office from T. S. Chase, and who, it is said, gave it its old name—the *Potter Journal*. In 1868 W. W. Thompson and Vesta Dyke were the publishers, but in 1870 J. S. Mann was sole owner. Early in 1883 D. W. Butterworth took charge, and, later that year, was joined by Dr. Mattison, who edited this paper until the sale of the office to Edwin Haskell, January 1, 1884. Mr. Haskell is now editor and publisher of the *Potter County Journal*.

The *Highland Patriot* was established at Coudersport in 1854 by C. B. Cotter and Dwight James. Within a short time the *Patriot* gave place to the *Northern Democrat*, which, after a little while, went the way of many hopeful journals.

The *Item* was issued at Coudersport in 1874 by S. F. Hamilton, but it was merged into or consolidated with the *Journal* within a few months.

The *Potter Enterprise* dates back to 1875. On April 16, 1875, a company was organized for the purpose of publishing the *Enterprise* at the county seat, with S. P. Reynolds, Isaac Benson, C. Hollenbeck, W. W. Thompson, William Dent, F. W. Knox, Isaac Benson and L. N. Whiting, directors. There were twenty-four stockholders, residents of the county, holding 151 ten-

dollar shares. In 1880 W. W. Thompson became sole owner of the stock, and continued editor until December, 1886, when the office was sold to D. W. Butterworth & Co. In 1887 it was understood that James Benson was owner, while later Scott Winfield was credited with the ownership. On Mr. Butterworth's return from Austin, early in 1890, he resumed editorial charge of the *Enterprise*.

The *Workman*, established in 1887, with Thomas Harrington, editor, ceased publication at Coudersport, in June, 1889, when the office was removed to Elk county, where A. J. Quimby publishes the *Clarion Breeze*.

The *Ulysses Sentinel* was issued at Lewisville by A. E. Owen, August 25, 1881, who sold to Seth Lewis in 1882. The latter carried on this journal until January, 1888, when the office became the property of A. J. Evans and C. W. Bailey, editor and publisher, respectively. In September, 1888, Mr. Evans became sole owner. The circulation is about 800. The present editor was born in Steuben county, N. Y., and moved with his parents to Potter county in 1874, where he was educated and taught school for eleven years. He graduated from the State normal school at Mansfield in 1884, when he took charge of the Ulysses schools.

In 1882 Rev. Mr. Kelly, of the Methodist Church of Lewisville, and a Miss Monroe established a church journal there, which continued publication for a short time. The *Valley Mail* was established at Harrisonville about five years ago by George F. Wood. Business was carried on in the Doud Building for less than a year. The name was changed to *The Banner*, and shortly after the journalistic field was abandoned. *The Palladium*, a Greenback journal, was issued at Shinglehouse, with Mrs. George Pearsall, publisher. Later the name was changed to *The Signal*, and subsequently to the *Sharon Leader*. In 1889 *The Leader* and the *The Ceres Courant* consolidated under the name *Oswayo Valley Mail*, with Mr. Herrick in charge. This paper is published at Ceres. The *Austin Autograph* was established in September, 1887, by the father of the McKean county press, A. J. Hughes. In April, 1889, D. W. Butterworth, of the *Enterprise*, purchased this office, and on his return to Coudersport, Mr. H. D. Caskey, the present editor, took charge.

EDUCATION.

Concerning the growth of education in Potter county we are indebted for a great deal of the information that follows to J. W. Allen, late superintendent of schools for Potter county, to whom much of the prosperity of the schools in Potter from 1866 to nearly 1880 was due. During his terms of office the County Teachers' Institute was brought into being, and the superintendent threw himself, heart and soul, into the cause of education.

"In the winter of 1816 and 1817 Harley Knickerbocker taught by subscription, on Ayers' Hill, the first school in this county. About a dozen scholars attended, and it continued three months. Not long after this, Israel Merrick taught a similar school about half a mile east of Lymansville, and afterward one in Coudersport, near the site now occupied by the jail. As the inhabitants increased, schools were temporarily established in other parts of the county. With scarcely an exception these schools were taught by schoolmasters.' The branches taught were reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. Corporal punishment with the rod was 'the rule,' which had few exceptions.

"In the winter of 1842–43, F. A. Allen taught, on Crandall Hill, his first school. When he was examined he was only required to make a pen from a goose quill, to write with it a copy, and sign his name. He afterward taught at Lymansville and Coudersport.

"In 1862 twenty-six male and one hundred and forty-five female teachers

were employed. In 1866 there were thirteen males and one hundred and sixty females; in 1876, forty-six males and one hundred and fifty-eight females taught. In 1862 there were one hundred and nine schools; in 1866, one hundred and thirteen, and in 1876, one hundred and twenty-one.

"In 1807 John Keating, an extensive land owner in this part of the State, offered to give to the trustees of the county district of Potter one square in the town of Coudersport, and one hundred acres adjoining the plat of said town for use of academy or public school, and also $500 for the purpose of erecting a suitable building on said plat for use of such school."

During the session of 1836–37, the legislature incorporated the "Coudersport Academy, for the education of youth in the English and other languages, and useful arts, science and literature," with six trustees empowered to erect necessary buildings for this school and to manage the affairs thereof. The next year the legislature authorized the State treasurer to pay to the treasurer of the trustees of this academy $2,000, to be used in erecting suitable buildings, and for purchasing, at their discretion, the necessary library and apparatus for the use of this school. In the same act our county commissioners were authorized to convey to the trustees of this academy all the lands which had been conveyed to them and then held by them, for any public school in the county, and also any balance of funds in their hands, except funds received from the State treasurer for the use of common schools. In 1846–47 the legislature authorized the county commissioners to pay the trustees of this academy $200 annually for five years, beginning June 1, 1847, provided twenty students had attended each quarters. In 1851 they were authorized to pay $300 annually for five years with the same provisions. This was repeated in 1857. This school from the first was a strong educational agency of the county.

"In 1881, by act of the legislature, the academy building and all of the property connected therewith was conveyed to the school district of Coudersport, to be used for the purpose of a graded school. The same act authorized the school board to establish, in connection therewith a high school, and students entering were required to pay a tuition fee. Thus this school offered academic advantages. In September, 1869, the graded school opened with B. B. Slade, as principal. The average number of pupils was one hundred and fifty."

The principals of the Coudersport Academy and graded school from its opening to the present year, are named in order as follows, beginning with the first, in 1840: Profs. Maxson, Depew, I. B. Pratt, Smith, W. B. Slaughter, H. J. Olmsted, F. W. Knox, J. B. Wentworth, Bloomingdale, Joel Hendricks, Elliot, J. W. Allen, Mrs. Culver, Miss Stockwell, B. B. Slade, Weaver, McFerran, J. R. Groves, McDowell, W. T. Palmer and Prof. John C. Silsley, the present principal (elected in April, 1889). The old academy building was used for school purposes until the spring of 1887, when it was sold by the school board to the highest bidder, Chauncy Stacy, of Coudersport, to whom the building was knocked off at $35; the material he wished to use in building a private house upon his lot west of the academy site. He was required to pull down and convey away the building by a given time. This was done, and upon the ground where stood the old building, so well known to all of the inhabitants of Potter county, has just been completed an elegant brick structure at the cost of about $11,000. It is furnished with a heater, which is in the basement of the building, and cost $1,300; it ventilates the entire building, summer and winter. It is, in fact, a model school edifice, standing upon

an elevated plateau, which overlooks the valley of the Allegheny and the borough of Coudersport.

"In 1859 a building for an academic school was erected in Lewisville, by subscription. Burton Lewis, O. A. Lewis, A. B. Bennett, Hon. D. C. Larrabee, Benoni Pearce and Seth Lewis were among the chief contributors. Prof. J. A. Cooper was the first principal, who opened the school in September, 1859. He was followed by Profs. Seth Lewis, E. R. Campbell, F. M. Johnson, J. L. Davies, B. B. Slade, H. H. Kies, D. H. Cobb and Evans. These may not be in order or all of the principals."

"In 1873, by act of the legislature, in conjunction with the board of school directors of that borough, a graded school, similar to the one at Coudersport, was established. B. B. Slade was the first principal."

A little incident regarding the erection of the Lewisville Academy may be interesting. The building is octagonal in form, the posts of it being twenty-four feet long. Either the last of May or the first of June, 1859, just after the frame was raised, a heavy wind blew it down. There were but two persons upon the frame at the time, Mr. Swift, who was somewhat jarred by the fall, and Hon. D. C. Larrabee, who escaped by sliding down a post, receiving no injury save from a multitude of fine hemlock slivers in his arms. The damage done to the frame amounted to $200.

"Under the law of 1854, Dr. Gage was first commissioned as (county) superintendent. Rev. J. B. Pratt resigned the following year. Rev. Joel Hendricks was appointed to fill out the unexpired term, closing June 1, 1857. He was elected to succeed himself. After him followed Seth Lewis, R. T. Claflin, J. W. Allen, Amos F. Hollenbeck, Miss Anna Buckbee, H. H. Kies (1887), the present superintendent.

"Under Superintendent Joel Hendricks the first Potter county teachers' association was held at Coudersport, in the fall of 1857.

"The chief instructors were C. W. Sanders, W. W. Woodruff, H. S. Jones, F. A. Allen, Rev. N. L. Reynolds, J. A. Cooper, C. H. Verrill, A. N. Raub, Flora T. Parsons, Anna Randall Deihl, Emma Garfield Martin and Emma S. Stilwell. Until December 17, 1835, all of the money used for the support of the schools in this county came from private individuals, either by subscription, donation or taxation. At that date, in accordance with the school law of 1834, the State appropriated $72.81 for our schools. The appropriation for 1837 was $360.40. The receipts from taxation of property in the county that year was $8,486.20, and the total expenditures for school purposes, $10,334.24. The average cost per month for each scholar was 82 cents. The expenses of the first institute, held in September, 1867, and paid by the county, and since then (to 1877), from $100 to $200, have been paid by the county. The average annual salary paid by the State to county superintendent for the fifteen years ending 1877, was $820;" since raised to $1,000.

The report on the schools of Potter county for the year ending June 4, 1888, presents the following statistics: 145 school-houses, or 161 rooms; 8 graded schools, two districts which supply text books free; 61 male and 203 female teachers; 2,222 male and 2,138 female pupils, of whom 3,034 attend school; tax for school purposes, $32,237.09; State moneys, $4,085.08, total revenue, $43,675.44; paid teachers, $21,754.47; total expenditure, $36,361.01.

During the two last years remarkable progress in efficiency and corresponding increase in school population and expenditure have been reported, and several buildings erected.

Arch. F. Jones.

CHAPTER VII.

MILITARY HISTORY.

POTTER COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR—ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS—RELIEF COMMITTEES, ETC.—FORTY-SIXTH, P. V. I.—FIFTY-THIRD, P. V. I.—FIFTY-EIGHTH, P. V. I.—ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH, P. V. I.—TWO HUNDRED AND TENTH, P. V. I.—NEW YORK STATE REGIMENTS—LISTS OF ALL SOLDIERS WHO ENTERED THE SERVICE FROM POTTER COUNTY—THE BATTLES IN WHICH THEY WERE ENGAGED, ETC.—MISCELLANEOUS.

IN April, 1861, Thomas L. Kane came to Coudersport to recruit, accompanied by Dr. Freeman, of Smethport, and F. B. Hackett. The meeting, held at the court-house, was addressed by Gen. Kane and the popular leaders of Potter county. In response to their appeals, several men (eighteen) enlisted, among whom were Sherman Baker, Perry Brigham and Erastus Lewis, who elected A. E. Graves captain. The little command moved to Harrisburg, where, on account of delays in organization, the Potter county men scattered, some enlisted in New York regiments, others returned home, and some enlisted in Pennsylvania commands or waited to enter the original Bucktails. In April, 1861, the commissioners appropriated $1,000 to aid families of volunteers. In September the commissioners and associate judges formed a board of relief. On August 9, 1862, a loan of $5,000 was authorized—the money to be expended in relieving soldiers. John S. Mann was appointed to receive this loan from Isaac Benson, and distribute it among volunteers actually mustered in at the rate of $50 each. In February, 1864, the commissioners agreed to give a bounty of $300 to each volunteer required to fill the county's quota. Under this last resolution 293 men enlisted who received $87,300 from the county between March 7, 1864, and July 15, 1868, the bounty being payable in three yearly installments of $100 each.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, P. V. I.

The 46th Regiment, P. V. I., dates its beginning to April, 1861, when five companies responded to the governor's call for troops to defend the Capital. The Logan Guards of Mifflin county was the leading company of the old three months' regiment, and, when re-organized for three years, that company entered as Company A. The regiment assembled at Camp Curtin September 1, 1861, when Joseph F. Knipe was elected colonel; James L. Selfridge, (captain of the Northumberland Guards or Company C in the three months' regiment), lieutenant-colonel, and Arnold C. Lewis, major. Maj. Lewis, while engaged in carrying out discipline, was shot and killed, September 22, 1861, by a soldier, when Capt. J. A. Matthews was promoted major. John Laneham, the soldier mentioned, was court-martialed and executed December 23, 1861. The command joined Banks' Army of the Shenandoah in September, being assigned to the Second Division of Crawford's First Brigade, under Gen. Williams. In January the regiment moved with the brigade to support Gen. Shields in his pursuit of Stonewall Jackson; and when the pursued turned on the pursuer at Kernstown, three companies of the Forty-sixth, under Matthews,

were present and contributed to the defeat of Stonewall, who, however, won the day at Cedar Mountain, where the Forty-sixth lost heavily, Lieuts. Robert Wilson, S. H. Jones and W. P. Caldwell being killed; Col. Knipe, Maj. Matthews, Capts. Lukenbaugh, Brooks and Foulke, and Lieuts. Matthews, Craig, Caldwell and Selheimer being wounded. September 17 this regiment lost Capt. G. A. Brooks and five others, killed. Soon after Col. Knipe was promoted brigadier-general; Lieut.-Col. Selfridge, colonel of the Forty-sixth, (Maj. Matthews being commissioned colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth); Capt. W. L. Foulke, lieutenant-colonel and Capt. Cyrus Strouse, major. At Chancellorsville Strouse and Lieut. O. R. Priestly were killed with two others of the command. At Gettysburg the regiment suffered lightly and afterward, to the close of the year, was fortunate in the success of service and lightness of casualty list. At Resaca, in May, 1864, the regiment lost only three killed and five wounded, Lieut. Knipe, of Company I, being among the killed, while the affairs around Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain caused a loss of fourteen killed, including Capt. D. H. Cheeseboro and Lieut. J. W. Phillips. July 20, 1864, the regiment lost ten killed and twenty-two wounded, Capt. S. T. Kettrer, of Company E, Lieuts. Sam Wolf, D. C. Selheimer, H. J. Davis and L. R. Whitman being among the killed, also Sergt. C. C. Cavanaugh, of Company G. On Hood renewing the attack, the command lost six men, killed. On the surrender of Atlanta, September 1, 1864, the regiment's fighting days ended, leaving it the glory of sharing in the closing battles of the war under Sherman. When Johnson surrendered, April 26, 1865, the regiment returned, being mustered out at Alexandria, Va., July 16, 1865. Potter county was represented in this command by Company G and Company H. The following tells the story of Company G: Capt. James H. Graves mustered in September 13, 1861, resigned October 5, 1862. November 1, D. H. Cheeseboro was appointed, and served until killed at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864. W. L. Shattuck was commissioned captain July 27, 1864 (having been a prisoner from August 9 to September 18, 1862, the position of second lieutenant awaiting his return), and served until muster out in 1865. Lieut. Truman Bacon resigned September 11, 1862; Lieut. James M. Miller died at Harrisburg June 18, 1863; Horace C. Jones, of Company C, was promoted to second lieutenant, in March, 1862, and to first in September, 1863, resigning in 1864; James H. Cole was commissioned May 22, 1865, and was mustered out in July with rank; M. M. Rathbone, the original second lieutenant, was discharged Feb. 15, 1862,

Sergt. Consider E. Lovell was mustered out as second lieutenant in 1865, while Sergt. Jerome B. Stewart was discharged, on surgeon's certificate, in December, 1862. Sergts. James I. Lockwood, William R. Clark, George S. Kennedy and L. Brizzee served until July, 1865; John C. Wilkinson was discharged in 1862; Charles A. Estes mustered out September 18, 1864; Hosea B. Harris died from wounds received near Atlanta, Ga., and C. C. Cavanaugh was killed there. Corps. E. A. Richmond, Wells Kenyon, George Markham, James P. McKee, O. M. Cavanaugh, F. W. Lovell, G. N. Manning and Eli G. Lovell served until muster out; H. H. Cheeseboro, and James Kenyon were mustered out under general order June 8, 1865; Noyes Snyder was discharged for wounds, April 26, 1862; Geo. W. Pearsall, was mustered out in September, 1864; Josiah T. Rathbone was discharged for disability in February, 1863, and Wm. J. Brown in June, 1862; Geo. H. Barnes was killed in the railroad accident of December 11, 1863; Samuel C. Grace, died April 11, 1865, and Thomas Kenyon left the service January 19, 1863. The musicians were Geo. Washington, discharged for disability February 4, 1863, and Lester Stone for the same cause. Jay Cheeseboro and James Livermore were

discharged June 15, 1865. The private troops, who died on the field or from wounds, etc., are named as follows: Collins S. Brigham, Nathaniel Bradley, Rosswell Burton, John W. Clark, Richard J. Everett, Walter Manor, Daniel S. Garnett, John W. Green, Wm. Wilcox, Wm. J. Brizzee, Enos Munson, John Hay, John Harris, James Hoyle, Geo. and Jacqb Romigh, James Mulholland, David Marsh, Asa Shaber, Gilbert Kenyon, Orson Kenyon, John Phillips, Wm. Robbins, Martin V. Ryan, Jeremiah Springer, Joel Terwilliger, and Fred Walters, nearly all of whom died from the effects of wounds received in action. Henry Cummings was killed July 20, 1864; Patrick McDermott, August 9, 1862; Newton Nelson, July 20, 1864; Isaac E. Seely, April 26, 1862; James H. Snath, July 20, 1864; Harvey J. Warner, at Winchester, Va., May 25, 1862, and Charles Walshe, at Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862.

There were discharged on account of wounds, Noah G. Armstrong, wounded at Antietam, Henry Kinsey, Robert F. Harris, Albert Evans, Wm. A. Hodge, Lafayette Johnson, Volney D. Sackett, H. M. Signor and Henry Terwilliger, and on account of disability on surgeons' certificates: Silas Andrews, Peter Beatman, Simon Bryan, Ed. Bradshaw, Leonard Briggs, Chauncey Bryan, Ed. A. Cobb, C. A. Gilbert, Alva A. Goff, Ichabod Graham, O. C. Hopkins, John S. Healy, M. H. Ingraham, David Mascho, H. M. Munson, H. H. Nichols, Titus V. Nichols, F. S. Olney, Fergus O'Connor, M. R. Phillips, Joe Reinhart, A. W. Robbins, John G. Staysa, Andrew J. Swift, W. A. Whittaker, Wm. J. Wallace and Wm. Hysong.

The men discharged under general order of June 15, 1865, and other orders were A. S. Freeman, Wm. Annis, Geo. W. Bradley, A. D. Burdick, Sol. I. Bartges, Geo. Boyle, Martin Black, A. A. Brooks, Ed. Brizzee, Eli Bailey, Hosea B. Brooks, Sam. Belcher, James A. Bosworth, John W. Crawford, Wm. Carnagey, Thomas Cotton (sick at muster out), W. W. Dwight, John Dennis, James Dickson, Leander Eastman, Wm. M. Earl, A. Evans, Lorenzo D. Estes, Ed. Gilbert, Abram Goodnoe, Ezra A. Graves, A. N. Higley, Sam. Hunter, A. D. Hill, Tom Jackson, P. Kuhns, N. W. King, VanRens. Kenyon, Wm. Keck, A. H. Lambert, Joe Lawton, James H. Leach, J. Longnecker, I. Lyman, J. E. Meanor, R. J. H. Mace, Jacob Morgan, Benj. Miller, L. B. Mygrautz, Anthony Myers, Sol. Noble, C. A. Palmatier, Dave Potts, I. Phillips, Reuben Plants, James M. Poe, Albert Reed, Geo. Reynolds, H. L. Raught, I. C. Staysa, Sam. Smith, Steve B. Sweet, Lorin Shepherd, S. C. Shepherd, C. A. W. Swift (V. R. C.), Abelina Crane (V. R. C.), Tom Thompson, Jacob Wyland, John Williams and John E. Young, while Joseph Young was under arrest at date of muster out.

The men who returned without orders are listed as follows: S. G. Andrews, F. Brizzee, Napoleon Brockway, Reuben Collar, Alex. Holliday, Wm. Kibbe, Eben. Miller, Elias Pennoyer, F. A. Smith, John H. Symonds, and Hiram F. Warner.

Company H of the Forty-sixth Regiment was recruited in Potter county, and mustered in September 13, 1861, with Wm. D. Widger, captain. On his resignation December 27, 1861, Nathaniel J. Mills was commissioned, and after his discharge in June, 1862, Alex. W. Selfridge (transferred from the Twenty-eighth Regiment as second lieutenant in February 1862) was commissioned captain December 21, 1862, brevetted major in March, 1865, and mustered out with company July 16, 1865. L. Hinninghauser, the original lieutenant, resigned in August, 1862; Thomas B. Gorman, sergeant, was first lieutenant in February, 1862, and discharged in March that year; Orlando J. Rees was promoted second lieutenant, then first lieutenant in February 1863, and discharged in August, 1864, while absent in hospital; Norman M. Vance rose gradually,

being appointed first lieutenant December, 18, 1864, and served to the close: Geo. W. White, a second lieutenant, was discharged in February, 1862; in June, 1862, Merrick Jackson was promoted second lieutenant, but dismissed in May, 1864; Charles N. Barrett entered the company as corporal, was promoted to first sergeant, then reduced, wounded near Cassville, Ga., and re-promoted to second lieutenant, and served until July 16, 1865; Sergt. Joseph H. Austin died at Hancock, Md., in February, 1862; Bonneville Schlegel, a sergeant, was mustered out in 1865, also Daniel D. Tompkins, Wm. F. Green, Charles Riant and Elno E. Burdick; Sergts. C. Darling and A. Reed were discharged for disability; Elisha S. Horton was discharged by special order in January, 1865, L. E. Sinsabaugh, in 1864, and Daniel H. Judd, in 1862; Corps. James Quigley, W. Hollenbeck, John W. Axx, W. A. Butler, Oliver J. Parker, H. J. Epler, Allen Jordan, John G. Hollenbeck, John S. King, Michael Dunn (wounded May 26, 1864, at Pumpkin Vine) and Amos R. Stillman were discharged in July, 1865; Geo. W. M. Heister, in 1862; Henry Rogers, C. H. Rusher (wounded) and Ben. F. Bishop, in 1863; Steve Darling, transferred to V. R. C., in 1863; Seth McMullin, killed at Winchester, in May, 1862; Philo S. Baker, died at Atlanta, October 21, 1864; Geo. A. Post, wounded at Peach Tree Creek, died July 29, 1864; Ransom R. Higley, died at Alexandria, Va., February 27, 1864, while John W. Crosby was not enrolled. The musicians, Michael H. Mengis and Milton Patterson, were mustered out July 16, 1865, and A. G. Leonard was discharged for disability in 1862.

The private troops killed in battle were D. B. Baker, J. P. Deremer and Lewis H. Yeomans, at Cedar Mountain August 9, 1862; Mahlon Deremer, at Kenesaw Mountain, June 16, 1864; Nicholas Palmatier, at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863; Horace R. Pratt, at Pine Knob, Ga., June 15, 1864; William Ross, near Dallas, Ga., May 25; Sylvester Morrison, at Resaca, Ga., May 15; Hezekiah J. Wright, at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; and Robert M. Crawford, near Fayetteville, Tenn., December 21, 1863.

The deaths from wounds, etc., recorded during the war are as follows: Marcus A. Bliss, at Decherd, Tenn., October 18, 1863; G. W. Barr, at Hancock, Md., February 27, 1862; Niles K. Bessy, at Atlanta, Ga., October 26, 1864; George N. Cooper, May 28, 1864, at Chattanooga; Dan. Clark, wounded at Cedar Mountain, died August 20, 1862; Henry W. Corl, at Resaca, May 18, 1864; John Dingman, at Nashville, Tenn., June 25, 1864; G. S. Keighlinger, at Chattanooga, August 8, 1864; Chester Miles, July 15, 1864, Ben. F. McCoy, at Alexandria, Va., September 23, 1863; John D. McCahan (wounded at Peach Tree Creek), July 20, 1864; Sam Patterson, at Atlanta, September 26, 1864; Cassius M. Strong, died at Indianapolis, April 9, 1864; Henry Sear, died at Chattanooga; Andrew J. Ward, at Hancock, Md., January 28, 1862; John Peet, at Muddy Branch, Md., December 21, 1861; Adam Stellar, March 15, 1865.

The private troops discharged in 1865 were Robert Allen, John Adams, L. S. Baker, I. B. Baker, Joe Butler, George Burdick, Ransom Beardsley, H. H. Cronk, Eben Cain, William F. Card, George Clinton, J. C. Dickson, William Dingman, Anderson Dye, Isaiah Eddy, A. H. Farrand, Charles Gray, James Green, John Gibson, John Homer, William M. Holmes, W. H. Harrison, John Havlin, Edward E. Kelly, George W. Kenyon, C. H. Lilley, John Luce, R. E. Munnell, J. D. Marshall, William Muer, wounded; Nei Marshall, Phillip Mead, J. C. Mushall, H. L. McCandless, C. S. Nelson, John Nesbitt, A. H. Ostrander, E. D. Ostrander, John Oliver, Sid. L. Parker, R. N. Preston, wounded; A. D. Pickering and William L. Peoples, sick at muster out; Orson Rossman, Amos Rouse, Josiah A. Rumsey, F. A. Sheldon, Birney Stillman,

Eph. Schlesser, Andrew Stanley, Wash Snodgrass, T. M. Sinsabaugh, A. C. Scoville, Dave Smith, Joe Tuttle, J. B. Vanmater, Jacob Vanmater, C. Warren, J. H. Wolf, A. H. Warren and G. S. Youngglove. Among other members were Phil. L. Jones, wounded December 18, 1864, in hospital in 1865; William James, missing after the affair at Middletown, Va ; John Luce, sick at the time; William Muer, absent on account of wounds; Thomas J. Mills, H. F. Stoner, Clark A. Lamont, David B. Lawrie, James I. Ryan in 1864, on expiration of service term; Lerger Smith, sick at this time; William Smith; Anson J. Cone, not mustered into the United States service; Charles Ayers and R. M. Anson discharged for disability in 1862; John Adams, in 1865; Sylvester Belden, Orrin Courtwright, D. Courtwright, E. R. Dimmick, Henry Feaster, Stephen B. Green, C. H. Wykoff, William Wirt, Charles Swank, Reuben M. Post, James J. Palmeter and Luther P. Quick, for disability, in 1862, and D. F. Ritchey, in 1864. Emanuel Stukey left the 46th and joined an Indiana regiment, and served to the close of the war. John W. Crosby enlisted for service in the 46th, but was transferred at once to a regiment of N. Y. H. A.

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT, P. V. I.

The 53d Regiment, of which Company G was recruited in Potter county, was formed in September and October, 1861, and organized at Camp Curtin, with John R. Brooke, colonel. November 7, 1861, the command moved to Washington; March 12, 1862, it was at Manassas Junction, and April 3, it was transferred to McClellan's army, participated in the siege of Yorktown, in the affair at Fair Oaks, June 1, where Maj. Yeager was killed, and where ninety-six men were lost in killed, wounded and missing. At Gaines' Mills on the 27th, Peach Orchard on the 29th, at Savage Station and White Oak Creek, all in June, 1862, the 53d maintained the honor of Pennsylvania. July 1 the command was at Malvern Hill, and on the last day of that month at Centreville, protecting the exposed flanks of the retreating Union army, barely escaping capture at Chain Bridge. It was held in reserve during the battle of South Mountain, but on September 17, shared as leader in the fight at Antietam Creek, losing twenty-eight men in killed and wounded. On December 11 the regiment was before Fredericksburg, crossed the river on the 12th, marched into the city on the 13th, and made that terrible charge, losing 158 men, Lieuts. McKernan, Cross and Kerr being among the killed. Returning to Falmouth, the command remained there until February 1, 1863, when three companies were assigned to participate in the Wilderness campaign. After the affair at Chancellorsville we find the command at Falmouth. On July 2 it arrived at Gettysburg, where six were killed, sixty-seven wounded and six missing in the terrible fights of that and the succeeding day. At Mine Run, in the fall of 1863, at Rappahannock and on other fields, it closed the year's work, and was furloughed. In May, 1864, the 53d re-entered the field at Chancellorsville; was in active service to the close of the year, and in April, 1865, was in front at the surrender of the Confederacy; in May participated in the great review at Washington, and was mustered out June 30, 1865.

Company G of the 53d Regiment was raised in Potter county, under Arch. F. Jones, commissioned captain, October 29, 1861. On his discharge, July 24, 1864, Jason W. Stevens took command, and served until muster out, June 30, 1865. Reuben Z. Roberts, the first lieutenant, was discharged June 12, 1864, and W. W. Brown commissioned, who served until January, 1865. Benjamin J. Cushing succeeded, serving until April, and in May, George W. Stevens was promoted, who was mustered out with company, June 30, 1865.

Matt. O. Crosby, the first second lieutenant, died January 10, 1862; Harry Baker, his successor, resigned in 1863, when Arthur B. Mann was promoted from the ranks, and served until August 3, 1864. Asa Toombs, the first sergeant, served until muster out, and John A. Wykoff was discharged for disability May 1, 1864. The sergeants were George Musto, John A. Fleck and Albert C. Evans, mustered out in June, 1865; G. W. Butterworth, promoted to sergeant-major in June, 1865; Martin Weimer, killed at Cold Harbor; Charles H. Barr, wounded at Spottsylvania; Lewis A. Wood, R. L. Burnside, A. W. Wright and Orange A. Lewis, not on the muster-out roll. The record of corporals gives the following facts: C. W. Gridley (wounded in March, 1865, discharged), George F. Cole, J. H. Foster, Daniel Eastwood, William Snyder, L. W. Tompkins, Lyman J. Jones, Edwin H. Bassett; George W. Davidson, L. W. Cushing, H. McKerg, C. H. Loucks, George H. Shutt and A. W. Joseph were mustered out in June, 1865, while Eason Hyde, S. P. Finch and S. F. Hamilton, with musicians O. B. Gould and F. M. Jenkins were not on the roll at the time of disbanding.

The private soldiers who fell on the field or died of wounds or disease are named in the following list: L. Armstrong, buried at Alexandria, March 25, 1864; James T. Blackman, killed at Wilderness; John T. Blackman, died April 30, 1864; Judson Brown, died in Andersonville, July 30, 1864, also Daniel D. Butler on same day; Ira Chandler was killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; Wilson Carson, killed in action, June 16, 1864; Al. M. Cheeseboro, killed at Gettysburg; Abel C. Card, died at Glendale, N. C.; Peter Davis, at Philadelphia, May 15, 1864; Simeon Ellis, in Andersonville, August 31, and Robert E. Foster, September 30, 1864; W. S. C. Goodwin, killed on picket duty, October 16; William Haynes, at Spottsylvania, May 12; L. T. Hagadorn, died in Florence prison, October 29, and J. T. Douglass, September 15, 1864; Edward Houston, died June 8, 1865; George W. Haight, died at Alexandria, Va., December 15, 1863; Charles Johnson in Andersonville, September 2, 1864; Frank Kruk, Volney Mix, Samuel Stone, killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; Joe Khyle, killed at Gettysburg; Daniel Monroe, died May 3, 1864, buried at Washington, D. C.; Elijah McNamara died at Alexandria, December 11, 1863; William F. Stone, in Andersonville, July 12; George Vincent, killed in action, June 16; Henry Williams died June 16, at Arlington, Va., and Austin M. Weeks died in Andersonville, August 31, all in 1864; Alon J. Waggoner, killed in action, March 24, 1865; O. I. Webb, died at Washington, D. C., January 14, 1863, and John H. Young, who died in Salisbury (N. C.) prison, February 2, 1865. There were twenty-seven drafted men accounted for at muster out, and seventeen substitutes. There were eleven of the men wounded in action named in the roll of June 30, 1865, while only three deserters are recorded.

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, P. V. I.

The 58th Pennsylvania Infantry included Ira B. Carpenter, W. M. Hart, Jerome Harvey, Alf. Chestnut, in Company D; William Daniels, Ezra Daniels (who died at Fort Monroe), in Company H; J. Q. Merrick, Davis (of Pike township), James Booth, Jerry Coon, Hants Hansen, Ole Hansen, of Roulette, and others, such as Calvin Sheppard and Lieut. C. L. Tubbs. Z. B. Barnes, brother of Allen, who died in Andersonville, was also interred there, and has the last ration he drew in that terrible prison. It consists of a pint of corn and cob ground together, mixed with a little coarse salt. It is a grim relic of a grim fractricidal war.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT, P. V. I.

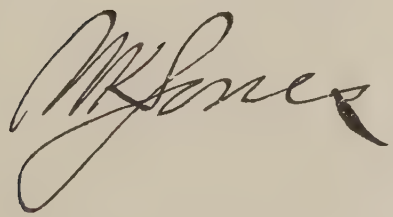
The 149th Regiment (or New Bucktails) was organized to perpetuate the name and service of Lieut.-Col. Kane's battalion of the 42d, who remained with McDowell in Virginia, and of Major Stone's battalion, who served in the Peninsula, under McClellan. In July, 1862, the war department authorized Maj. Stone to raise a Bucktail brigade, and within twenty days twenty companies were organized and the 149th and 150th Regiments formed; but before the brigade strength was attained, the two regiments were ordered to Maryland to repel the Confederates—the 149th, under Col. Roy Stone, Lieut.-Col. Walton Dwight and Maj. George W. Speer. The companies were from Potter, Tioga, Lycoming, Clearfield, Clarion, Lebanon, Allegheny, Luzerne, Mifflin and Huntingdon, all wearing the terrible insignia of the old battalions. The regiment, with the 150th and 143d, formed the second brigade of the First Corps, and went into the Chancellorsville campaign in April, 1863, and the Gettysburg campaign in June of same year. On July 1, Lee's advance appeared near the toll-gate on the Gettysburg and Chambersburg road, and was engaged with Buford's cavalry. The Bucktails were four miles away, but were soon on the field, and without firing rushed from the second ridge beyond the Seminary, drove the enemy from the fence, and held the position throughout the day, although at noon the position was made the objective point for the enemy's artillery; and later their advance toward it begun, and the new Bucktails began to show the rare stuff of which they were made, carrying all their points, but leaving two-thirds of their number dead or wounded on the field, every field officer (including Col. Stone), except one, being wounded. In retiring through the town from the barricade in rear of the Seminary, many were made prisoners, leaving the remnant of the 149th to reform with the brigade on Cemetery Hill. On the morning of July 2 the brigade assisted Hancock's corps, and shortly afterward the 149th and 150th rescued two guns, and on the morning of the 3d looked on at the defeat of the Confederates, in the repulse of Pickett's celebrated charge. On the 7th, the brigade moved forward with the army in pursuit of Lee (too late to effect immediate good), remembering that the 149th lost thirty-four killed, 171 wounded and 131 missing. During the fall and winter the command recruited, and in May, 1864, entered on the work of the Wilderness campaign, encountering the enemy on the log road May 5, and losing heavily in the labyrinth. On the 6th the battle was renewed, when Division Gen. Wadsworth was killed, while at the front with the 149th, the regiment which later captured the hill at the forks of the Chancellorsville and Plank roads. In the two days' affair the command lost fifteen killed, ninety-nine wounded and ninety-two missing. On the 8th, the Laurel Hill battle opened, losing in the three days' fight three killed and fifty-six wounded. On the 12th and 13th it sustained further losses in the terrible fight, and on the 21st joined in the advance of the army. At North Anna, on May 23, the regiment lost four killed, sixteen wounded, and ten prisoners, and on June 1, opened the affair at Bethesda Church, holding their well-won position until the 5th, with the loss of one killed and eleven wounded. On the 18th, near Petersburg, one man was killed and twenty-two wounded, and from that day to August 18, when the command assisted in the assault, it was engaged in the siege of Petersburg, losing two killed, seven wounded and four missing in the assault. In the raid on the Weldon Railroad, December 7, one man was killed, eight wounded and three missing. After the three days' affair near Dabney's mill, the 149th and 150th of the brigade were detached from the army of the Potomac, moved to Elmira, N. Y., and guarded the prisoners' camp there until muster out, June 24, 1865.

Company K, of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth, was raised in this district. Walton Dwight was captain until promoted lieutenant-colonel, August 29, 1862, when John C. Johnson, now representing Cameron county in the legislature, was promoted from first lieutenant. He was captured at Gettysburg on the first day of the battle, returned, and discharged May 15, 1865. Lieut. C. L. Hoyt, promoted from second lieutenant August 29, 1862, was discharged March 25, 1863; Lieut. Henry T. Reynolds, promoted May 1, 1863, was wounded at Gettysburg, and discharged in March, 1864; Charles F. Barclay, promoted second lieutenant in March, 1863, was captured at Gettysburg, returned, promoted lieutenant May 16, 1865, and mustered out in June; A. L. Hawley was sergeant when wounded at Gettysburg, promoted second lieutenant in April, 1864, and first lieutenant May 16, 1865, was mustered out in June; John V. Brown, sergeant when wounded at Petersburg, Va., was promoted second lieutenant in May, 1865, and mustered out.

Orrin Courtright, sergeant, prisoner from May, 1864, to February, 1865, was mustered out in June, while Sergt. John Bodler has the same record. Elisha Willoughby and Sylvester Cheeseboro, sergeants, were mustered out in June, 1865; Sergts. Robert H. Smith, N. Buck and D. L. Raymond were discharged for disability, and Joseph J. Carey, for wounds at Gettysburg, in 1863, and Leroy West, wounded at Spottsylvania, died at Washington May 27, 1864.

Corp. A. L. Rennells, wounded at Gettysburg, and again at Spottsylvania, was absent at muster-out, in June, 1865; Syl. Johnson and Lyman Merrill, wounded at North Anna river; W. B. Yost, at Petersburg; A. D. Tillottson, Norman Chapman and Eph. E. Howe, at Gettysburg, were mustered out, also Seth S. Baker, William H. Hazen and Almeron Nelson; W. B. Lents, injured near Falmouth, Va., was transferred to V. R. C.; George E. Torey died at Washington in 1862; Isaac W. Rounds was killed at Gettysburg; L. P. Warriner died at Washington in 1863; Samuel R. Stilson, wounded at Gettysburg, died at Philadelphia, and Ben S. Higley was killed at the battle of the Wilderness.

The private troops killed were Austin J. Ayers, at Gettysburg, also Albert O. Card, David Dayton, and Washington Wilson. Frank L. Samber, Abram Courtright and James Delany were killed at the Wilderness. The private troops wounded are named as follows: Daniel Berchard, Jr., Abram Courtright (afterward killed), John Evlin, John Eastman, L. J. Carpenter, John J. Jones, Charles M. Phillips and Alonzo Shattuck, at Gettysburg; John M. Baxter, Albert Brown, Matt. Canning, Michael P. Darr, Joe Fessenden, William Goodman, Henry C. James, Isaac Dawley (terribly wounded and prisoner), Abram Lusk, Henry S. Miller and Sam. Ream, in the Wilderness battles; William H. Barkey, Ed. Taubert and John Weidt, at Spottsylvania; John E. Grandy, at Weldon Railroad, and Robert R. Kingsbury, at Laurel Hill. The private soldiers who died from the effects of wounds, from prison life or other causes, were Jacob Carnes, in Andersonville, September 19, 1864; Lewis J. Fisher, at Washington; William Marsh died in Andersonville September 20, 1864; William McKean died at Washington; M. V. B. Orwan, in Andersonville, September 20, 1864; Hosea Perrin, at Elmira, N. Y.; Henry Ream died in Andersonville August 21, 1864; John Stockton, at Culpeper, January 16, 1864; Daniel E. Smith, at Washington, October 22, 1862; Arnold Shearer died in Andersonville August 12, 1864; Charles Wilson, at Washington, and John Haynes. The old soldiers of the company mustered out at the close of term, June 14, 1865 (except those named above), were Darius Ellsworth (promoted quartermaster), A. J. Heggie (promoted hospital steward), Partrick H. Bartron, S. Barley, J. V. Bowman, Sam. Bowman, David L. Campbell, Isaac Con-



rad, Adam Foust, Sam. S. Green, Lyman E. Heggie, Michael McCauley, Ben Norris, John Poff, William Reed, Charles L. Smith, G. R. Wilber, J. B. Carpenter, G. M. Estes, G. W. Ward, Jacob Wise, T. B. Webb and John V. Yeomans. There were fifty-one drafted men in this company, many of whom are named in the above lists of casualties, while the others were mustered out in June, 1865. Bassett Byron was discharged in 1863, also J. J. Carman, J. Cole, Hiram Cornell, Isaac Dawley and Asa Downs; Jossin Hoskin, in 1865; J. E Harder, N. W. Herring, J. T. Harrison, C. T. Halleck, A. Knowlton, Joe Knapp, A. Montania (transferred to V. R. C.), W. L. Mayer (transferred to V. R. C.), F. Palmatier, I. Pearce, M. J. Quick, J. Roberts, M. W. Sackett, J. E. Stilson (transferred to V. R. C.), John Weimer. Among the unassigned men or recruits were seven substitutes, not one of whom was accounted for at muster-out; twenty-eight enlisted men were unaccounted for, and only the three drafted men were mustered out June 28, 1865.

TWO HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT, P. V. I.

The 210th Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry was raised in 1864 with A. T. Kinney, now sheriff of Branch county, Mich., commanding Company F. Among the Potter county men were Charles McKinster, killed at Five Forks, Va., John S. Pearsall, S. V. Warner, George Barnes, Julius Prindle, two or three of the Brizzee and three of the Estes families, also others whose names are not remembered by Capt. Kinney. G. F. Rowley was lieutenant in Company F, and Stephen Vanguilder, Willis Nichols, John Lockwood and James Bradley, privates, of the 210th, now members of the G. A. R. Post at Oswayo.

NEW YORK STATE REGIMENTS.

The 37th New York Infantry was organized in June, 1861, by Col. Maccon, in New York City. In Company H of this command were Jerome Watterman and James Barlow. The former was wounded severely at Fair Oaks, Va., in May, 1862, and again at Chancellorsville in 1863. Barlow died in 1863, near Richmond. Little is known of his death, beyond the fact that he was sent to hospital near Fair Oaks and was taken prisoner subsequently. Nothing was ever ascertained relating to him. Eugene Colegrove, of the 161st New York, and Washington Jennings, went from this township, and Andrew J. Barlow, of 2d New York Dragoons. The 189th New York Infantry claimed H. N. Stone, A. S. and M. R. Swetland, N. W. Hubbard, A. D. Erway, O. L. Stone, the two Snyders, William Statham and John Daniels.

Company D, 85th New York Infantry, was mustered in September 7, 1861, with A. A. Kinney, captain; William L. Starkweather and J. E. Terwilliger (who died of wounds and is buried at Sharon Centre), lieutenants, and E. M. Bedford, first sergeant. Among the private troops from Potter were *B. F. Jones, P. C. Maxon (now cashier of bank at New Richmond, Wis.), *Henry Pierce, †A. Chappel, †L. R. Preston, †H. Mead, †J. D. Burbank, †S. Press, †W. H. Brighton, †Joe Pierce, †P. Rockefellow, †M. Hopkins, †Richard Matteson, †D. Terwilliger, †A. W. Kinney, †Edmund Duel, †J. W. Vesper, †C. H. Johnson, †W. Peterson, *Elisha T. Blanchard, †L. Allen, †Ed. Griffith, †Frank Norwood, †A. C. Barnes, †E. C. Gilbert, †M. C. Whitney, †George White, †H. Pierce, †W. E. Rockefellow, †W. Hopkins, †K. Snyder, †B. Terwilliger, †E. D. Kellogg, †H. Hitchcock, †S. Blanchard, †F. Vanliew, †W. Wheeler, †William S. Moore, †M. Sherwood, †John Peckow, †Thomas Terwilliger, George H. Leach. The company was captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 16, 1864, interned in Andersonville, where nearly all died. Capt. Kin-

*Died after the war. †Killed, or died in Andersonville, or died on the field.

ney resigned on account of disability, but held his rank, and was attached to Gen. Foster's staff from November 27, 1862, to February, 1864, when he was sent on detached service to Roanoke, Va., shipping store, and thus escaped the Plymouth catastrophe. In June, that year, he was discharged after nearly three years' service. The captain was the organizer of this company, beginning enlistment immediately after the first Bull Run, under commission of Gov. Morgan, of New York. Col. Davis, who organized the regiment, resided over the State line, and won to his standard many residents of northern Potter county. Zalmon Barnes, now residing near Honeoye, was in Company C, with S. J. White; Boyce Kinney served in the 2d Iowa Cavalry, died after the war; Alanson T. Kinney served two years in the 85th New York Infantry, and was commissioned captain of Company F, 210th P. V. I.

In the foregoing record the great majority of soldiers from this county find mention, others are named in the sketches of Grand Army Posts throughout the county, while other names of men who died on the field or after the war, not given previously, are perpetuated on the monolith at Coudersport: Charles Heffrecht, M. Fretzer, F. Schultheis, Jacob Braun and Dan Boligh, of Abbot; D. H. Judd, A. I. Nelson, John Ross, J. J. Burd, Geo. Cole, Henry and George Byam, W. Rogers, Perry Brown, Wm. James, A. Hatch, J. D. Burd, C. Bunnell, H. Smith and Darius Brown, of Allegheny; Allen Bennett, L. H. Merrick, W. N. Howe, G. M. Perry, John Graham, E. Kile, V. C. Merrick, Levi Hann, Abram Williams, C. C. Crum, Calvin Morris and W. W. Eddy, of Bingham; John Staysa, D. S. Morey, H. Smith, O. S. Chandler, Geo. Wakely and Uriah Robinson, of Clara; B. F. Stebbins and Asa Toombs, of Coudersport; Wm. McCarn, R. C. Cannon, Loren Haggedorn, Sam Schofield, Uriah Glace, Lorentus Cole and Frank Crook, of Eulalia; John Amedon, Denis Clancy, J. M. Barlow, Roger Rooney, Ira Downs, John V. Plants and Matthew Roach, of Genesee; John Blackman, Ransom Fessenden, C. H. Hydorn, G. W. and Lewis Higley, F. Davis, L. J. Clark, A. W. Estes, Burdsell Harris, Geo. W. Luce, Martin White, Edward Bickford, Almeron G. Burdick, M. Monroe, N. Campbell, H. Hollenbeck, Wm. VanWickle, John Phillips, S. B. Finch, E. Vanwegen and Henry Ingram, of Hebron; A. Leach, Thomas, John and Rook Wilkinson, Warren and Joshua Owen, J. Abbott, James Brooks, W. W. Little, Francis Surdam, H. Button, J. Persing, O. Sunderlin, S. L. Loucks, Samuel Rogers, A. Martin and Sylvester Burdick, of Hector; Wm. B. Ayers, A. M. Cheeseboro, H. Hadley and G. C. Rossiter, of Homer; John A. Thomas, John Springer, John Harrison, James Colton, Geo. Kennedy, Geo. and Levi Ellis, A. and Burt Palmatier, Wm. H. Raymond, Menassa Courtwright; Geo. Kibbe, Samuel Stone, R. Springer, Leonard Williams, L. Fletcher, Geo. Morgan, Wm. Corsting, Peter Van Sickles and ——— Cady, of Harrison; Geo. Haight, of Jackson; Joe A. Dingee, of Keating; J. R. and Henry M. Munson, Benjamin R. and Nathan A. Goff, J. D. Barger, J. P. Miller, W. Hyatt, Jonathan Oles, Henry Snath, Orson Kenyon, John Brizzee, C. M. Cole, Ed. Morley, W. W. Robbins, A. B. Harris, James Badger, Edgar Furman, Milton Merwin, Silas Andrus and Geo. K. Hodge, Jr., of Oswayo; E. A. Kilbourne, Walter S. and Sam D. Youngs, C. McCumber, Geo. W. Howd, James Alvord, W. B. Trask and Hiram Wilcox, of Pike; Henry McDowell, A. Eastwood, John and Philip Haynes, of Pleasant Valley; Stephen Redson, of Summit; J. N. H. Bell and Gottlieb Hundredmark, of Sweden; M. B. Carson, James Logue and Geo. Cooper, of Sylvania; John S. Hulbert, C. Terrett, Cyrus Warner, Henry Maddison, Robert Bessy, Wm. Hitchcock, Geo. Wakeley, Henry Carpenter, Ed Burslem, John Haynes, W. S.

Coats, Marvin Corwin (of Sickles' brigade, killed at Cedar mountain), Roscoe Warner, W. H. Hanyan, L. A. Wood, J. B. Perry, C. Christman, Monroe Barnes, John Hay, John Tompkins, Hosea Perrin, Nicholas Bradley and John Covert, of Sharon; John Jordan, Jr., Dan Courtwright, Horace Taylor, Wm. Horton, Thomas Logue, George Cooper, Brewster Foster, Chris Corwine and Warren Mahon, of Wharton; O. A. Lewis, A. Byam, Abram Close, D. Whipple, Jr., O. Johnson, R. Calhoun, Edward, Melville and Nathan Torrey, Nelson Labar, James Haddock, Russell Perkins, Eph. E. Howe and A. VanGelder, of Ulysses; W. W. Wetmore, of West Branch; W. R. Pomeroy, John Maltby, J. Tompkins, F. Reed, George Barr, L. A. Fisher, M. Weimer, Riley Pomeroy, Almeron Lyman, John McDowell, Angelo Cropsey and Gardner Sheldon, of Roulette; C. Knickerbocker and James Thurston, of Stewardson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The first soldiers' memorial service was held at Coudersport May 31, 1876. The question of erecting a monument was discussed so early as September 20, 1869, but the column was not raised until December 20, 1874. It bears the names of 318 soldiers who died in battle or from the effects of war—all, with a few exceptions, belonging to Roulette township, who had passed away prior to that time pending mention. In April, 1887, the statue of a soldier was placed upon the shaft, and the ceremony of unveiling performed June 8.

Soldiers of foreign and Pennsylvania commands, now belonging to the G. A. R. Post at Oswayo, who were not charter members of that post, are W. Palmer, 109th N. Y.; A. W. Lee, 189th N. Y.; Michael Hamer, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery; Perry Wilcox, 71st New York; C. Scriber, 104th New York; John Morley, 3d New York Artillery; Frank Rowlee, New York Light Artillery; John Rooney, Dennis McGinnis, S. M. Bly, Bryan McGinnis and Patrick Clark, 170th New York; John Carney, 13th Ohio Infantry; I. Whitter, 64th New York; J. R. Higby, 72d New York; W. H. Sherwood, 76th Pennsylvania; James S. Barnes, 184th Pennsylvania; F. S. Gillett, 94th New York; A. C. Sturdevant, 207th Pennsylvania; J. M. Buchanan, 64th New York; Eugene Colegrove, 161st New York; R. Swift, 136th New York; J. C. Hollett, 179th New York; B. F. Lyman, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry; A. P. Vaughn, 130th New York; L. Lowton, 93d Pennsylvania; W. Miller, 4th Artillery.

The county was still in its wilderness state when the devoted patriots of older counties were engaged in making those solid foundations on which the Republic rests. In later years some of the very men who took part in that struggle of patriotism against tyranny settled here, and later, before the echoes of Perry's victorious cannon on Lake Erie died away, others made their homes here. The widow of Thomas Ryan, a soldier of the Revolution, died at her son's house in Genesee township, in April, 1857, aged ninety years. Stephen Taylor, a soldier of 1812, died at Neri Taylor's house in 1878, aged eighty-two years. Mrs. Ruth Gibbs, who died in Sharon in June, 1888, was the widow of a soldier of 1812, and an old resident of Potter county. The old soldier is buried at Sharon Centre. Sons and daughters of heroes of the Revolution selected the wilds of Potter county for homes, and as related in the pages devoted to biography, children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Revolutionary sires dwell here to-day, enjoying the liberty which their predecessors won for them.

CHAPTER VIII.

RAILROADS—AGRICULTURAL—STATISTICAL.

RAILROADS——PROJECTED AND COMPLETED RAILROADS—FIRST PASSENGER TRAIN—ESTABLISHMENT OF RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.
AGRICULTURAL——SOCIETY—RESULTS OF NOT WORKING IN HARMONY.
STATISTICAL——STATISTICS OF POPULATION—VALUATION—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RAILROADS.

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, in 1837–38, assisted the surveyors in running their lines for the proposed railroad up the Allegheny, across the divide and down Pine creek. The enterprise was a just one, but owing to the wild character of the country and the difficulty of obtaining men, even for the survey, the project was abandoned. The surveyors tried many routes, even going down the Allegheny portage and again crossing Bunker Hill. Mr. Reynolds, after half a century, remembers Miller, the chart man, Fitzgerald, the man of levels, and Powers, of the transit.

The Jersey Shore, Pine Creek & State Line Railroad Co. was chartered in 1856, but little was done toward the construction of the line. In 1864 Francis Hughes presided over the revived company, the route was surveyed, and a full effort made to obtain a bonus from the farmers and others along the line, but the enterprise again collapsed. In 1870 the name was merged into the J. S., P. C. & B. R. R., and Sobieski Ross elected president. Under him the road bed was perfected to within four miles of Coudersport; but the Reading Railroad Company, the new helpers of the scheme, became embarrassed, and the officers of the reorganized Reading did not look with favor on expenditures in this diretion, so that in 1876 work ceased. In 1877 Judge Ross died, when John S. Ross succeeded him as president, and served until 1881, when Gen. George Magee, representing a new company, took control, and sold the right of way between Coudersport and Port Allegany to the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad Company. John S. Ross died December 14, 1882.

In 1881 citizens of Coudersport and Olean, headed by A. G. Olmsted and F. W. Knox, negotiated for the purchase of right of way and grading, with the railroad men, represented by Gen. George Magee, of the J. S., P. C. & B. R. R., from Coudersport to Port Allegany—seventeen miles. The right was bought, with the proviso that Magee could have it back any time after ten years, by paying back to the stockholders all moneys expended by them in fitting and equipping the road. The organization at first (1881) was named Coudersport & Olean Railroad, but in 1882 the name was changed to the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad. The capital stock, $150,000, was divided into 1,500 shares at $100 each. Eight directors were chosen: F. W. Knox (president); A. G. Olmsted and Isaac Benson, of Coudersport; F. H. Root, of Buffalo; A. M. Benton, of Port Allegany; B. D. Hamlin, of Smethport; C. S. Cary and C. N. B. Barse, of Olean, and F. H. Arnold, of Port Allegany. B. A. McClure was appointed superintendent. On September 26, 1882, the first passenger train passed over the road.

The officers of the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad at present are F. W. Knox, president; C. S. Cary, of Olean, vice-president; A. B. Mann, secretary; M. W. Barse, of Olean, treasurer, and B. A. McClure, general superintendent. In December, 1888, the question of adopting the standard gauge was looked on favorably, and this work was commenced April 1, 1889, under Mr. McClure's supervision, and in July the cars were run over the broad gauge road. The length of the road is seventeen miles. The freight carried in 1888 amounted to 30,848 tons, 11,250 being local freight, and the number of passengers carried was 21,924. It is now (March, 1890) stated upon authority that this road will extend their line to Lymansville, thence to Sweden Valley and beyond.

The officers of the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad elected in January, 1890, are F. W. Knox, president; C. S. Cary, vice-president; M. W. Barse, treasurer; B. A. McClure, superintendent; A. B. Mann, secretary; A. G. Olmsted, F. H. Root, B. D. Hamlin, C. S. Cary, Isaac Benson, F. H. Arnold, W. K. Jones and James L. Knox, directors. In March, 1890, the proposition to sell the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad to a New York syndicate was made. The latter propose to connect it with the Lackawanna system, or by using the roadbed already graded and bridged, via Geneva, N. Y., to connect with the New York Central. The Coudersport & Port Allegany road is to be extended south forty miles to Ansonia, to connect with the Reading system, or to Weedsport, to connect with the Pennsylvania system.

In May, 1883, a gang of laborers entered on the work of grading the Coudersport & Gaines Railroad, but an injunction by the S. L., B. & P. C. R. R. Co. ended the matter. The Cowanesque branch to Harrison Valley was begun in April, 1883, and completed that year to the east end of the village, and is now being constructed to Mills. The survey of the proposed extension of the C., C. & A. R. R. from Mills to Lewisville, made in July, 1883, showed a grade of 100 feet per mile for three and three-fourths miles, up the Worden Summit from Mills, and of ninety-two feet per mile for four miles up the Marsh Creek Summit. In December, 1888, the railway mail service was introduced on the Fall Brook Company's railroads, the first postal car, under Fred. W. Bailey, coming in December 3.

The proposed Hornellsville, Coudersport & Lackawanna Railroad, with headquarters at Hornellsville, is a project with a promise of success. The company was organized in October, 1888, with the following named officers: President, D. C. Larrabee; treasurer, H. J. Olmsted; secretary, C. L. Peck; directors, P. A. Stebbins, William Dent, A. B. Crowell, W. B. Perkins, F. A. Raymond, Amos Raymond, Thomas Coulston. In April, 1889, a meeting of stockholders was held at Gold to elect a president, *vice* D. C. Larrabee, deceased. The honor was conferred on N. J. Peck. The following-named officers were elected in January, 1890: N. J. Peck, president; C. L. Peck, secretary; H. J. Olmsted, treasurer; A. B. Crowell, Thomas Coulston, P. A. Stebbins, William Dent, W. B. Perkins, F. A. Raymond and Amos Raymond, directors. From a statement prepared by C. L. Peck, of Coudersport, it is learned that there is an average daily production of lumber to be reached by this road of 750,000 feet at present, which can be increased to 900,000 feet. It is safe to say that there are 5,000,000,000 feet of lumber, of which 4,500,000,000 is hemlock. The average daily production of bark at the present time is 500 cords, which the building of this road will increase to 600 cords.

The Coudersport & West Branch Railroad Company elected N. J. and C. L. Peck to their positions as above, with A. B. Crowell, treasurer; W. B. Cutter,

P. A. Stebbins, Thomas Coulston, W. J. Grover, F. A. Raymond, A. Carpenter and C. H. Armstrong, directors. A New York syndicate is said to have taken this road in hand, with the intention of building it and the Coudersport & West Branch Railroad during the coming season. Engineers were on the ground in February, 1890, preparing estimates. The same syndicate is trying to buy the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad, and have offered a large premium for the stock of the road.

The Wellsville, Coudersport & Pine Creek Railroad elected in February, 1890, the following named officers: John McEwen, president; E. J. Farnum, vice-president; H. K. Opp, secretary; H. N. Lewis, secretary; Rufus Scott, attorney, and they, with G. H. Blackman, W. B. Coats and Charles Day, were directors. The stock is subscribed, and ten per cent of the amount paid, while the road is mostly graded between Wellsville (N. Y.) and Genesee Forks (Penn.). The contract for regrading the road-bed has been sold, and an assessment of ten per cent has been levied for the purchase of ties.

The Sinnemahoning Valley Railroad is completed and running from Keating, in Keating township, to Costello, in Sylvania township, and is now being rapidly constructed toward Galeton, in Pike township.

In the southeast corner of the county there is a short line, known as the Slate Run Railroad, connecting Slate Run, in Lycoming county, with Black Forest, in Stewardson township, Potter county.

In Pike township is a portion of the Addison & Pennsylvania road, connecting Gaines, in Tioga county, with Galeton; and from this line a short branch, called the Phœnix Railroad, runs to Davidge, also in Pike township.

In 1872 the building of the B., N. Y. & P. R. R., cutting through the edge of the county at Keating Summit, was begun, and was finished in November of that year.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Potter County Agricultural and Horticultural Society was organized in 1860. But one fair was held prior to the war, which broke up all further action upon the part of the society until Peace again spread her white wings over the land. April 25, 1878, W. B. Gordnier, having been appointed commissioner by the managers of the Potter County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, purchased of J. M. Spafford the grounds between Coudersport and Lymansville, now used for the fair grounds of this society. These grounds had heretofore been leased by the Driving Park Association.

For a few years back a fair has been held annually at Lewisville, at the Driving Park in that borough, with a considerable degree of success. Connected with the fairs, both at Coudersport and Lewisville, have been the races of the driving associations. For reasons heretofore given regarding agriculture in Potter county, the fairs have not equaled those in older counties, and, owing to the little animosities and antagonisms of different portions of the county, a worthy enterprise has been injured.

STATISTICAL.

The statement of property assessed in the several townships of the county, for 1889, prepared by Commissioners' Clerk Rennells, relating to the number of taxables, total valuation and population in 1880, is given as follows:

	No.	Valuation.	Population.
Austin,	389	$ 48,071	——
Abbot,	186	148,426	623
Allegheny,	190	80,255	672
Bingham,	264	89,301	832
Clara,	94	39,150	238
Coudersport,	458	73,052	677
Eulalia,	224	195,318	554
Genesee,	289	73,971	883
Harrison,	590	123,693	1,162
Hebron,	279	69,138	835
Hector,	337	90,768	958
Homer,	108	73,705	189
Keating,	186	61,771	204
Lewisville,	206	33,814	365
Oswayo,	306	$ 77,226	883
Pike,	330	79,241	281
Pleasant Valley,	101	47,445	211
Portage,	69	71,794	114
Roulette,	350	81,723	648
Sharon,	424	64,885	1,055
Stewardson,	70	146,989	223
Sweden,	151	69,555	416
Summit,	57	107,879	202
Sylvania,	211	82,415	214
Ulysses,	229	166,909	638
West Branch,	154	127,816	374
Wharton,	133	140,086	346

The total number of resident tax-payers is 6,385, and this total multiplied by 4, equals 25,540, giving a fair estimate of the number of inhabitants, while the number of voters, 4,616 multiplied by 5 gives only 23,080. The political character of the county is shown by 2,570 Republican, 1,692 Democratic, 172 Prohibition, and 182 Union Labor voters, the figures representing the vote cast for the several presidential electors in 1889. It may be said that the census of 1890 will show double the population of 1880, which was 13,797. The population of the undivided county, in 1810, was 29; in 1820, it increased to 186; in 1830, to 1,265; in 1840, to 3,371; in 1850, to 6,048; in 1860, after division, to 11,470, and in 1870, it decreased to 11,265.

The receipts and expenditures of the county of Potter, for the year ending December 31, 1888, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in treasurer's hands, by auditor's report	$ 758 54
Received from collector, county tax for 1887	1,601 31
Received from collector, State tax for 1887,	511 44
Received from collector, county tax for 1888	6,472 23
Received from collector, special tax for 1888	758 72
Received from collector, State tax for 1888,	1,338 87
Received from collector, unseated county tax for 1886	8,491 41
Received from collector, unseated county tax for 1887	8,442 12
Received from collector, unseated county tax for 1888	3,547 75
Received from collector, unseated special tax for 1888	709 46
Received from collector, seated returned tax for 1886	45 07
Received from collector, seated returned tax for 1887	57 03
Received from collector, seated returned tax for 1888	1 66
Received from money refunded by E. N. Stebbins (error in bill)	4 40
Received from check of O. J. Rees (error in footing bill)	
Received on bond to Walter Wells for bridge purposes	3,000 00
Received on bond to Mary E. Stebbins for court-house repairs	2,000 00
Received on bond to M. E. Olmsted for court-house repairs	8,000 00
Received on redemption of T. U. Thompson's land (Stewardson township)	147 47
Received from Pike township (order to pay commissioners' service on bridge),	28 50
Received from sale of brick, lumber and sundries from court-house	79 13
Received on note of T. H. Coulston	221 52
Received from commonwealth costs and fines	99 22
Received from poor districts on account of money paid Warren Hospital	1,228 84
Received from Sharon township and C. H. Cole to balance bridge account	150 00

EXPENDITURES.

Paid assessor's wages	$ 1,480 15
Paid auditor's wages	208 88
Paid Agricultural Society	100 00
Paid bridge expenses	1,286 75
Paid bounty and probate	29 15
Paid commissioners' wages	1,865 00
Paid commissioners' clerk's wages	800 00
Paid commissioners' attorney for 1887 and 1888	100 00
Paid constable's returns	355 42
Paid clerk of quarter sessions	303 35
Paid commonwealth costs	1,466 98
Paid election expenses	1,823 20
Paid fuel for court-house and jail	315 21
Paid interest on debt	744 03
Paid insane hospital bills	911 25
Paid institute bill	200 00
Paid jurors (grand)	650 09
Paid jurors (traverse)	1,814 27
Paid jail (care of)	562 50
Paid penitentiary bills	680 45
Paid road views	716 00
Paid county treasurer's commission on $38,979.37, at 2½ per cent	974 48
Paid for printing for county	507 50
Paid for repairs and fixtures to jail	214 80
Paid for stationery	118 09
Paid stenographer's wages	253 50
Paid sheriff's costs	301 91
Paid State tax	1,349 00
Paid tipstaff and court criers	285 00
Paid jury commissioners' clerk	127 77
Paid lunacy commissioners	72 25
Paid prisoners' board	387 67
Paid Pike township bridge expenses	48 50
Paid referee bills	170 00
Paid miscellaneous	929 15
Paid for court-house repairs and alterations to January 7, 1889	14,086 03

The total receipts amounted to $47,699.69, all of which was expended except $7,514.67. The estimate of receipts for 1889, including this balance, is $58,858.77; being $4,299.52 under the estimate of necessary expenditures, which includes $10,000 to apply on completing court-house, and $2,000 for county bridges.

CHAPTER IX.

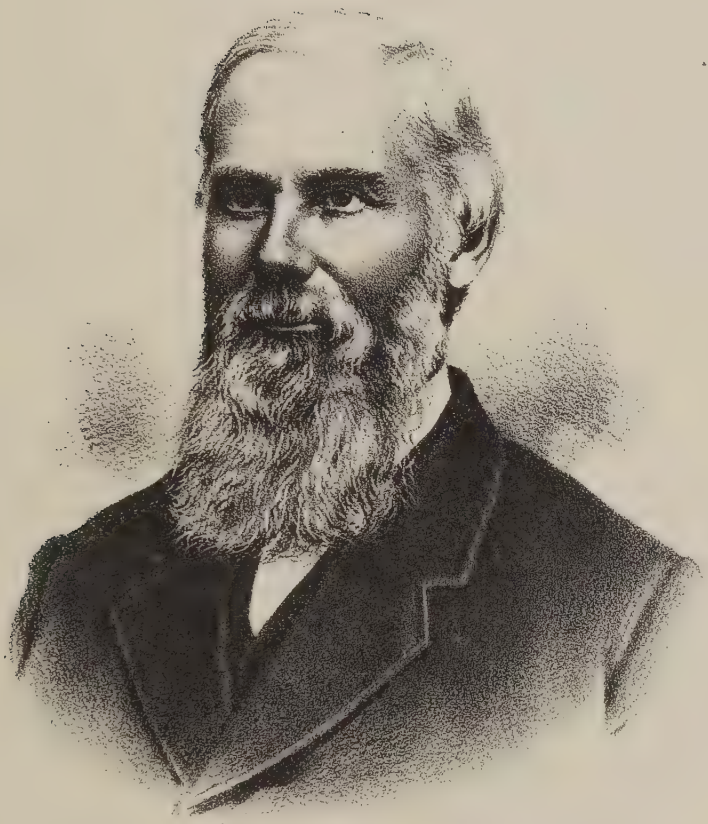
EULALIA TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF COUDERSPORT.

EULALIA TOWNSHIP——GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY—OIL WELLS, ETC.—POPULATION—ASSESSORS' STATISTICS—ELECTIONS IN FEBRUARY, 1890—LAYING OFF OF ROADS—EARLY TAX-PAYERS—MISCELLANEOUS.

BOROUGH OF COUDERSPORT——SURVEY—SOME FIRST THINGS—REMINISCENCES OF MRS. MARY A. ROSS—POST-OFFICE AND POSTMASTERS—SCHOOLS, ETC.—RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS IN 1848—MUNICIPAL MATTERS—THE GERMANS—EARLY EVENTS—THE GREAT FIRE OF 1880—LUMBERING—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES, ETC.—BUSINESS.

EULALIA TOWNSHIP, named in honor of John Keating's daughter is, marked by the picturesque cañon of the Allegheny, which flows in a general course from the northeast to the southwest, through this division. The walls of the valley are mountains of Catskill, capped with Pocono sandstone or conglomerate. Immense masses of this conglom are grouped here and there, a formidable group existing just east of the Coudersport limits. Almost within the limits the grey sandstone is developed, and also on the Homer road, while southeast is the brown sandstone with its rare fossils. Up Dingman's run, 7,000 or 8,000 feet, and, in fact, in all the valleys around Coudersport, great conglomerate boulders are scattered, while on the hill tops the remnants of coal beds may be found, particularly where the mines of 1839 were opened, but the bed does not average more than fourteen inches, while on the east side of Nelson run a trial shaft was put down, only to find a twelve-inch vein separated by flag rock from a three-inch vein, and, of course, unprofitable to work. On the hills west of Dingman's run coal deposits have been found, but time has worn away, not only the tops of the old hills, but also the underlying rocks, the coal beds and some of the strata on which they rested.

Mr. Sherwood, in his geological report, says: "The topographical feature of most interest in the geology of northern Pennsylvania is exhibited in this township, namely: the *drainage in opposite directions inward toward the anticlinal axis.* This involves the striking phenomenon—nowhere better exhibited than here—of the branches of a stream all heading in broad anticlinal valleys, and breaking into a central mountain mass through gates, and flowing through the center of that mass in a common stream." In the Coudersport neighborhood, glacial moraine material shows itself, and also some peculiar detachments of rock foreign to the district. Sherwood's collections, on the road to Homer, one and three-quarter miles from Coudersport, on top of the mountain, in "*Catskill grey,*" comprise stigmaria? stem 18″ long, 2½″ wide; plant stems, rugose; plant stems, slender, straight, rugose; stigmaria? impressions of long narrow stems, and lepidodendron.



H. H. Dent.

In July, 1885, the Nelson oil well, five miles west by south of Coudersport, was drilled to a depth of 1,460 feet, when thirty-five feet of oil sand was struck, and another well drilled on Dingman's run, both by Watson. In January, 1886, the 2,200-feet well at Coudersport was drilled. Joe Tait found oil in the most improbable places in McKean county, but when he came to Potter county, fortified with his former success, he was stranded, so to speak, among the unlucky crags, and found a well so dry that it blew dust in his face. He was not contented, and grappled with another well in 1881, which proved as profitless as any of the numerous failures which marked nearly every township in the county. Jim Chambers, for the Germania Oil Company, drilled one well about eight miles from Coudersport, in 1881. This company drilled about a half a dozen wells in various parts of the county without success. Olmsted station, No. 2, Tide Water Pipe Co., is located three miles south of Coudersport, thirty miles from the Rixford pump station. The tornado of March 20, 1834, won from the pen of Burrel Lyman seven verses descriptive of the storm, which were published in Hiram Payne's *Forester* at Smethport. One verse, in particular, deals with the force of the hurricane at Lymansville thus:

> The mill-pond, full forty rods it was thrown;
> Large logs from their old beds were blown;
> They were rolled to and fro like cobs on a floor,
> Like the power of a god in the days of a Noah.

The population in 1880 was 554, while in November, 1888, there were 92 Republican, 68 Democrat, 1 Prohibition and 11 Union Labor votes cast, representing 860 inhabitants. The number of taxables in 1889 was 224, and the assessed valuation $195,318. The assessor's statistics of 1889 give Coudersport 458 resident tax-payers, 150 horses, 4 oxen, 80 cows. Seated real estate was valued at $68,349, and moneys at interest $286,311. The population in 1880 was 677, while in November, 1888, there were 296 qualified voters (179 Republicans, 86 Democrats, 3 Prohibitionists and 28 Union Labor), representing a population of at least 1,480.

The officers elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Justice of the peace, Alva Taggart; supervisor, J. D. Earl; constable, Fred. Schadenberger; collector, L. R. Toombs; treasurer, Charles Reuning; town clerk, Julius Colcord; auditor, T. B. Abbott; school directors, Henry Reeves, J. P. Lehman, Wm. Frink; overseer of the poor, George Shelden; judge of election, Sherman Baker; inspectors of election, F. Gage, Justice Mehring.

In 1810 a petition to open a road from Coudersport to Ceres was granted by the court of quarter sessions of Lycoming county, when John King, Sampson Crawford, Isaac Lyman, Wm. Ayers, Josiah Furman and John Lyman were appointed viewers. The return of this road, or report thereon, was made May 7, 1812. In September, 1811, a road from Lymansville, near Coudersport, southeast to Tioga county line, was authorized.

Eulalia township originally included within its boundaries the whole of the southern portion of the county, from which new townships were from time to time carved out, until the township was left in two disconnected parts (one of which the map-makers, without any authority, labeled Oleona), this part being as much a portion of Eulalia as the part which is marked Eulalia. At the time the legislation for the Coudersport graded school was obtained, leading citizens of Eulalia were consulted, and that part of the township marked Oleona was attached to Coudersport school district, with the understanding that the people of Eulalia should have the same privileges in the graded schools to

be established as the people of Coudersport would have; and in accordance therewith many of the children of Eulalia have been educated in this school, and all of them attend whenever they wish to do so. In addition to this the directors erected a house prior to 1882, on the East fork, and supported a school there the proper number of months in each year. On December 5, 1810, the Lycoming court, in answer to a petition of residents of Potter county complaining of the inconveniences arising from being attached to Dunstable, established Eulalia township within the boundaries of Potter. The name was given in honor of a daughter of John Keating. In 1828 the Cartee House was made a polling-place. A pane of glass was taken from one of the windows, through which the tickets were passed. Mrs. M. A. Ross thinks that elections were held at the Cartee House prior to this date. There were but three families in Coudersport this year—the Hinckles, Timothy Ives' and the Cartees.

William Bingham paid to the county and State, for taxes of 1834, the sum of $1,466.59 on unseated lands in Potter county. John H. Rose was his agent at that time. John Keating & Co. paid through their agent, O. A. Lewis, $467.10 State and county taxes on their lands in Eulalia township, $163.82 on lands in Roulette, $75.55 on lands in Sharon, $8.83 on lands in Sweden, and $135.81 on lands in Wharton; Robert and Jesse Waln paid $271.81 State, county and road tax on their lands in Eulalia for 1834; the De Neuvilles, $3.92, Vaux & Stewartson, $151.44; David Lewis, $46.72; Henry Drinkes, $22.24; Thomas Stewartson, $151.36; William Waln, $53.24; Dan. Knight, $8.41; F. R. Wharton, $19.74; Moses Levy, $149; George Kress, $11.22; Jane Humphrey, $68.50; Fred Ravissee, $9.21; A. B. Deschapelles, $6.96; Theo. Gouzaud, $13.36; Louis H. Doubigney, $13.36; Peter Provencher, $6.67; John Cole, 68 cents; Nichtin Griffith, $29.39; Samuel Webb, $112.45; Jacob S. Waln, $29.69; Barney Duffy, $14.85; Brewster Freeman, $33.10; George Cleadin, $6.90; James Hopkins, $88.28; Robert E. Griffith, $37.08; Thomas I. Wharton, $23; Hannah M. Wharton, $16.70; J. R. Smith, $30; Ketland, Yard & Co., $22.26.

Eulalia township, in 1836–37, claimed the following named resident taxpayers: Seth, George and John Taggart, Joshua Vincent, Betsy Van Etter, A. Woodcock, William, James and George Ayers, the colored freeman (Peter Asylum), Moses Strong's saw- and grist-mills, Leonard Taggart, Alanson Andrews, David Brooks, Thomas and Isaac Bellows, Hezekiah Bentley, Thomas Booth, John L. Cartee, Strait & Benson's saw-mill, L. Strong, Joseph Surong (blacksmith), L. D. Spafford, William Crosby, Reuben Clark, Nelson Clark (saw-mill), L. B. Cole, C. Chantabarger, Versal Dickinson (tavern, store, tanyard), William and Josiah Earl, John Earl (merchant), Jason and John Wadsworth, Jonathan Edgecomb, Dr. D. N. Hunt, Denis Hall, B. F. Hoxsie, Hilyer & Boswick, F. B. Hamlin (freeman), T. J. Ives (merchant), B. H. Ives, B. Lull, C. Lyman, P. Lyman, Ed. Lyman, Eben. McDougall, James and John Nelson, Jr., Cephas Lilas, Horace Nelson, H. A. Nelson (grist-mill), E. Prouty, C. Prouty, John Peal, H. I. Payne, Ezra Reynolds, George C. Reynolds, David Ross.

The first store built in Potter county was erected in 1826 at Lymansville by Dr. Harry Lyman. Noble Howland, father-in-law of A. Rounseville, of Coudersport, came from Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y., that year. His wife lived until the summer of 1887, dying at the home of her son, Perry Howland, near Lymansville. John Dingman* built his second grist-mill on the Turner place, about five miles below Coudersport, in 1828. He built his third grist-mill the

*In 1825, Mrs. Ross states, Dingman's grist-mill stood near where is now the tannery. This was the first grist-mill in the county . . . . The saw-mill at Lymansville was an old institution at that time.

following year on what is now the Benson place, above Lymansville. Henry Nelson died July 2, 1888. Sixty-eight years before, when he came to this section with his parents, there were only twenty-one families within the boundaries of Potter county. Some twelve or fifteen years prior to his death, farm work being too hard for his advancing years, he removed to Coudersport.

Ladona post-office (Lymansville) was established in December, 1889, with L. R. Toombs, postmaster.

H. J. Olmstead, writing in 1889 on the question of constitutional prohibition, gives a few points relating to the township and borough of a historical character. He says: "My acquaintance with Coudersport and vicinity commenced in 1848, forty-one years ago this last March. At that time there were three licensed hotels; all the stores in town sold liquor except one. In one place was a rectifying establishment, and that one establishment prepared more whisky at that time for consumption in this county than all that is used in the county at this time. I do not hesitate to emphasize this. Then the population of Coudersport and vicinity was not more than one-fourth what it is now, possibly not that. And within the limits of the township of Eulalia (perhaps a little beyond the limits in some direction) there were twelve to fifteen confirmed inebriates at the time."

In July, 1876, the *Enterprise* published a story connected with a well-known family, which, like the foregoing reminiscence of forty years ago, is too interesting to omit: "Seth Taggart, the well-to-do farmer whose death we recorded last week, a short time ago requested Mr. Colcord, his son-in-law, to take a pick and shovel and dig in a certain part of the cellar, and without telling him the purpose. Mr. Colcord did as requested, but, after excavating a considerable space, found nothing. He was then directed to another place. After digging in the second place as directed he came upon a black and partially decayed package, and to his utter astonishment found it to contain coin. It was then removed, washed and cleaned and found to be just $1,000 in gold and silver. It seems this was deposited by Mrs. Taggart, who has been dead nearly nine years, long years ago for her daughters, and Mr. Taggart, with religious reverence, left it undisturbed for years. Her wish was carried out, and the coin was there divided. Little did these daughters dream that mother earth was the 'safe deposit bank' of their long-ago deceased parent. A portion of the coin we have seen, and none bears date later than 1854, and one piece is dated 1782, the year the war of the Revolution closed, and without doubt is among the few coins to be found of that date, now near one hundred years old. Some of this money, it is understood, was placed in a like strange deposit under the old house forty or fifty years ago, and removed to its recent resting place when the family removed from the old to the new house. The pieces we saw, although of great age, now that the mold of years is washed away, seem as bright as the coin of 1876."

BOROUGH OF COUDERSPORT.

The survey of Coudersport was begun in 1807. In King's survey notes, he states: "Left home to commence surveying and lodged at 14½ mile tree 22d of the 7th mo. 1807. On 23rd went to where our provisions were left and built a camp, it being rainy we proceeded no further. 24th, went down the Allegheny to the Forks, and began to build a camp at Coudersport. 25th, finished the camp. 26th, went for remainder of our provisions and marked the road to the camp. 27th, split a number of stakes for the corners of lots in the town and altered some of the lines of the town. 28th, began to measure and stake out the lots of the town." On the 18th of the eighth month of 1807 the survey was

completed, the Indians went home and the surveying tools were taken to Ceres by Sampson Crawford. It appears that Thomas Lightfoot had made a survey here prior to this, in 1805, and that there was a small island in the river in 1807.

The deed by John Keating & Co. to the trustees of Coudersport (recorded p. 94, Vol. A Deeds, dated June 3, 1808), conveys two-thirds of the lots in Coudersport, then surveyed, two public squares, one for court-house and one for academy, together with 150 acres adjoining the town site to the county. He also donated $500 for the erection of a school building, and asked that the name he had given the location, in honor of a friend, Judge Couder, should be retained. In 1822 John Dingman and John Lyman contracted to clear the public square. In April, 1823, Isaac Lyman was granted $27 for clearing land at Coudersport, and in June $10 for clearing town plat. Peter Knickerbocker continued the clearing in 1824. In 1835 the first court-house was erected. In 1849 work on the present court-house was begun by Contractor Bell (who completed the McKean county court-house in 1847–48), and the building was completed in 1851. Eli Rees had the contract for carpenter work, which he completed in 1852. June 26, 1888, remodeling was commenced, and the work finished in May, 1889, Architect Hall and Commissioner Wilber being the superintendents. The moneys then appropriated amounted to $17,000, to which liberal additions were made to complete the work. The following reminiscences of the early days of Coudersport are contributed by Mrs. Mary A. Ross, for sixty-five years a resident of the borough:

"John L. Cartee (Cartier), my stepfather, came to Potter county from Massachusetts in June, 1824, for the purpose of selecting a home, locating same year in Coudersport, where he bought for $16, a village square, whereon the jail now stands. Here, in the fall of the same year, he commenced to build a house, but scarcity of lumber, and the early setting in of cold weather, compelled him to discontinue operations. The county commissioners had cleared three or four squares, which they leased to Mr. Cartee, who sowed them to wheat. In the spring of 1825 he moved his family, consisting of wife, stepdaughter and little son, together with two hired men, and on May 10 they reached Coudersport, a desolate looking place, no house or building of any kind, except a small commissioners' office, which had been erected the year before.

"On what is now called the south side, the Keatings had a few acres cleared with a barn erected thereon, and apart from this clearing the place was a dense wilderness, our nearest neighbor being nearly a mile west of us. The Eulalia Keating Farm, as it was called until recently, is a body of land on the south bank of the Allegheny river; a portion of the village known as the South Side, and containing nearly one-half of the population of the whole town, is built on this farm, and on lands belonging to the Ross estate on the eastern part of this division of the village.

"Ere we reached Coudersport we stopped for a short time at Lymansville, a thriving village founded by Isaac Lyman, who located at the place in 1809. His daughter, Eulalia was the first white girl born in Potter county. Isaac Lyman had the then best house in the county, and John Keating and his general agent, John King, used to make it their stopping place on their annual visits, and the county elections were held there for a long time. Mr. Lyman died in 1827. In September, 1825, the elections were held at the residence of John L. Cartee, and in 1826 (and many years thereafter) John Keating and his agent made Mr. Cartee's house their headquarters in this section.

"But to return to my original narrative of the Cartee family. We had a

late dinner with Cephas Nelson (son-in-law of Isaac Lyman), who had been in the county about eight years, and we reached Coudersport late in the afternoon, and set about arranging for our first night in our wilderness home, which at that time consisted of a cluster of board tents erected in the course of a few hours, and a shanty built the previous fall. There were plenty of boards and shingles on hand, but scantling, joists and rafters had to be hewed out of logs and small timber. In ten days we moved into the addition erected by the side of the large frame. We had to cook out of doors; but Mrs. Cartee being a Yankee woman could not get along without an oven, so soon after a stone oven was built, and then a fireplace, although there was neither brick nor lime nearer than a distance of from forty to sixty miles.

"Our neighbors west of us, John Peet and family came to Potter county from New Jersey in 1811, and settled about a mile below Coudersport, then a dense wilderness. Two miles north of Coudersport there were two or three families. Daniel Clark, an Eastern man, settled with his family on a farm owned and still occupied by his son Nelson, and died in 1829. Two miles west there was another prominent family—the Taggarts. 'Squire' Taggart located in Potter county in about 1817, four sons and three daughters coming with him. In 1825 he had a large farm well cleared, and some of his sons and daughters settled around him.

"Mr. Cartee soon began making arrangements for erecting a grist-mill, succeeding in constructing a dam across the Allegheny river, and in 1826 he erected a frame building for the mill. In the fall of the same year a flood carried away the dam, and the mill was never completed. One of the millstones brought from Jersey Shore for the proposed industry is now in Mrs. Ross' grounds. Mr. Cartee was public spirited, but, trying to do more than he could accomplish, he became discouraged and dissatisfied with the country; so in 1838 or 1840 he went west, only occasionally revisiting the scenes of his pioneer labors; he died in the far west about 1863. Mrs. Cartee died at Coudersport in 1858, at my house.

"When we came to Coudersport in 1825, people could, if they were industrious, live comfortably. Bread was the hardest article of food to get. After the first two or three years, Mr. Cartee gave up raising wheat, but grew vegetables abundantly. Game was plentiful, and the river and creeks swarmed with trout. For many years much of the necessaries of life was brought from Jersey Shore, Lycoming county.

"In 1825, and for several years thereafter, Moses Haney, a lad of eighteen or nineteen years of age, brought the mail once in two weeks on horseback from Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, through Coudersport, to Olean, N. Y., and back again through Coudersport, and from Ayers' Hill, Potter county, through to Jersey Shore, then a dense wilderness, there being only one house in the entire distance. Letter postage was twenty-five cents.

"In 1825 Timothy Ives, the second inhabitant, was elected treasurer of Potter county *vice* Dr. Harry Lyman. Mr. Ives built a store for general merchandise, and a dwelling house in Coudersport the following year. In 1827 Michael Hinkle came to the place, built a house where he carried on blacksmithing. Mrs. Hinkle died early in the ensuing winter—the first death at Coudersport. In the fall of 1827 or 1828 Versal Dickinson put up a building and partly finished it for tavern purposes, where the Coudersport House now stands. Capt. Strong came about 1828, and in three or four years succeeded in clearing a few acres, erecting a grist-mill, a saw-mill and a comfortable dwelling house. Dennis Hall came with his family in the winter of 1829, and built his residence in following summer; he had some rooms plastered, the first in the village; the

building is still standing, occupied as a tenement house, and is the property of the Ives estate. Maj. McDougall came to Coudersport early in the 'thirties;' he had a general store, and built several houses. Same year came also a family by the name of Bishop. Dr. Pratt, the first physician in the village, stayed a few months, and then left. Dr. Gifford, the next physician, died in 1834, and Dr. Hunt succeeded him, but remained only a short time.

"C. S. Jones, a prominent merchant and resident of Coudersport for over forty years, had been associate judge, a member of the legislature, and from its first organization a deacon of the Presbyterian Church; he died in March, 1879.*

"In 1834–35 the first court-house was built, and the first court was held in September, 1835, Judge Eldred or Judge Herrick being the first president judge to officiate in the county, with Timothy Ives as one of the associate judges. Previous to this, from 1826 or 1827 Potter county was attached to McKean, and before that period to Lycoming, court being held at Williamsport, about seventy-five miles distant. About the time of holding courts at Coudersport, lawyers began to settle here, among them being Crosby W. Ellis, L. F. Maynard, Arch. McDougall, F. B. Hamlin and others, all long since gone. About the year 1839 John S. Mann, a lawyer, came to the place, and here lived until his death in 1879. A brother, Hon. Joseph Mann, lived in Potter county forty years or more, and in Coudersport twenty or twenty-five years; he was associate judge at one time, and died in 1885 or 1886, leaving a large estate to his only daughter, Mrs. P. A. Stebbins. The Olmsteds, three brothers, came late in the 'forties,' and became very successful, prominent men in their several vocations.

"The county commissioners moved their office in 1835, and the old office was used for several years as a school-house, and a new building was erected for the district school in 1842–43. At present there is a fine brick building for the graded school. After 1835, when the first court-house was built, it was not only used for courts of justice, but for many religious purposes, for lectures, political meetings, conventions, etc., and so continued to be used occasionally until the new court-house and earlier churches were built.

"In 1852–53 the present court-house was erected, the builder being Mr. Bell; in 1888–89 it was rebuilt at more than the original cost.

"In 1831 a Mr. Babcock, from the Smethport Methodist circuit, came to Coudersport on missionary work, continuing through the summer, and, when Conference met, itinerant ministers were sent here.

"The first church built in Coudersport was a Presbyterian house of worship, in about 1850, erected mainly through the persevering energy of the pastor, Rev. David Brown, who had been with the people several years. The first Presbyterian clergyman in the place was Rev. Mr. Bliss, who came here in 1832, remaining, however, only a few months.

"The Protestant Episcopalians commenced as early as 1842–43, when they formed a small communion of members under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Pratt, but he soon became discouraged and left. One or two other attempts were made to support a clergyman, but failed after a short trial. Rev. William Marshall, the present rector, has been here some seven or eight years, during which time the congregation have succeeded in building a stone church. Other church organizations in Coudersport were formed later, and the Episcopal, Lutheran and Catholic Church buildings have been put up within the past ten years."

*Mrs. Ross also makes mention of several other pioneers, whose histories appear in their several biographical sketches.—[Editor.]

The first post-office in this district was at Lymansville, Isaac Lyman being first postmaster. Later Cephas Nelson filled the office for several terms. The postoffice at Coudersport is said to have been established May 14, 1818, with Isaac Lyman, postmaster, who held the office until April 21, 1827. His successors were appointed and served as follows: Timothy Ives, Jr., from April 1, 1827, to July 1, 1832. William McCall, from July 1, 1832, to September 1, 1832. Dennis Hall, from September 1, 1832, to October 1, 1834. Isaac Strait, from October 1, 1834, to January 1, 1836. Benajah H. Ives, from January 1, 1836, to January 1, 1838. Samuel Haven, from January 1, 1838, to April 1, 1839. Wales C. Butterworth, from April 1, 1839, to April 1, 1840. A. H. Butterworth, from April 1, 1840, to June 30, 1841. William McDougall, from June 30, 1841, to March 20, 1845. Charles B. Cotter, from March 20, 1845, to January 5, 1849. William T. Jones, from January 5, 1849, to July 5, 1849. Frank L. Jones, from July 5, 1849, to November 1, 1850. Abiather Rounseville, from November 1, 1850, to April 18, 1853. John M. Judd, from April 18, 1853, to September 9, 1859. Samuel Haven, from September 9, 1859, to March 13, 1861. Lewis Mann, from March 13, 1861, to September 9, 1861. John S. Mann, from September 9, 1861, to January 4, 1866. Don C. Larrabee, from January 4, 1866, to August 29, 1866. Eli O. Rees, from August 29, 1866, to March 29, 1869. M. S. Thompson, from March 29, 1869, to March 15, 1887. Edward N. Stebbins was appointed March 15, 1887, and is the present incumbent. In March, 1883, Coudersport was created a presidential office.

In 1838 the county was startled by the suicide of John Rose, who was a clerk in the Bingham estate office. Daniel Cobb was at that time the agent of the Binghams. The suicide was committed by shooting, in a barn belonging to Timothy Ives. This barn is still standing in Coudersport, on the north side of Third street, near the river, directly opposite the barn of H. J. Olmsted.

In 1828 Versal Dickinson taught one of the first schools in Coudersport. The legislature appropriated $2,000 toward the building of an academy at Coudersport in 1838. John Snow was the contractor who erected the building upon the side hill west of West street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The first term of school was held in this academy in September, 1840, Prof. Maxwell being principal. A school was taught in Coudersport in 1838, by Charles Taylor, of Smethport, but could not have been taught in the academy building. Land had been given for school purposes (one square) as early as 1807, by John Keating, together with $500 in money. The grant was accepted by an act of the assembly. The district school building was at the corner of West and Fourth streets. At this time a great deal of the ground upon which Coudersport now stands, west of Main street, was a swamp, composed of pools of water, willows and bogs. Many people, not much past the middle age, can remember poling their rafts, constructed of loose boards, where the residences of Z. J. Thompson, R. L. Nichols and D. C. Larrabee now stand. The old district school-house is now the property of Hon. A. G. Olmsted, and used as a tenant house. As late as 1841 there were but five or six dwelling-houses in the borough. There could have been, certainly, no more in 1838, at the time the academy was built, as there had been no fires to destroy the place.

Mrs. Mary T. Kent came to Coudersport from Delaware county, N. Y. in 1843; she taught a select school in 1845; taught the district school for eighteen months; made an extended visit to her old home in New York State; returning to Coudersport in 1852, she has since resided here. In

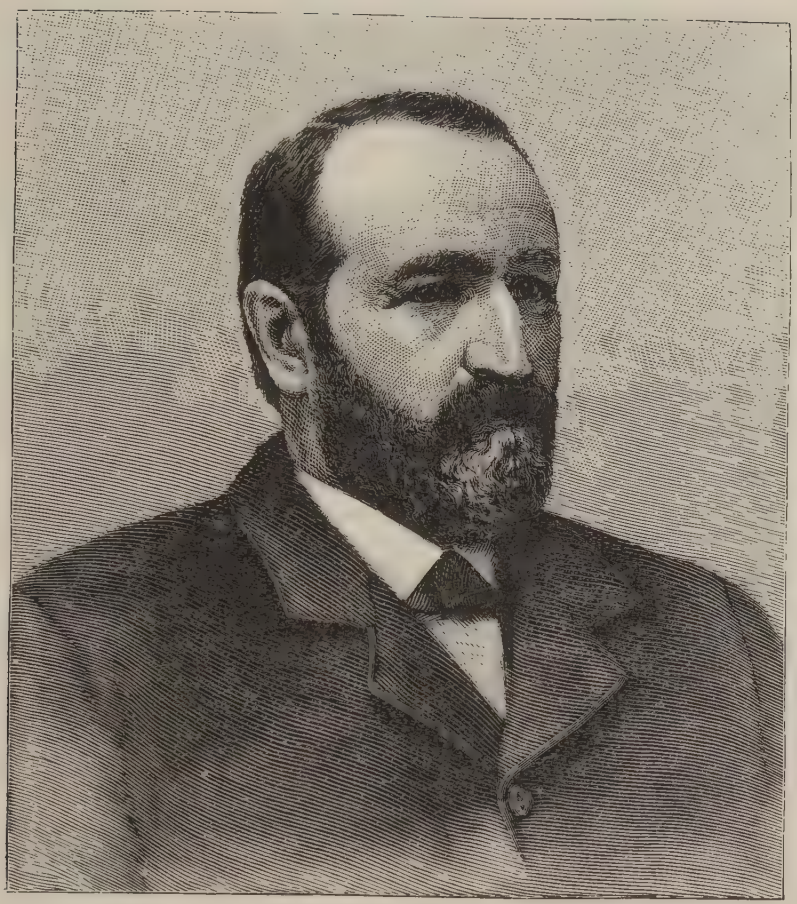
1868 she was appointed agent of the H. H. Dent property in Coudersport, and has retained that position until the present. Mrs. Kent is a well-informed woman, of much more than ordinary ability. Her mind is exceedingly clear upon the happenings in the county during her life here, not only of a minor nature, but also of those things which have acted the part of important factors in the growth of the county and State, political and otherwise. Mrs. Kent is still an active woman, with a step as springy as many maidens, although her locks are white with the rime of age.

In the pages devoted to borough elections the names of school directors are given. The cost of the new school building, according to a report prepared in April, 1888, by C. L. Peck, W. F. Junge and A. B. Mann, was $12,452.22. O. H. Crosby is president and A. B. Mann secretary of the school board, while the teachers are John C. Silsely, principal; Miss Jennie Thomas, preceptress; Miss Lettie Palmer, grammar department; Miss Jennie White, A primary; Miss Belle Haskell, B primary; Miss Rosa Crane, C primary; Mrs. C. L. Peck, music. The present principal succeeded Mr. Walter T. Palmer.

The Coudersport Library Association was organized in 1840, by a few women, who at first held sewing circles to raise money for the purpose of buying books. Several years ago a literary society was formed in connection with this association, since when it has been called the "Coudersport Library and Literary Association." The literary society has not held meetings for many years. Miss C. A. Metzger has the library at her ladies' furnishing store, in Coudersport, and has been the librarian for a long time. This was the only circulating library save Sunday-school libraries, in the county until quite recently. One was started as a private enterprise at Galeton about a year ago, but has been recently sold out. During the last summer M. S. Thompson & Co. started a circulating library at their drug and book store in Coudersport, this is still in active life. H. H. Dent, late of Brookland, Penn., was president of the board of trustees of the Coudersport Academy, and took much interest in its welfare. On January 18, 1854, he presented to each of the students a fine volume.

Abiather Rounseville came to Coudersport, in 1841, the place at that time being merely a huddle of five or six houses besides the court-house and jail. Mr. Rounseville describes Coudersport at this time as one of the worst places he ever saw for its dimensions. At the old Hickory House a daily orgy of drunkenness was enacted, and fighting was of almost daily occurrence. One of the first things he did after his arrival at the county seat of Potter was to assist in arresting a local pugilist, who was full of liquor at the time. The capture was finally affected by throwing a noose over the arms of the bully, and several men dragging at the end of the rope, drawing their prisoner through the mud face down, so that it was necessary to relieve the prisoner's nose and mouth of the mud with a chip. Soon after he came he took the job of making a cell in the crazy old jail which would hold a prisoner. He built this cell of two-inch maple planks thickly bolted. Two prisoners, however, escaped from it by the use of tools. He was for many years a commissioner of State roads in this section. He was at this time an "Old-line Whig" in politics. He speculated in land and securities, but his trade was that of carpenter and joiner. Mr. Rounseville has the keystone of the first court-house of Potter county, under the porch of his East street residence.

Archibald F. Jones' late residence was built in 1841, and at the time was looked upon as one of the finest residences in the county.



J. M. Stafford.

The resident tax-payers of Coudersport in 1848 were: C. Aylesworth (millwright), A. Aldrich (mason), A. T. Aldrich (blacksmith), S. E. Alvord (a single freeman), George Ayers, A. H. Butterworth (shoemaker), W. C. Butterworth (attorney), L. Bell, Jr. (wheelwright), G. A. Barclay, D. R. Bennett, L. M. Benson (attorney), Isaac Benson (attorney), E. W. Bishop, Daniel Clark, Seclinda Cartee, C. B. Cotter (said to be the first newspaper publisher here), John Crittenden, L. B. Cole, I. R. C. Coe (tailor), N. L. Dike, Dan. Dewey, William Dikeman, Versal Dickinson, D. F. Ellsworth (assessed $50 for a gold watch), Amos French, W. C. Gray (blacksmith), D. T. Hall, Haskin & Smith (merchants), John M. Hamilton (agent for Bingham estate), Lysander Herring (shoemaker), James Hawley, Samuel Haven (prothonotary), William Haven, C. B. Haven, L. M. Howard, Noble Howland, Edward F. Jones (cabinet-maker), F. L. & C. S. Jones, E. A. Jones, C. S. Jones (artist), A. F. Jones, W. T. Jones & Brother (merchants), Timothy Ives, Jr., Horace Leet, Joseph Mann, John S. Mann (attorney, agent for Keating estate), W. G. McLelland, John Mann, W. W. McDougall (printer), William McDougall, R. W. Niles, L. F. Maynard (attorney), Maynard & Knox (attorneys), H. J. Olmsted, J. M. Packer (printer), C. R. Pradt and N. H. Peck (joiners), David Ross (tanner), Sobieski Ross (surveyor), C. D. Rogers (harness-maker), Jacob and John B. Reckhow, Benjamin Rennells (blacksmith), John Reckhow (wheelwright), A. Rounseville (joiner), D. W. Spencer, H. L. Simons, F. H. Smith, G. W. Strong (cabinet-maker), G. M. Smith (assessed $25 for a silver watch), A. W. Smith (teacher), Isaac Thompson, Samuel Thompson, Nathan Woodcock, James William Casey (joiner, was assessed $75 for a gold watch), Woodcock & Strait, Miles White (sheriff), Brown and A. G. Olmsted.

Municipal Matters.—The borough of Coudersport was chartered by an act of legislature in 1848. The first record of an election of officers is dated February 18, 1848. Isaac Benson received 32 votes for burgess, and was elected. For councilmen, L. F. Maynard received 31 votes; W. T. Jones, 14; N. L. Dike, 29; W. C. Butterworth, 16; W. G. McClelland, 12; C. B. Cotter, 12; Amos French, 4; John S. Mann, 3; Horace Leet, 1; C. D. Rogers, 2, and Samuel Haven 1. For justice of the peace, George A. Barclay received 23 votes, Versal Dickinson, 18, and D. F. Ellsworth, 14. L. M. Howard was elected constable, and A. H. Butterworth street commissioner.

In 1849 Isaac Benson was re-elected burgess, with Jones, Butterworth, Hamilton and Reckhow councilmen; John S. Mann, W. W. McDougall, J. W. Smith, H. J. Olmsted, I. Benson and Abel Aldrich school directors. In 1850 David Ross was chosen burgess; L. B. Cole, justice of the peace; C. S. Jones A. F. Jones and J. M. Hamilton, councilmen, and W. C. Butterworth and D. F. Ellsworth, school directors. Miles White was elected justice in 1851; Berak Niles, burgess; William Crosby, I. Benson, Ch. Jones, N. L. Dike and W. S. Raymond, school directors; J. W. Smith, C. W. Ellis, Lucas Cushing, J. M. Hamilton, Nathan Woodcock and J. M. Packer, councilmen. In 1852 L. B. Cole was chosen burgess; F. B. McNamara, Amos French, Sobieski Ross and C. R. Pradt, school directors; Eli Rees, Benjamin Rennells, J. W. Smith and L. F. Minard being among the councilmen.

The office of burgess has been filled as follows, since 1852: John M. Hamilton, 1853; Thomas B. Tyler, 1854; Frank L. Jones, 1855; Isaac Benson, 1856; A. F. Jones, 1857, decided by drawing lots with J. Ives; D. F. Glassmire, 1858; G. B. Overton, 1859; A. G. Olmsted, 1860; F. W. Knox, 1861; John S. Mann, 1862–63–65; Collins Smith, 1864; D. C. Larrabee, 1866–67–68–78; Benjamin Rennells, 1869; Joseph Mann, 1870–71–72–73; P. A. Stebbins, Jr., 1874–75; Charles S. Jones, 1876–77; A. F. Jones, 1879; W. K.

Jones, 1880; F. W. Knox, 1881–82–83–86; J. W. Allen, 1884; David White, 1885; N. J. Peck, 1887; M. S. Thompson, 1888–89. The vote cast for burgess in 1888, was 170 for M. S. Thompson and 69 for John R. Groves. Mr. Thompson was elected in 1889 without opposition, as were nearly all the other officers, only 78 voters polling.

Councilmen.—F. W. Knox, 1853; A. F. Jones, 1853–74; Ben. Rennells, 1853–66–72; Eli Rees, 1853–57; Collins Smith, 1854–67; H. J. Olmsted, 1854–78; D. F. Ellsworth, 1854; William Crosby, 1854; A. G. Olmsted, 1855; S. M. Mills, 1855; Jacob Reckhow, 1855; Cyrenus S. Jones, 1855–70; Lewis Mann, 1856–61; J. M. Hamilton, 1856–58; N. Schoomaker, 1856–60; D. F. Glassmire, 1857–59–62–64–81; D. W. Spencer, 1857; W. H. Metzger, 1857–59; Z. J. Thompson, 1857–62–67–75; D. Ross, 1858; G. B. Overton, 1858; A. B. Goodsell, 1858; S. D. Kelly, 1859; George Manley, 1860–61–63; S. P. Minar, 1863; W. B. Gordnier, 1864; C. H. Warriner, 1864; C. H. Armstrong, 1865–68–73–79; L. A. Ensworth, 1865; M. W. McAlarney, 1865–67; P. A. Stebbins, Jr., 1866; N. H. Goodsell, 1868–74–85; Charles Reissmann, 1869–72–78; James Pearsall, 1869; Charles Kernan, 1870–77; A. B. Mann, 1873; John S. Ross, 1875; John Ormerod, 1876; O. H. Crosby, 1876–79; D. Y. Stevens, 1877; Earle Cram, 1878; Abram Jones (vacancy), 1879–80; M. L. Gridley, 1880; P. A. Stebbins, 1880–83; D. C. Larrabee, 1881; Isaac Benson, 1882; Charles Armstrong, 1882; H. A. Scoville, 1885; Charles S. Jones, 1883; James L. Knox, 1884; W. K. Jones, 1884; J. R. Groves, 1886; W. B. Rees, 1886; E. J. Fickler, 1887; D. E. Kendig, 1887; John Denhoff, 1888; Watson T. Dike, 1888; W. W. Thompson, 1889; A. S. Olmsted, 1889. The officers elected in February, 1890, are: Burgess, P. A. Stebbins; councilmen, O. E. Armstrong, C. D. Keihle; school directors, A. B. Mann, C. C. Breunle; high constable, W. H. Rounseville; collector, Ed Gillon; constable, Ed Gillon; overseer of the poor, E. G. Crane; auditors, Harry Snyder, T. J. Gilbert; judge of election, H. A. Scoville; inspectors of election, D. W. VanWegen, Patrick Gorman.

School Directors.—Eli Rees, 1853; C. W. Ellis, 1853; W. C. Butterworth, 1853; A. Rounseville, 1853–56–57–59–62–65–68–70–74–77; A. G. Olmsted, 1854–57; P. A. Stebbins, 1854; J. Reckhow, 1854; J. M. Hamilton, 1854–63–66; S. P. Goodsell, 1856; D. B. Brown, 1856–59; N. Schoomaker, 1857; C. Smith, 1857; J. S. Mann, 1858–60–68–72; Ben. Rennells, 1858; Z. J. Thompson, 1858–61–62–65–69–78; Jacob Jenkins, 1858; C. S. Jones, 1860–64; J. B. Smith, 1860; G. C. Manley, 1861; A. F. Jones, 1861–67; A. S. Armstrong, 1862; H. J. Olmsted, 1862–64–67–76–79; O. H. Crosby, 1863–66–69–81–84–87; E. Starkweather, 1864; P. A. Stebbins, Jr., 1873–88; D. C. Larrabee, 1869–73–76–79–85; W. B. Gordnier, 1870–74–77–80; W. Shear, 1872–75–80; C. A. Doerner, 1875–78; A. B. Mann, 1881–84–87; W. H. Rounseville, 1882; C. L. Peck, 1882–85–88; C. A. Stebbins, 1883; W. F. Young, 1883–86–89; J. W. Allen, 1886–89.

Justices.—Lewis B. Cole, 1855–60–65–75–80; Lucas Cushing 1856–61–67–72; J. C. Davidson, 1874; John Ormerod, 1877; O. J. Rees, 1878; Miles White, 1882–87; Daniel Baker, 1883; John R. Groves, 1888–89; Z. J. Thompson, 1888–89.

Water Company.—The Citizens' Water Company was originated by A. G. Olmsted, F. W. Knox and R. L. Nichols. Early in 1882 the company bought five acres of land on Dent's run, northwest of the town, north of the Niles road, and right of way through Miss Kate Dent's land, for $1,000. William Bassett built the dam, sixty feet long and twelve feet high, and cleans pool, for the contract sum of $175. A four-inch main was laid from the reservoir to

Main street, this being the size of mains throughout the town. The first purchase was sixty tons of this pipe (2,240 pounds to the ton), costing $46 per ton. The first fire plug was tested at Coudersport, April 20, 1885, the hydrant with two others being placed by the water company.

Fire Company.—The first fire company was organized in May, 1885, with P. A. Stebbins, president; C. L. Peck, secretary; J. L. Knox, treasurer; W. K. Jones, engineer; B. A. McClure and W. I. Lewis, assistant engineers. In April, 1889, the following named officers were elected: President, A. B. Mann; treasurer, J. L. Knox; secretary, Charles Nelson; chief engineer, W. K. Jones; first assistant engineer, Clarence Kiehle; second assistant engineer, A. S. Olmsted.

Hook and Ladder Department.—President, N. J. Peck; secretary, Earnest Wentworth; foreman, W. C. Rennells; first assistant foreman, E. B. Tracy; second assistant foreman, Daniel Monroe.

Hose Department.—President, D. E. Kendig; secretary, C. H. Nelson; foreman, M. L. Gridley; first assistant foreman, W. T. Dike; second assistant foreman, E. M. Gillon.

The Germans.—The first Germans who settled about Coudersport came in 1854. Christian Breunle, Sr., being among the first to come. He had thought of going to Germania with the first colony there, but, not liking the terms of organization, he came on to Coudersport, and settled upon the mountain south of the town, where he lived until his death, which happened a few years ago, a much respected citizen, leaving a large and respectable family. Mr. Fourness was among the original colony in 1854. Many others followed, so that at present the Germans living in and about Coudersport form a considerable community. They are frugal and economical, accumulating money and increasing in possessions. They are generally good citizens, and accommodating neighbors. In their dealings with the world at large they are honorable. There are some who can not speak English, and do not try to; but the majority, from their constant mingling with the people, speak the language of the land fluently. A Lutheran Church was organized in 1886, by Rev. H. C. Grossman; the number of the membership reaching to nearly one hundred. This organization is in a prosperous condition. There are a number of Catholics among the Germans here, though the majority of them are of the Lutheran faith.

Early Events.—In 1852 the first brick house in the county was erected by Collins Smith, who built a brick store on the same lot, in Coudersport. This lot is now the property of Hon. Isaac Benson, the house being used by him as his residence until 1887, when it was torn down to make way for a residence of the modern style. In 1854 Sobieski Ross erected his house. Charles S. Jones, who died October 27, 1889, came with his brothers, Frank and Edwin, to Coudersport in 1847, and established a store where is now H. J. Olmsted's residence. William T. Jones, who in 1842 opened a store near the corner of 5th and Main Streets, and in 1844 built a store where P. A. Stebbins & Bro.'s store now stands, died at Costello September 17, 1889. At that time goods were hauled from Dansville, N. Y., the nearest point on the Erie Canal.

On July 4, 1855, while celebrating the nation's birthday at Coudersport, a canon, planted near where the Presbyterian Church now stands (this church being at this date on West street), bursted. By this accident E. D. Halbert had a leg so mangled that it was found necessary to amputate it. But we see by the *People's Journal*, issue of August 16, 1855, that the unlucky man was so far recovered from his injury as to be able to ride out the day before (Au-

gust 15). By the bursting of this cannon, a piece was hurled across West street, and sent crashing through the side of the house where C. A. Doerner now lives. A window now occupies the site of the damage.

Great Fire of 1880.—The Coudersport fire, May 18, 1880, destroyed the business portion of the town, including the Glassmire House, H. J. Olmsted and Norton & Doane, hardware; N. M. Glassmire, sewing-machine office; M. S. Thompson & Co. and Dr. Amos French, drug stores; E. N. Stebbins, C. S. Jones and P. A. Stebbins & Bro., dry goods stores; Charles H. Armstrong, Edward Forster and Andrews & Olmsted, grocery stores; E. O. Rees, jewelry store; Pierce & Lovell and Charles Reissmann, furniture stores; D. F. Glassmire, Sr., dry goods; W. B. Gordnier, foundry; Z. J. Thompson, L. B. Cole, wagon shops; Dr. E. S. Mattison, office; Abram Jones, restaurant and bowling alley; Carl Zimmermann, meat market; W. W. Thompson, *Potter Enterprise*; A. C. Perkins, George Brehmer, blacksmith shops; I. Griesel, harness shop, Arch. F. Jones & Son, bankers; Olmsted & Larrabee, law office; Mrs. Samuel Havens, dwelling house; F. E. Neefe, wagon shop; Rose Anton, millinery; L. B. Cole & Son, insurance office; D. F. Glassmire, Jr., livery stable; Charles Reissmann, old dwelling house. The fence about court-house square and fine shade trees were burned, all entailing a loss of $140,000, while the insurance was about $75,000. In December, 1880, M. S. Thompson's new store took the place of the old building which stood there for almost fifty years before the fire. P. A. Stebbins, Jr., & Bro. had their new building completed about this time, on the site of their old frame, which, after almost a half century's use, was the first to fall in the fire of 1880.

This great fire may be said to have ended the old town of Coudersport. As stated, the work of rebuilding was soon entered upon, and to-day two sides of the public square are covered with modern commercial buildings, while toward the depot the street is well built up.

Lumbering.—In 1881 Benjamin Rennells purchased the hardwood, hemlock and small pine on the grounds south of where the Commercial Hotel, the depot and Catholic Church now stand, for $1,600, from the Keating estate. Out of this tract he took about 12,000 feet of pine, 1,300 cords of hemlock bark and about 2,000,000 feet of hemlock lumber, which was sawn at a mill that was built that year, about one-fourth mile south of the town, by VanWegen, Quimby & Co. This mill was moved two miles down the river in 1886. P. A. Stebbins purchased about 200 acres of this and adjoining lands from the Keatings, except the square donated to the Catholic Church, and the town lots surveyed. The building of the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad played no small part in the drama of re-establishing the town, and introducing the new era of progress.

Churches.—James B. Roach, of the Tennessee Methodist Conference, was sent to Coudersport in 1823, his circuit extending 18 miles down the Allegheny river to Canoe Place; thence up the Allegheny portage 10 miles to the dividing ridge; thence to the Portage settlement, 14 miles down the Sinnemahoning portage to its confluence with the main creek, an unbroken wilderness of 24 miles, if we except the primitive houses of Hiram Sizer and Brewster Freeman, 6 miles up the portage. (Mr. Chadwick tells that the road was very rough, with 27 fordings, some of them troublesome when the water was high, wild animals very abundant, and it was not uncommon to meet a pack of hungry wolves in close pursuit of a tired deer, or to find the carcass of a deer covered up in the leaves after a panther had killed and taken a meal out of it). From the portage 3 miles to the mouth of North creek, back 2 miles to the mouth of West creek; thence by bridle-path 7 miles up West creek to the mouth of Big

run; thence by bridle-path over the mountains, 23 miles to the Kersey settlement, now Centreville—in all 30 miles by bridle-path, through an unbroken wilderness; thence 12 miles to Brockway's settlement, near Bennett's branch; thence 23 miles to the confluence of Bennett's and Driftwood branches; thence 16 miles to the mouth of the Sinnemahoning; thence 15 miles to Young-woman's Town (North Point); returning to Bennett's and Driftwood branches, up the Driftwood 18 miles to Portage (Emporium) settlement; thence by North creek bridle-path 17 miles to Potatoe creek; thence 10 miles to Smethport; thence over the mountains 10 miles to Canoe Place, and thence to Coudersport, or 249 miles. James Hazen succeeded Roach on the circuit in 1824; Nathan Mills (succeeded by John Bowen) came in 1825. There were no appointments from 1826 to 1830, when John P. Kent came. In 1831 Samuel E. Babcock, and, in 1832, William Butt and Samuel Gregg were the circuit preachers. The circuit was extended to Farrandsville, on the Susquehanna, in 1833, with T. J. Jennings, B. Preston and Joseph Hallock, preachers. They were succeeded, in 1834, by J. H. Tackitt, S. Hill, Bryan Auren and Gazee Smith. John Dunning, of Erie Conference, had sole charge in 1835, but in 1836 L. Whipple and John Hanna assisted him. During this year the class of the old school-house at Smethport claimed 150 members, the revival of that year being the cause. This class at once entered on church-building, but, undertaking a house much larger than their subscriptions, the building could not then be finished, and many fell away from the church. The Rev. Burrows was the first presiding elder, and the first quarterly meeting of this denomination was held in Lymansville in 1832, and this year (1832) saw the regular organization of both the Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal Churches. In 1839 Mr. Crandall came here, since which time the following named have had charge of the circuit.

In 1845–46 Coudersport was detached from Smethport, and Rev. Horace Harris, the former circuit preacher, appointed preacher in charge of the new station. He was followed, in 1847, by E. B. Pratt; in 1848, by B. Williams; in 1849, by Joseph Latham, and in 1850, by W. B. Slaughter, then principal of academy. In 1851–52 S. Y. Hammond was here, and presided at the dedication of the church, February 21, 1855. In 1852 J. B. Wentworth, principal of the academy, had charge, followed by J. H. Delamater in 1853; S. C. Smith, in 1854, and W. H. Shaw, in 1855. The preachers in and since 1857 were as follows: A. M. McIntyre, 1857; M. H. Rice, 1858; Charles Strong, 1860; H. H. Lyman (L. P.), 1861; J. J. Roberts, 1862; L. A. Stevens, 1864; T. S. Hartley, 1867; Edwin Wildman, 1868; C. B. Sparrow, 1869; E. Williams, 1870; O. M. Leggett, 1872; S. Milward, 1875; Elijah Wood, 1876; T. R. Stratton, 1879; Cornelius Dillenbeck, 1881; A. A. Craw, 1882; J. W. Wright, 1884, and Mr. Jervis, 1887–89.

The Presbyterian society built the first church edifice at Coudersport, in 1850, on the side-hill on West street, south of the academy, where George Olmsted now resides. Rev. David Brown, who recently resided near Ceres, was the pastor at the time, and for some years before and after presided here. This is said to be the first church building in the county. The Presbyterian society was incorporated February 25, 1854, on petition of P. A. Stebbins, A. G. Olmsted, F. W. Knox, H. J. Olmsted, N. L. Dike, M. R. Gage, F. L. Jones, C. W. Ellis, D. F. Ellsworth, L. T. Maynard, Charles S. Jones, A. F. Jones, A. L. Bird, William H. Metzger and William Crosby, presented in December, 1853. The trustees elected in 1853 were William H. Metzger, C. S. Jones, H. L. Bird, O. H. Butterworth and W. W. McDougall Rev. Mr. Crumrine has served this church for some time.

Christ Church, English Protestant Episcopal, was reorganized under act of incorporation of February 22, 1855, on April 18, 1881. The vestrymen then elected were Miles White, Isaac Benson, P. A. Stebbins, Jr., W. K. Jones, M. S. Thompson, Charles A. Stebbins, E. N. Stebbins, A. G. Olmsted, W. E. Womelsdorf, John S. Ross, James L. Knox and H. R. Whittaker, some of whom were members. On May 1, services were held in the Knights of Honor hall. In 1883 the question of building a house of worship was considered, work commenced, and the present house was opened November 9, 1884. Rev. William Marshall is rector.

The Baptist Church was erected upon the south side of the river, on Allegheny avenue over forty years ago. The chief promoter of the erection of this edifice was John M. Hamilton, who died here in 1887. Mr. Hamilton was a man of fine mental endowments and of good education; a strong supporter of liquor prohibition, and promoter of morality in general. Although somewhat eccentric, he was a good citizen, whose loss was felt. He was for a number of years a clerk in the land office of Fox & Ross.

The Allegheny River Baptist Association was organized in October, 1887, with A. D. Bush, of Coudersport, moderator; C. H. Dodd, clerk; D. Simpson, of Turtle Point, treasurer; A. N. Peck, of Coudersport, C. S.; and E. H. Hovey, of Annin creek, J. Jack, of Eldred, and the moderator, missionary committee; Annin creek, Coudersport, Port Allegany, Roulette and Turtle Point, regular Baptist Churches, were represented.

The Roman Catholic Church dates back to the "forties." Among the early members, prior to 1858, were John Sullivan and son, Thomas Lenahan, James and M. Sullivan, John Ryan, Widow Scholard (now Mrs. Shannon, of Roulette), Patrick Carey, J. J. Carey, Calahan and Jerry McCarthy, Michael Fitzpatrick and several others, who are not remembered by Mark Gillon, who came that year. Rev. John L. Madigan, who then resided at Sartwell creek, in McKean county, visited the village occasionally, and also attended the church in Genesee township, taking in Bradford, Kane, Alton, Emporium and other old settlements, having been a resident priest at Coudersport during the building of the church, and, until succeeded by Father Flood, who is resident priest at Genesee. The congregation numbers 200. In May, 1883, it was resolved to erect a church building on the lands donated by the Keatings years ago. The plan adopted was that of the church at Port Allegany (which was dedicated August 26, that year). Not, however, until August 9, 1885, was the building dedicated by Bishop Mullen.

The Universalists of Coudersport were attended by Rev. L. F. Porter, in 1856.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized, May 16, 1886, with seventy-one communicant members under the Rev. Grossman, the work of ingathering having been done mostly by the Rev. J. Sanders, of Ridgway, Penn. Services were held in a hall, and conducted in the German and English languages. After a pastorate of six months (April to November, 1886), Rev. Grossman resigned. The present incumbent, the Rev. E. J. Meissner took charge of the field, composed of Coudersport, Olmsted and Roulette, in May, 1887. A lot was purchased on Allegheny avenue, and September 18, 1887, the corner-stone was laid for a chapel; the neat edifice, semi-gothic in style, was dedicated the year following, August 5, with solemn ceremonies, the pastor being assisted by the Rev. L. M. C. Weichsel, of Renovo, Penn.

Societies, Etc.—Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, A. Y. M., was chartered March 4, 1861, with Timothy Ives, master; B. S. Colwell, S. W.; Joseph Williams,

J. W.; Samuel Havens, secretary; Dr. Joerg, treasurer; C. H. Warriner, J. C. Cavenaugh, G. W. G. Judd and D. C. Larrabee, unofficial members. Prior to the fire of May 18, 1880, the room was in the Temperance hall. In September, 1880, work on the present building was begun, the site being formerly the location of C. S. Jones and F. E. Lyon's store. On September 9, 1880, the corner-stone was placed, among the souvenirs enclosed being a copy of the *Potter Pioneer*, of February 4, 1848, and one of a small temperance journal published here in 1849. The past masters were D. C. Larrabee, William Shear, J. W. Allen, N. H. Goodsell, R. L. White, W. A. Crosby, O. H. Crosby, W. W. Thompson, C. A. Stebbins, W. K. Jones, N. Pinney, James L. Knox, Milton S. Winfield and Willis I. Lewis, the present master. W. W. Thompson is secretary. The officers for 1890 in the order of lodge rank are Harry A. Scoville, D. W. Van Wegen, S. A. Phillips, William W. Thompson, Benjamin Rennells, Rev. A. D. Bush, G. H. Grabe, A. R. Buck, C. L. Peck, L. R. Bliss, Levi S. Quimby and W. G. Wilber.

Coudersport Chapter, No. 263, R.·. A.·. M.·. was chartered Oct. 17, 1882, by D.·. D.·. G.·. H.·. P.·. Joseph Simonds, of Bradford. The first officers were L. W. Crawford[1], D. C. Larrabee[3], W. K. Jones[2], David White, W. W. Thompson[4], J. L. Knox[7], C. A. Stebbins[5], R. L. White, W. I. Lewis[6], A. S. Lyman and W. J. Brown. The numbers refer to Past High Priests to which the name of Peter A. McDonald must be added. In 1889 Burton A. McClure was H.·. P.·., with Willis I. Lewis, secretary. This chapter elected the following named officers December 4, 1889: Samuel A. Phillips, H. P.; N. H. Goodsell, K.; N. A. Pinney, scribe; W. J. Brown, treasurer, and James L. Knox, secretary.

A dispensation was issued in March, 1890, by the right eminent grand commander of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, granting the right to certain Knights Templar here, to open a new commandery here to be known as Potter Commandery, No. 69. This dispensation holds only until the first of May. The Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania will meet in May, when the members will apply for a charter which, if obtained, will put them upon a permanent footing. The present officers are W. K. Jones, eminent commander; James L. Knox, general; Willis I. Lewis, captain-general. There are twelve members, and over twenty petitions for membership were presented at first meeting.

Knights of Honor.—This society was organized May 6, 1879, with twenty charter members. First officers were: C. L. Peck, P. D.; M. L. Gridley, D.; J. L. Knox, V. D.; L. F. Andrews, Asst. D.; H. C. Olmsted, R.; F. J. Norton, F. R.; E. N. Stebbins, T.; W. W. Thompson, Chap.; W. B. Rees, G.; A. F. Hollenbeck, G.; W. C. Rennells, Sent.

Knights of the Maccabees. Coudersport Lodge, No. 49, was chartered November 11, 1887, with T. Harrington, J. Moran, M. J. Wolcott, William Schutt, W. H. Palmer, Frank Gordnier, F. M. Ashcraft, J. Ryan, W. Wilson, J. Griesel, Ora Nichols and Elmer Gaylord, officers in the respective positions from S. K. C. to S. K. P. D. B. Neefe was P. S. K. C. at time of organization.

Coudersport Lodge, No. 815, I. O. O. F., was chartered August 9, 1888, with H. C. Dornan, N. G.; E. H. Ashcraft, V. G.; K. R. Hodskin, secretary; A. Zacharias, A. S., and J. E. Forster, treasurer. The lodge grew into importance rapidly, and now has about one hundred members, the past vice-grand now presiding. The present officers are H. R. Whittaker, N. G.; Carl Breunle, V. G.; H. T. Nelson, secretary; C. J. Marble, treasurer.

A. F. Jones Post, No. 20, G. A. R., was charted April 20, 1881. The muster roll contains the following names:

Adams, N. B., 136th N. Y. V.
Ayers, S. F., 46th P. V.
Abbott, John, 58th P. V.
Allen, Wesley, 188th N. Y. V.
Bassett, Byron,** 66th N. Y. V., 11th P. R. C.
Boyer, G. W.,** 21st P. V. C.
Buck, F., 3d B. 9th C., 1st P. Rifles, and hospital steward 207th P. V.
Brine, W. S., 1st P. Art.
Baker, Hiram, 187th P. V.
Bridges, Hiram, 141st N. Y. V.
Barrett, C. N.,* 46th P. V.
Barr, C. H.,D, 53d P. V.
Boniwitz, Wm., 143d P. V.
Bundy, James, 48th P. V.
Bates Richard,* 2d N. Y. C.
Bishop, E. M.,5th N. Y. V.
Baldwin, George, 149th P. V.
Blodgett, Merrit, 171st P. V.
Brine, Jesse, 77th P. V.
Barnes, C. H., 189th N. Y. V.
Butler, Chas. A., 86th N. Y. V.
Boyer, Andrew, 34th N. Y. V.
Babcock, Benj. F., 151st P. V.
Butler, Wm. A., 46th P. V.
Card, Orrin M.,** 199th P. V.
Courtright, Orrin, 46th P. V.
Colcord, Amos D.,*D, 5th U. S. C.
Covey, John M., *D, 89th N. Y. V.
Clinton, Geo., 171st P. V.
Colcord, Albert, 76th N. Y. V.
Cunningham, M. F., 168th P. V.
Carr, E. D., 149th P. V.
Chappel, F. H., 11th P. V. C.
Clark, Porter, 8th P. C.
Calkins, D. J., 1st P. Art.
Clark, Thomas, 56th N. Y. V.
Cornell, Hiram, 149th P. V.
Calkins, John P., 4th N. Y. H. A.
Coykendall, Philo H., 1st P. C.
Duel, Henry L., 1st P. Rifles.
Dolway, John B., 100th N. Y. V.
Dingman, Henry, 53d P. V.
Davidson, J. B., 161st N. Y. V.
Dingee, E., 53d P. V.
Davenport, Fred., 89th N. Y. V.
Davis, Leonard, 16th P. C.
Dingman, William, 46th P. V.
Earl, John D., 53d P. V.
Everett, D. A., 1st P. Art.
Everett, D. D.,* 171st P. V.
Fox, George H., D, 51st P. V.
Fournes, Edward, 76th P. V.
Foster, C. E., 1st P. C.
Fickler, E. J., 65th N. Y. V.
Freeland, Samuel, 42d P. V.
Frame, Arthur, 56th N. Y. V.
Gridley, M. L., ** 12th P. V. C.
Grodevant, W. M., ** 57th P. V.
Green, S. R., 46th P. V.
Green, B. A., 58th P. V.
Gordnier, John, 2d Iowa V.
Green, Ephraim, 58th P. V.
Grossman, H. C.,* 138th and 65th P. V.
Groves, John R., 5th P. C.
Hyde, Edson,** 53d P. V.
Hosley, W. T.,** 2d U. S. S. S.
Haskins, Leroy, 199th P. V.
Havens, John P., 211th P. V.
Haskins, Ira, 99th P. V.
Hewitt, Jefferson, 131st P. V.
Haynes, R. H., 16th P. C.
Hurst, Thomas,* 106th P. V.
Hurlburt, Harvey,* 85th N. Y. V.
Hazen, Wm. H., 149th P. V.
Haynes, B. A., 53d P. V.
Hall, Philander, C.,D, 7th P. C.
Hall, M. E.,* 58th P. V.
Hartwick, Adam, 17th P. C.
Harrington, Thomas, U. S. Navy.
Hoyt, Harvey, 164th N. Y. V.
Haskins, Pardon, 99th P. V.
Hollenbeck, G. W., 76th P. V.
Jackson, Merrick, 46th P. V.
Johnston, James, 144th P. V.
Jordan, Allen, 46th P. V.
King, L. C.,** 161st and 68th N. Y. V.
Kline, Valentine,** 65th N. Y. V.
Knowlton, Aaron, 149th P. V.
Luckey, Emanuel, 46th P. V.
Lamont, C. A., 46th P. V.
Larrabee, Cyrenus,* 85th N. Y. V.
Lewis, Almon,* 45th and 99th P. V.
Lent, Wm B., 149th P. V.
Lane, R. B., 136th N. Y. V.
Lewis, George C., 5th N. Y. C.
Lyman, A. S., 12th N. Y. C.
Lewis, Wm. H. H., 16th N Y. H. A.
Lillie, Harrison, 143d N. Y. V.
Marble, C. J.,** 107th N. Y. V.
Mann, R. L., 49th P. V.
Metzger, John, 136th and 207th P. V.
Mattison, Wm. H., 18th N. Y. V. and 50th N. Y. Eng.
Mitchell, George W., 86th N. Y. V.
Marsh, Miles, 53d P. V.
Moore, W. W., 93d N. Y. V.
Meyers, H. L., 93d and 50th P. V.
Morris, John, 1st N. Y. Dragoons.
Mattison, John,D, 48th P. V.
McNamara, F. B., 61st P. V.
McKinney, Philander, 53d P. V.
McNeil, John T.* 5th N. Y. C.
Nesbit, John, 46th P. V.
Norton, Seymour,** 171st P. V.
Owens, A. H.,* 199th P. V.
O'Neil, Wm.,* 69th N. Y. V.
Pearsall, John B.,** 11th Maryland.
Pearsall, G. W.,** 46th P. V.
Presho, D. L. C., 149th P. V.
Palmatier, C. A., 46th P. V.
Quimby, L. S., 141st N. Y. V.
Rees, O. J., 46th and 171st P. V.
Rees, W. W., 99th P. V.
Rennells, A. L., 149th P. V.
Ruscher, C. H., 46th P. V.
Reer, C. H., 9th Ind. V. and Invalid Corps.
Roberts, John, 149th P. V.
Rossman, O. W., 46th P. V.
Rhone, Wm. F., 178th P. V.
Reed, Luther, 97th P. V.
Reed, Albert, 53d P. V.
Rennells, George W., 149th P. V.
Snyder, Hiram, 53d P. V.

D Deceased. * Transferred or honorably discharged. ** Charter members.

R. L. White

Simmons, W. C., 76th N. Y. V.
Schauss, C., 41st N. Y. V.
Stillman, A. R., 46th P. V.
Sheldon, Chas., 93d P. V.
Snyder, Jacob, 53d P. V.
Staysa, I. C., 46th P. V.
Sinsabaugh, Thos. L., 46th P. V.
Smock, Samuel, 160th and 78th N. Y. V.
Story, William, 102d N. Y. V.
Stickle, Andrew, 143d N. Y. V.
Tuttle, George N.,** 1st P. L. A.
Taylor, Edwin,* 161st N. Y. V.
Thomas, L. B., 86th N. Y. V.
Tuttle, J. N., 46th P. V.
Toombs, Lyman R., 126th N. Y. V.
Thompson, S., 102d N. Y. V.
Traver, Wm. H., 154th and 86th N. Y. V.
Thompson, G. W., 12th N. Y. Ind. Batt.
Van Ammon, Richard, 1st P. R. C.
Wallace, John L., 86th N. Y. V.
Wallace, James, 85th N. Y. V.
Whitman, L. D., 2d Mass. C.
Wright, Ernest, 141st N. Y. V.
Weimer, John V., 149th P. V.
Whitney, E. A., 99th P. V.
Weimer, Michael, 99th P. V.
Williams, Allen E., 7th P. C.
Wright, John W., 175th P V.
Willo ghby, Elisha, 149th P. V.
Younglove, Geo. F., 46th P. V.

The commanders of the post are named as follows: C. J. Marble, John B. Pearsall, John M. Covey, A. S. Lyman and John R. Groves, in 1889. John D. Earl has been adjutant for some years, and I. C. Staysa, quartermaster. The post elected the following named officers in January, 1890: L. S. Quimby, C.; L. R. Toombs, S. V. C.; Ed. Fickler, J. V. C.; J. R. Groves, chaplain; Sydney Lyman, Q. M.; W. H. Grodevant, surgeon; John D. Earl, adjutant; E. M. Bishop, O. of D.; G. S. Baldwin, O. of G., and John Metzger, Q. M. S.

Amos D. Colcord Camp, No. 121, Sons of Veterans, was chartered July 1, 1887, with J. B. Colcord, W. J. Norton. J. S. Colcord, A. J. Quimby, E. H. Ashcraft, T. N. Quimby, M. J. Potter, W. M. Quimby, W. M. Staysa, E. N. Bridges, H. E. Taxbox, N. R. Buck, J. A. Quimby, C. W. Marble, Arthur Gordnier, Almond Bridges, John Colcord, Jesse Rogers, Burton Roberts, J. McCann, Burton Snyder, Wm. Snyder and Isaac Dingman, members.

A. F. Jones Woman's Relief Corps, No. 72, was chartered July 4, 1887, with the following named members: Mesdames Charlotte E. Groves, Mary Lyman, Martha Rees, Helen Smock, Keziah Baker, Sarah Davis, Della Griesel, Vina Lilly, Sophia Viley, Louisa Marble, and Rose Bishop. Misses Sarah Lyman, Carrie Presho, Nellie Perkins, Matilda Deemer, Eda Doerner, Nealia Marble, Lettie Palmer, Mary Palmer, Kate Kernan, Inez Metzger, Nora Metzger, Florence Mattison, and Isabella Crane. The first officers were installed March 10, that year.

In 1849 the temperance movement came into notice, and the advocates of this virtue established a little newspaper here. In November, 1853, there were nine Good Templar lodges in the county. Like the greater number of such societies they disbanded, and others with a similar object were organized. Eulalia Division, Sons of Temperance, celebrated its eighteenth anniversary June 22, 1867, being a portion of the veteran reserve corps of temperance in the State. Forest Division of Sons of Temperance was organized March 25, 1887, with thirty-five charter members. List of officers: O. J. Rees, W. P.; Lettie Gordnier, W. A.; W. H. Rounseville, P. W. P.; J. E. Rounseville, R. S.; Carrie Presho, A. S.; L. R. Bliss, F. S.; D. W. Butterworth, T.; Rev. Bush. Chap.; Frank Gordnier, C.; Mary McCormic, A. C.; Ora Nichols, I. S.; Lewis Reissmann, O. S., and C. L. Peck, D. D.

The Coudersport Prohibitory Amendment Club was organized April 30, 1889, with Isaac Benson, president; J. W. Allen, vice-president, and C. L. Peck, secretary. The call for the meeting to organize was signed by eighty-three citizens.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union (Coudersport) was organized August 29, 1879, with Mrs. G. A. Glassmire, president; Mrs. M. E. Stebbins,

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D Deceased. * Transferred or honorably discharged. ** Charter members.

vice-president; Mrs. M. W. Mann, corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. W. Hamilton, recorder, and Mrs. Mary R. Jones, treasurer. Among the members named in the minutes were Mrs. C. E. Groves, Mrs. Burton Rees, Mrs. D. C. Larrabee, Mrs. Charles H. Armstrong, Miss E. Wright and Mrs. D. S. Haines. The official circle was unchanged in 1880, but in 1881 Mrs. C. H. Armstrong was chosen president, Mrs. P. A. Stebbins, treasurer, and Mrs. D. C. Larrabee, recorder. In 1883 Mrs. Mary Jones was elected president, and Mrs. R. Nichols, vice-president. In 1884 Mrs. Allen and Mrs. O. J. Rees filled the offices just named, while Mrs. Nichols took the place of Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Stebbins being still recorder. There were no changes made in 1885 nor in 1886, but in 1887 Mrs. C. L. Peck was elected correspondent, and Mrs. C. Armstrong, librarian. The officers elected in September, 1888, were Mrs. J. R. Jones, president; Mesdames W. S. Lewis, C. H. Armstrong and W. A. Crosby, vice-presidents; M. E. Stebbins, recorder; C. L. Peck, corresponding secretary, and C. M. Thompson, treasurer. Mesdames M. W. Mann, Haskell and Carrie Rees formed the journal committee; Mesdames M. R. Jones, George Glassmire and C. H. Armstrong, workman committee; with Mesdames Rees, Lewis, Nichols, Stebbins, White, Mann and Larrabee, superintendents of the several departments into which the work of the union is divided. On January 6, 1890, the following named officers were chosen: President, Mrs. Louisa Marble; Sr. vice-president, Miss Sadie Lyman; Jr. vice-president, Mrs. Rose Bishop; treasurer, Mrs. Anna Staysa; secretary, Miss Nealia Marble; chaplain, Mrs. May Bell Mattison; conductor, Miss Susie Staysa; guard, Mrs. Della Griesel.

The Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, of Coudersport, was organized in September, 1889, with Sarah Lyman, president; Nellie Perkins, vice-president; Jennie Crosby, recorder; Anna Boyer, correspondent, and Rose Armstrong, treasurer.

The W. C. T. U. of Potter county elected the following named officers in October, 1889: Mrs. Sarah M. Wells, Oswayo, president; Mrs. Vina Rees, Austin, vice-president; Mrs. M. A. Vincent, West Pike, secretary; Mrs. M. W. Mann, secretary, and Mrs. M. R. Jones, both of Coudersport, treasurer. Mrs. C. S. Rees, president of Costello Union, Mrs. Groves, with Mrs. Glassmire, Mrs. M. J. Larrabee, of Coudersport, Mrs. W. W. Crittenden, of Oswayo, Mrs. Rees, Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Jennie Wood, of Roulette, Mrs. Eliza Foster and Mrs. M. A. Vincent, from West Pike, were present.

Forest Encampment No. 283, I. O. O. F., was organized August 30, 1889, with the following charter members: H. C. Dornan, C. P.; Adam Hartwick; M. A. Harvey; William Lent; George Gale; M. E. White; E. H. Ashcraft, S. W., now H. P.; O. S. Blackman; M. G. Watters; G. C. Rees; A. W. Burt; C. E. Peckham; B. Matteson; G. B. Rooth, H. P., now chief patriarch; Aaron Robbinson; N. J. Peck, treasurer; W. T. Dyke, now S. W.; H. T. Nelson; John Phelps; Jerry Gallager; M. J. Potter, scribe; Charles Neefe; F. F. Cutler; James Anderson; C. W. Marble; E. Griesel; C. A. Zacharias; John Denhoof, now J. W.; W. H. Sullivan; James O'Hara; E. C. Barnes; N. M. Glassmire; F. J. Lent; J. H. Miller; S. S. Baker; J. M. Kilbourne; G. W. Adams; J. H. Johnston; Byron Bassett; W. H. Chappel; P. L. Reedy; S. B. Haskins; G. B. Sharp; H. D. H. Snyder, J. W.; Henry Haskell; G. H. Doane; W. S. Gates; J. Perce; Pat Gorman; J. H. Freeman; C. J. Marble; E. M. Baker; E. E. Hubbard, scribe; P. J. Maloney; E. Lambert; W. B. Brightman; M. Z. Hurlburt; E. Bishop; I. C. Staysa; John E. Stives; G. W. Hayes; Peter Green; E. Welch.

Business.—The Bank of Coudersport was established by Archibald F. Jones & Son in 1873, but for some time prior to this a small banking business was transacted in connection with their mercantile house. In 1879, on the death of the senior owner, the business became the property of W. K. Jones, who, in connection with Judge Olmsted, owns the building. In January, 1881, this bank was entered by bank robbers, Cashier Doerner imprisoned in the vault, and $914.50 abstracted. N. A. Pinney was connected with the bank as book-keeper and teller, and W. W. Harvey as clerk.

In 1867 the insurance agency of A. B. Mann was opened in Coudersport. It is still in existence, and from it policies are issued throughout the county.

In 1850 the first cabinet shop in the county was established here by James Bassett, and in 1851 the first planing-mill and turning lathe. From that period to the present time many saw-mills have been put in operation, a few of which are still carried on.

Hammond's tannery, on the J. W. Allen and C. Reissmann farms, was established in 1880 for the manufacture of sole leather. Francis Hammond, the owner, was superintendent and H. R. Whittaker was foreman. This is one of the great industries of Northern Pennsylvania. The principal buildings were erected about 100 feet apart to provide against fire, and the forty dwelling houses were erected on the same principle. The annual product is placed at 1,500,000 pounds, and the number of men employed in connection with the works is about 150.

The Keystone Flouring Mills, the property of the Dwight estate, W. B. Gordnier's saw-mill, carding-mill and foundry, O. T. Ellison's saw-mill, A. Rounseville's and Nelson Goodsell's planing-mills, Pearsall's and Neefe's wagon shops, the C. S. Jones tannery, and Allen & Millard's ironing table and clothes-rack factory were in existence prior to 1889, and in this year the new factory west of the depot was completed. The works were purchased in February, 1890, by the Hoyt Bros., of New York. S. Burr continues in charge with Watson Dike in charge of store.

In the pioneer chapter of the general history, as well as in this chapter, reference is made to the hotels kept by Cartee, Dickinson and Ives.... The old Glassmire house stood on the vacant corner southwest of the square, and another house (hotel) stood where the Vielly House now stands.... The old Hickory House, which stood near where the jail is, was a two-story frame building.... In 1869 the American Hotel, S. D. Kelly, proprietor, was burned. It stood upon the ground now occupied by the residence of Orson Crosby.

The Commercial House was built in 1882, and opened in September by James Turner. Early in 1883 the house became the property of Lyman Cobb, who leased to James Johnson; Fred. Davenport carried on the house later, until George Rogers became lessee in 1884. Maj. Sibert carried on the house until March, 1885, when L. S. Quimby purchased the building and furniture. He carried on the hotel until December, 1888, when A. R. Moore leased the house. At the close of 1889 Mr. Quimby returned as landlord, succeeding Mr. Moore.... The Coudersport House was erected a number of years ago by Schoomaker, who carried on a store there for some years, when the building became untenanted; was again used as a store by H. Nelson until the building was purchased by Daniel Baker, who fitted the house for hotel purposes. The house has been carried on by D. Baker, Kelly & Brown, Erastus Lewis, Matt. Gridley, J. O. Edgecomb, John Covey and Nathaniel Glassmire, who purchased the house in 1887. In September, 1889, A. B. Crowell, of Ulysses, purchased the site of the old Coudersport Hotel, on the corner of Main and Second streets. He commenced work on a three-story brick building for a hotel, intended to be

first-class in all modern conveniences and appliances....On May 3, 1883, the work of construction on the Coudersport & Harrison Valley Telephone line was begun, and within a week was completed....The Coudersport & Port Allegany Telegraph line was put up in 1887 by the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad Company.

The business circle at the beginning of 1889 comprised the following: W. A. Shear, groceries; M. S. Thompson & Co., druggists; H. J. Olmsted & Sons, hardware; Raymond & Robinson, general store; Jones & Hodskin, general store; W. F. Junge, groceries; J. E. Forster, groceries; S. Deiches, clothing; G. H. Doane, hardware; P. A. Stebbins & Bro., general store; Charles Reissmann, furniture; Z. J. Thompson, groceries; N. K. Hollenbeck, millinery; K. Zimmerman, groceries; M. L. Gridley, flour and feed; French & Chase, druggists; C. H. Armstrong & Co., general store; O. E. Armstrong, jeweler; G. B. Chamberlain, variety store; William M. Metzger, one billard and two pool tables; G. H. Grabe, furniture; John Schafer, groceries and bakery; C. W. Welton, one billiard and one pool table; A. J. Quimby, groceries; K. R. Hodskin, clothing; E. N. Stebbins, clothing; C. W. Niles, grocery and bakery; F. Hammond, general store; Thomas Lyon, groceries and oysters.

CHAPTER X.

ABBOT AND ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIPS.

ABBOT TOWNSHIP—CONFORMATION—FIRST INHABITANTS—SETTLEMENT OF GERMANIA—OLE BULL'S COLONY—HARDSHIPS OF THE PIONEERS—INTERESTING ACCOUNTS—SOME FIRST EVENTS AND THINGS—MISCELLANEOUS.
ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP—THE SUMMIT TOWNSHIP OF POTTER—TOPOGRAPHY—POPULATION AND ASSESSMENT—EARLY NAMES, CHURCHES, BUSINESS, ETC.

ABBOT TOWNSHIP, adjoining Stewardson on the north, bounded east by Tioga county, is a wilderness in its southeastern sections, along the heads of Kettle creek, while the new Bergen anticlinal through the northwestern sections shows a valley of about four miles in width, watered by the several runs forming the head of Cross forks, which cut through the Catskill formation and expose the upper Chemung rocks. The valley is about eleven miles long by the given width, broken by high and steep hills, and singularly picturesque. All the rock formations common to this section are found here, and even the mysterious boulder is present to entertain the traveler.

There were 58 tax-payers listed in 1853; in 1889 there were 186, with property valued at $148,426. The population in 1880 was 623, including 101 in Germania village, and in 1888 there were 40 Republicans, 105 Democrats, 14 Prohibitionists, and 1 Union Labor, representing 800 inhabitants. Abbot township was established in 1851, and the assessment made in 1852. The assessment roll gives the names of the following residents: Henry Anderson, clerk, valuation $200; Ole Bull, $549; David, John and William Conway, Wm. V. Dann (surveyor), Olaus Salberg (baker), Geo. Wran, Peter Yochum, Adam Yoh, Hubbard Starkweather, J. Clausen, and Wirts Seeker, farmers; Otto Raas (teacher), Elling Lawson (farmer), Andreas Brunker, B. A. and Ole Bergeson, Aug. Amandsen, Peter Anderson, Brede, Ole and Staver Eversen,

S. E. Evenson, Dan. Ericksen, Paul Eahnsen, E. Jacobsen, Hans Halm, Ever Huberget, E. Kulmsee, Petter Lamo, M. and C. Mathiesen, N. Nielsen, seven Olsens, Ole Pedersen, Lars Peytg, Gus. Skoyen, Axel Saxtorph, Toley Tostensen, Tasten Farrensen, — Wiese and Witte, all day laborers; John Zerbee, W. Mealin, Wm. Mure, Peter and John Dilcamp, R. Dun, Sam. Barks and Sol. Baligh, owners of 100-acre tracts of hills.

In 1855 Germania was settled by a number of Germans under the leadership of Dr. Chas. Meine. Of the early experiences, Dr. Meine writes as follows: "When I came here to Potter county, October, 1855, to begin the German settlement, about eighteen Dane and Norwegian families, the remainder of Ole Bull's settlement, were left here in Abbot, beside the settlement on Yochum Hill, which was started before the Ole Bull settlement. The German Company, Wm. Radde, New York, bought out these Danish and Norwegian settlers, who moved, mostly, to Wisconsin. In November, 1855, we built our first log-house, the starting point of Germania. I helped cut the first tree for fire-logs in front of our bough house, it being so cold that we had to take the ax along to cut the ice if we wanted some water for tea. In January, 1856, we put the roof on this log house. It was so cold that a nail touched by the naked hand was instantly frozen to the fingers. We were four men, and in order to keep us from freezing one had to keep two stoves red hot. We had regular two-hours watch in turn; no bedding, two woolen blankets for four men; nothing to eat in five weeks but buckwheat cakes and molasses. I went one Sunday, in 1855, through the whole of Abbot township for bread, and did not find a mouthful—plenty of dry buckwheat cakes though. A poor Norwegian felled a tree on his cow, and had to cut her throat. He reported this, crying, to us, who were overglad to buy the beef. In the spring of 1856 the company had some land cleared off, a saw-mill was erected, and the hotel, a store and dwelling house, by the company. Some families moved in; I built my house; we had hard times; nearest railroad station forty-two miles off—Tioga village. We commenced to clear lands, build roads, etc. With the motto 'stick to it,' we have created a nice settlement in the wilderness, with good roads, school-houses and churches. Good farms, and the people are satisfied with their situation."

We are indebted to Conrad M. Miller for the following additional items regarding the settlement of Germania: "In 1856 there were living in the town of Germania Dr. Charles Meine, Mr. Martin, Mr. Heinewitz, Mr. Miller, Isaac Miller, Michael Schwarzenbach and others. Otto Meine, son of Dr. Meine, was the first male child born in Germania. The house of Isaac Miller was used for a school-house, and the pupils were taught by a Mr. Allen." Mr. C. M. Miller, himself, was the second male child born in the settlement, having first seen the light November 6, 1858.

The first store was opened in Germania by Fred T. Sahr and Christian Petersen. The first school-house was built on Yochum Hill, and the first teacher was David Conway....The business circle of to-day comprises Otto Braum, general store; C. A. Meissner & Son, general store; Charles Hepp, one pool table; Paul Milde, groceries and oysters; S. Theis & Son, general store; John Bodler, boots and shoes....In 1859 the first grist-mill was built in Abbot by the Germania Land Company....In 1867 the first church organization took place in Abbot, at Germania—Lutheran. The first preacher was Rev. Fred. Quensch....The Germania Cemetery Association was organized in September, 1874, with Dr. C. Meine, C. Sandbach, F. Scheinkonig, M. Handwerk and M. Gutzsell, trustees. There were ninety-six members, residents of West Branch and Abbot townships, who subscribed $5 each to the capital

stock....A child of John Shawl, a pipe-line inspector of New Bergen and postmaster at that point, was lost in the woods. The affair created much sympathy for the parents, and the people turned out *en masse* to search; but in vain—not a trace of the little girl was ever found....In February, 1878, two Indians from Salamanca visited Coudersport. They stated they were on a bear hunt, but the people credited their visit to their knowledge of the lead deposits in the Kettle creek and Pine creek neighborhoods. In May, 1889, the Little Kettle Creek Improvement Company, William Dent, Charles Meine, August Schwarzenbach, Ezra Canfield, Emil Peltz and others petitioned for a charter, with the object of clearing, widening, straightening and deepening of Little Kettle creek in Abbot and Stewardson townships, from its confluence with the Main Kettle creek at Oleona, to its source, a distance of less than twenty miles.

New Bergen, or Carter Camp, and Germania, are the principal post-office centers of this township.

The officers of the township elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Justice of the peace, Henry Theis; constable, Peter Zepp; collector, Peter Zepp; assessor, Peter Zepp; supervisor, Louis Gnau; treasurer, John Zengerlee; town clerk, Fred Wœlfel; auditor, Paul Milde; school directors, William Tomke and Henry Gressel; overseer of the poor, George Schultheis; judge of election, Emanuel Schwarzenbach; inspectors of election, Conrad Henser and John C. Hay.

ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP.

Allegheny township, formerly called Denmark until the change of name in 1830, is undoubtedly the summit township of Potter. Near its center are the heads of the Allegheny, the Oswayo, and of the west branch of the Genesee, while Miller's branch of that river rises near Raymond's, and south of Raymond's is the head stream of Cushing creek, thus connecting the springs of this township with the north and south Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. Rose lake, in the northwest quarter is a reservoir cut in the Chemung rock by nature. Red soil, red rock and slate prevail, while in the Cobb settlement, near the village of Raymond's the wonderful loafing conglom boulder claims the attention.

The population in 1880 was 672; the tax-payers in 1889, 190; the votes in 1888, Republican 100, Democrat 50, representing a population of at least 750. The assessed value in 1889 was $80,255.

The township was assessed along with Genesee prior to 1837. In that year Chester Andrews, assessor, found here Levi Andrews, John Abby, George Bence, Robert Butler, Thomas Chatterton, Cornelius Canon, Simeon N. Canon, Daniel Corwin, Daniel Clark, John Dwight, Consider Ellis, John Erwin, Comfort D. Felt, Lemuel V. Lowell, Oliver, William and John Lowell, Henry Nelson, Timothy Ives, Jr., John Pye, Isaac Quick, Cyrenus and Henry Lynch, Sam. Newell, Sam. Hunt, Dan. Raymond, Truman Burr, Henry King, Jonathan Biam, Marion and Levi T. Moore, John Jacobs, D. and C. Reynolds, George Judd, and Eli and Elisha Chamberlain; Robert Blackwell, William Bingham and T. M. Welling were the owners of unseated lands at this time. Harry Lent, a native of Bradford county, Penn., came in about fifty-six years ago, but his name does not appear on the tax list.

On May 15, 1867, the Presbyterian Church of Raymond was opened, J. L. Swain being principal in urging the building. The house stands on a lot donated by Mr. Cobb. Prior to this time the old school-house was used by all Protestant denominations for worship. Since 1867 they have been permitted

to use the church building, but in May, 1887, the question of joint ownership was raised.

The Union Church society of Allegheny was incorporated in 1888, with B. F. Bishop, C. E. Tucker and W. A. Gardner, managers. The object was to build a house of worship for the use of the Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists and Universalists of Andrews Settlement, to be controlled by the Methodists. There were fifteen members at organization in March, 1888. The building was dedicated January 24, 1889, B. F. Bishop, C. E. Tucker and W. A. Gardner being the managing committee. Andrews Settlement Cemetery Association was incorporated in February, 1888, with B. F. Bishop, Charles Coats, D. W. Rogers, R. A. Andrews, R. Ellis and E. H. Estes directors. At Raymond is the general store of Conable Bros. (W. E. Freeman kept the general store here in the seventies), at Colesburg is A. Veley's general store, and at Andrews Settlement is the store of W. H. Matteson. John C. Cavenaugh, one of the old settlers who has been for thirty-five years a tipstaff of the court, and is now living with his son, James Cavenaugh, in Coudersport, came into the county in 1836. He settled in this township on the farm now occupied by Warren Gardner. At this time there were not more than twelve or fourteen voters in the township. The elections were held at the house of Levi Andrews, the only dwelling house at the time where now stands Andrews Settlement. The elections were held at that time for Allegheny and Genesee townships together. There was a log school-house at Andrews Settlement. The school was taught by a Mr. Cannon.

In July, 1889, the Sons of Temperance of Andrews Settlement elected the following named officers: Lena Andrews, Clara Scoville, Almond Scoville, Charles Bishop, Ella James, Allen Gardner, John Bishop, W. Simons, Mrs. Hall, Lewis Dwight and Lulu Burch.

The officers of this township elected in 1890 are the following named: Supervisor, R. A. Andrews; constable, W. E. Weaver; collector, W. E. Weaver; town clerk, E. A. Haskell; auditor, D. L. Raymond; treasurer, W. B. Perkins; overseer of the poor, B. F. Bishop; school directors, E. Miller and H. Stebbins; judge of election, M. A. Veley; inspectors of election, M. Hattenstein, F. P. Leet, and for the Woodville independent district the following named school directors were chosen: James Bird and Philo Stonemets.

CHAPTER XI.

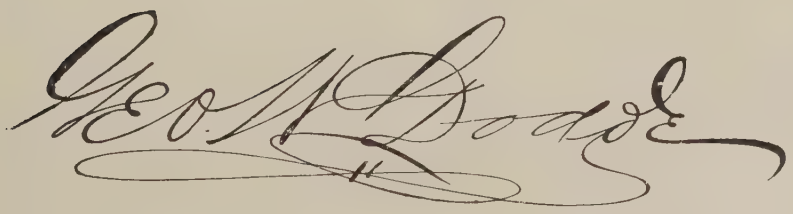
BINGHAM TOWNSHIP.

GEOLOGY OF THE TOWNSHIP—TORNADOES—POPULATION AND VALUES—NAMES OF SETTLERS—A NUMBER OF FIRST THINGS—EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS—MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM is the second in the northern tier of townships. The Catskill claims this township almost totally, surrendering a small space in the northwest and southwest to the Pocono, and at the mouth of Turner's creek to the Chemung. The Genesee river, Turner's creek and small streams, with Marsh brook and other heads of the Cowanesque, drain this territory. Near the southwest corner on the middle branch of the Genesee, at the old Lyon,

Pooler & Whitney saw-mill, and on the Genesee line, there is an exposure of about fifty feet of greenish-gray sandstone, light gray sandstone, reddish sandstone, red shale and greenish shale; the latter containing fish remains and the light gray or green sandstone, fucoidal impressions. Fish remains are also visible in the reddish sandstone of this section, some of which show a distinct false bedding. Plant stems and the traces of ferns are visible in the greenish shales; and the dip of the whole exposure is decidedly toward the southeast; that is, toward the Coudersport synclinal axis. Red soil and red rock are common with some sandy loam and some dark, loose, gravelly loam; while near Bingham Centre weathered boulders and sandstone blocks may be seen. The tornado of 1837 tore down a large area of the forest. In July, 1883, a heavy wind storm did much damage to houses, farms, orchards and cattle, Deacon Raymond being among the heavy sufferers.

The population in 1880 was 832; the number of voters in 1888 was 202 (or 139 Republican, 41 Democrat, 20 Prohibition and 2 Union Labor), representing 1,010 inhabitants. The number of taxables in 1889 was 264, and the assessed value, $89,301. The resident tax-payers in 1831–32 were Theodore Doty, Jr. and Sr. (the father died about forty-seven years ago), William P. Doty, Daniel Rooks, Sr. (died fifty years ago), Phineas Miller, Francis Wilber, Adlum Muarn, Dr. Benjamin Van Campin (an herb doctor, died about fifty-five years ago; he set out roots, which grow on the Raymond farm) Jeremiah Chapman, Levi Andrews (father of the Andrews Settlement, settled on the Asahel Howe place; died at Post Town, N. Y.), Peter Covenhoven, Truman Stevens, William Kibbe, Levi Kibbe, Alanson Andrews, John M. Rider, Lesley Lawrence, William Howe (killed by his horse forty-eight years ago), Alvin Spenser, Mary Jones, William M. Jones, E. P. Bouges, Abel P. Russell, Mattison, David Lanbartin, Hezekiah Kibbe (died on the Colston farm), I. Howe (died here), Henry McCarn (a carpenter), William Carpenter (moved away forty years ago), Amasa Finch, Theo. Carpenter, Moses Minick, Hiram and Ezra Niles (lived near Bingham Centre), Seth Warner, James, Daniel and Salmon Hawley, John Brown, David Tanner, Cornelius Ives (a brother of Timothy Ives and son of Timothy, who was crazy for a number of years), George W. Rose, Joshua Thompson, John H. Rose (shot himself about fifty-one years ago), Ashbel Monroe (the leading farmer of olden days), Jacob Graham (who died of heart disease), Ephraim Wright, John Kilo, Joseph Gahan, George W. Daniels (the Adventist, who bought a wagon from Joel Raymond on condition that should Christ come the note would be settled), Oliver Warner, J. W. Jones, Benjamin Milkes (a shoemaker), William Kibbe, David and Lewis Turner, Lisander Smead and William S. Kibbe. Cornelius Ives was assessor and Theo. Carpenter collector. William Howe's saw-mill was assessed $150, the Binghams giving him fifty acres of land as bonus. The mill is gone, and the lands are grown over. The first farm was opened by Theodore Doty at the northeast corner of the township, on the State road. Daniel Rooks had the next farm, followed by John S. Rooks, Dr. Van Campin, Jeremiah Chapman (or Chatham), Levi Andrus, Truman Stevens and William Howe. They were all farmers except Chapman, who owned twenty-five acres, and attended to postal, blacksmith and other affairs rather than to his small tract. Alva Carpenter was the first male child born in Bingham, in 1826. His father, Theodore, came with his wife and son George in 1825. Abigail Kibbe was the first girl in the settlement to be married, William Howe being the happy man on the occasion. He built the first frame house in the township. The first person buried in the beautiful cemetery at North Bingham was Mrs. Sarah Ives, in 1834. Dr. Van Campin was the next. In June, 1889, a petition for the incorporation of the cemetery was presented



by Attorney N. J. Peck, representing P. W. Lawrence, J. L. Raymond, G. W. Colvin, D. T. Hauber, W. W. Ensworth, Lyman Rooks and others.

In February, 1829, Ashabel Monroe settled on a farm in Bingham township, where he lived and died. This farm is still known as the Ashbel Monroe place. And about this time Joshua Thompson moved in a more northern portion of Bingham. C. H. Grover came with his father, David, in 1834; David died in 1859, while C. H. Grover resides on the Ulysses and Spring Mills road, near Ira Carpenter's. Benjamin Atwood settled between the Ira Carpenter and C. H. Grover farms. He came about the time that the Thompsons and other families arrived. When Ira Carpenter was moving to his present farm in 1839, he saw the Isaac Jones barn, north. Ora Millard, at whose log-house the first elections were held, resided where P. W. Lawrence's blacksmith shop now stands. Ben Van Campin was the first, and Gideon Turner was the second justice, serving until 1836. David Grover was elected under the new constitution, and was also town clerk.

Isaac Wickson and Daniel Rooks were Revolutionary soldiers; Marshall Robbins, William Kibbe, Timothy Howe, Owen Gardner and Levi Madison, soldiers of the war of 1812, while the soldiers of the Civil war are named in the military chapter. Jeremiah Chapman was the first postmaster. Joel Raymond succeeded him in 1841, and held the office, east of Chapman's, for twelve years, when it was moved to Jones' Corners (North Bingham), and James Jones appointed master. N. L. Dike was appointed later, under whom the office ceased after the war, the people having to go to Spring Mills. On the re-establishment of the office, William G. Raymond was appointed in 1878, and has held the office down to the present. In 1828 Isaac Wickson sold goods in Bingham, on the farm of Gideon Turner, northwest of North Bingham. This was the first thing in the way of a store in the Bingham settlement. Today there are stores at West Bingham, Bingham Centre and North Bingham, conducted, respectively, by O. A. Buckley, R. H. Howe and J. L. Raymond. Before the present Hawley mill existed, James and Philander Hawley built a log grist mill below the present mill, which was burned in 1839. The present Hawley mill was erected in 1840. Truman Stevens built a saw-mill above Howe's mill, early in the "thirties." David Turner had also a mill near Bingham Centre. Harry Crittenden built a water saw-mill in Ludington, or Steam-mill Hollow, in 1830–31. Ludington & Pearce built a steam saw-mill in the "fifties," which was used until the pine was exhausted, when the machinery was moved.

The first school-house was erected between 1826 and 1830, on the State road, which was opened by Mr. Sanders. Prior to this, one year before—it is said in 1826—Delila Kibbe presided over a small class in a barn belonging to Truman Stevens. The mother asked Delila what a fortification was, when she answered: "Why, mother, its two twentyfications." After her marriage to J. L. Rooks, the great frost occurred, and, in speaking of it, she said that "it killed everything in the garden except the cabbage and turnip." Benjamin S. Grover followed Delila, then C. B. Ball, Tracy Scott, Charles Newland and W. H. Rogers, all identified as teachers with the pioneer schools. In 1839, when Ira Carpenter came, there was a school-house on the State road, on the State line, opposite the cemetery. The Brown school-house was on the Gideon Turner farm, presided over by B. L. Grover, while another house stood on the old John Kile farm (now owned by S. S. Carpenter), presided over by Squire Grover; a fourth in the south center, on the George W. Daniels farm, kept by L. S. Hoag; and a fifth, the Lancaster, was where Abel Bisbop's farm now is. The Turner school-house, at West Bingham, was built in 1850, Ira Carpenter being one of the builders.

The first religious services were held in a log school-house, a little west of the North Bingham Cemetery, in 1833, by the Baptists. In 1836 a Baptist society existed at North Bingham, the Kibbes, John Rooks, Cornelius Ives, Deacon J. H. Lee, William G. Raymond, Joel Raymond and others, holding meetings in the school-houses. Messrs. Chase, Newlon and Scott were early preachers. Benjamin Capron preached about thirty-one years ago. The first church-house in the township was completed in June, 1881, on land donated by N. W. Lewis. The building committee comprised Joel Raymond, N. W. Lewis, David T. Hauber, A. N. Clark, P. W. Lawrence and John H. Chase. The cost was about $2,000. Prior to this time meetings were held in school buildings, but since 1881, Baptists and Methodists have worshiped in the union house. In 1837 Deacon Raymond joined this church, was with it when it disbanded in 1853, and, on its re-organization in 1857, was ordained deacon.

In 1836 a Methodist class, of which Marshal Robbins was leader, existed, and meetings held with some regularity. Mr. Crandall was preacher in 1839, Hiram Niles' house being the place of meeting. Mr. Crandall got into some social difficulty, which broke up the society here, but recently some members of this denomination formed a class and worshiped in the union church..... In 1889 there were only three persons living in the township who were heads of families when Ira B. Carpenter came, in 1839—the Widow Bethiah Lewis, of Bingham Centre, and Amasa Robbins and wife, of Perryville.....North Bingham, West Bingham and Bingham Centre are the post-offices of this township.

The officers for Bingham township, elected in February, 1890, are the following named: Justice of the peace, I. B. Carpenter; constable, F. T. Ransom; collector, F. T. Ransom; supervisor, Charles Allen; town clerk, J. H. Holbert; treasurer, R. S. Carpenter; school directors, James Patterson, J. H. Holbert; overseer of the poor, Charles Allen; judge of election, Chester Grover; inspectors of election, Clint McElroy, R. N. Howe.

CHAPTER XII.

CLARA, HEBRON AND PLEASANT VALLEY TOWNSHIPS.

CLARA TOWNSHIP——ITS TOPOGRAPHY—FIRST TAX-PAYERS AND EARLY ELECTIONS—SETTLERS—SCHOOLS, ETC.—ELECTIONS IN FEBRUARY, 1890.
HEBRON TOWNSHIP——DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT—POPULATION—RESIDENTS IN 1839—SAD ACCIDENT—SCHOOL—CHURCH AND CEMETERY—ELECTIONS IN FEBRUARY, 1890.
PLEASANT VALLEY TOWNSHIP——LOCALITY—TAXABLES—FIRST CHURCH AND SCHOOL—ELECTIONS IN FEBRUARY, 1890.

CLARA TOWNSHIP (known as Milton in 1828) does not differ much in formation from Hebron on the east and Pleasant Valley on the west. Clara creek runs north to feed the Oswayo, and Roulette creek runs south to swell the stream of Fishing creek. The Oswayo synclinal hills have a width of six miles here, and on warrant 3439 is the boulder-covered summit about 2,330 feet above ocean level. In the neighborhood of Clara post-office is the celebrated outcrop of green sandstone.

The population in 1880 was 238. In 1888 there were 41 Republican, 16 Democrat, 2 Prohibitionist and 4 Union Labor votes cast, representing 315 inhabitants. The number of taxables in 1889 was 94, and the assessed value, $39,150. The resident tax-payers of Clara in 1836–37 were R. W. Allen, David Brown, G. Fosmer, J. C. Fessenden (assessor), Jacob, Isaac and Luke Cole, Phil. Hawes, H. Leroy, John and Isaac Lyman, M. Lamphere, Nathan Phillips, Samuel, Nathan and Robert Wakely and Nathan West. In 1860 there were 35 voters, and in 1869 there were 69 resident tax-payers.

The first record of an election in Clara was of one that took place on the second Friday in February, 1836, at which Nathan Phillips was elected supervisor and Maxon Lamphere, A. G. West and R. W. Allen, auditors. The town meeting was held at the house of R. W. Allen. The general elections were held in a log-house in Millport, in conjunction with Sharon. In 1847 Clara township was divided, and the western half was named Pleasant Valley. In 1832 Richard W. Allen and Garret Fosmer moved to Clara. Mr. Allen was a blacksmith, and his forge was erected in a shingle shanty, which was burned in 1834. Just before this Shelden Bradley moved into the township. Reuben Clark went over from Eulalia to assist at the raising of Bradley's house. He took his dinner with him, but, staying all night, he had to catch some trout from the stream now known as Bradley run for his breakfast. These he roasted at a fire in the open air. The Greenmans, one of whom resides at Eldred, were among the old settlers. About the year 1835 in Clara, N. Phillips, Garret Fosmer, David Brown, M. Lamphere, Philip Haynes, Nathan Wakely and R. W. Allen met and built a log school-house on the farm of R. W. Allen. It was a cold, cheerless affair, but it demonstrated by its existence that the first settlers' heads were sound, for it was the first step toward giving their children an education. The first winter school was taught by David Hall, and the first summer school by Harriet Allen.

Rodney L. Nichols, who resided near the north corners of Clara and Hebron townships, when agent for the land owners, had the carriage which was used by Daniel Webster. A few years ago the old vehicle was sold, and is now said to belong to a farmer on Eleven Mile creek.

Clara post-office is located in the northeast corner of the township on a branch of the Oswayo.... Frederick P. Brooks, who died at Lodge Pole, Neb., January 6, 1890, aged seventy-two, and Lydia Brooks, who died on January 9, same year, aged sixty-seven, resided there five years, having previously lived in Clara township for forty-two years.

The officers of the township, elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Justice of the peace, J. L. Allen; constable, O. E. Corsaw; collector, O. E. Corsaw; supervisor, Odell Fowler; treasurer, J. M. Tyler; town clerk, F. B. Stevens; auditor, A. Weimer; overseer of the poor, H. Baker; school directors, E. L. Fish, John Tauscher; judge of election, Samuel Ferguson; inspectors of election, Madison Bridges, M. E. Baker.

HEBRON TOWNSHIP.

Hebron township is divided by the R. H. & B. anticlinal, with the Coudersport synclinal hills in the southwest corner, and the Oswayo synclinal hills in the northwest. Dent brook and Steer brook rise in the southeast corner, and flow across the south line into the Allegheny through deep ravines. Fishing creek flows from a point near Hebron post-office, southwest to Roulette, while Whitney's creek, South Branch and other feeders of the Oswayo rise in the north half of township, and flow northwest through magnificent gulches. A mile southeast of East Hebron, massive boulders of conglom lie around in con-

fusion, and in a few other places those evidences of Nature's whims are to be seen. Two and one-half miles from Hebron, on the Clara road, is the mountain top, 2,397 feet above ocean level, or 280 feet above the level of the village.

The population in 1880 was 835. In 1888 there were 122 Republican, 45 Democrat, 9 Prohibitionist, and 17 Union Labor votes, representing 965 inhabitants. The number of tax-payers in 1889 was 279, and the assessed value, $69,138. The township was established in 1832, and in 1839 the resident tax-payers were Martin Britt, Samuel Baker, Shelden Bradley, D. C. Brian (or O'Brien), Eleazer Chamberlin, Ezra Carpenter, Hiram Cheeseboro, Daniel and Nelson Clark, Noah Crittenden, Julian Coon, Versal Dickinson, B. D. Dolbee, L. D. Felt, J. M. Greenman, W. H. Hydorn, Judson Kine, Moses Haney, Gard. Hall, Luke Seaman, C. Lincoln, Nathan and Ezekiel Main, Joe Milham, John Pearsall, Foster Reynolds, John Read, George, Anson and George W. Stillman, Ozias Sparks, Louis Wood, John Wells, James C. Whitney (saw-mill), James Whitney, John White (assessor), Joab H. Ross and Seth Taggart. In 1834 there was one school-house at least, in Potter county, built in 1833, on the G. W. Stillman farm, in Hebron township.

Dr. Mattison, in his history of this township, says: "Up to 1829 the only families in Hebron were those of Peabody, Whitney, Reuben Card and John White. A colony of Seventh Day Baptists from Alfred came into the town. In 1833 Nathan Main, of Hebron, was killed by a falling tree while chopping a fallow in Hebron. There were so few settlers at this time that this first fatal accident in the county cast a gloom over the entire community.

"W. H. Hydorn came from Rensselaer county, N. Y., and settled in Hebron, this year. The Seventh Day Baptists organized their church in Hebron in 1833. Their first pastor was Rev. N. V. Hull. The first saw-mill in the town was built by a man named Whitney. H. Lord and John Dwight, kept the first store on Oswayo creek. A covenant was entered into by the early settlers of this township not to use liquor, a resolution that was rigidly kept. In 1833 the first wedding was celebrated in this township between Jeanette Coon and Ezekiel Main. The first birth was that of Amanda Crandall. The first school was taught in 1834 by Elias Wells."

The Seventh Day Baptist Church of Hebron was incorporated September 23, 1869, with J. M. Greenman, J. H. R. Greenman, W. C. Reynolds, W. H. Hydorn, G. W. Stillman and S. Greenman, officials. The Hebron Cemetery Association was organized in February, 1882, with the object of establishing a burial ground near Hebron post-office. The directors were Sylvester Greenman, L. R. Burdic, W. Hydorn, G. W. Stillman and J. T. Randall.... In 1889 the John Schollard store at East Hebron was assessed as a first-class store .... The post-offices of the township are Hebron, in the southwest corner, and East Hebron, in the east center.

The officers of the township elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Supervisor, Mark Harvey; constable, E. D. Clare; treasurer, Edwin Hollenbeck; collector, H. W. Press; town clerk, John Schollard; auditor, F. M. Van Wegen; overseer of the poor, E. E. Swift; school directors, R. H. Peet, C. H. Sherwood; judge of election, Albert Eggleston; inspectors of election, Floyd Estes, Miles Higley.

PLEASANT VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

Pleasant Valley varies in formation from Clara only in the greater width of elevated plateau. Sartwell creek flows south, and the feeders of Bell's run of the Oswayo runs north. The Chemung formation forms a narrow strip along the northern section, as an introduction to the fairer land of Sharon. The hills are

bold and steep, and the cañons narrow and deep, except in the agricultural valley of Sartwell creek. The population in 1880 was 211, increased, by 1888, to 300, the latter figure being based on the twenty-five Republican and thirty-five Democratic votes cast. The number of tax-payers in 1889 is 101, and the assessed value, $47,445.

Pleasant Valley township was assessed, in 1855, by Israel Burt, who found here S. M. Beckwith, L. Benjamin, Joseph Clark, George Coss, J. C. Fessenden, Rodney, S. R. and William Fessenden, Nelson Fluent, D. Hause, William Jackson, Isaac Lyman, Louis Lyman, Hannibal Lad, Matthew and Henry McDowell, William Monroe, William North, Jacob Palmer & Son, James Read, J. J. Roberts, D. P. Roberts, George Weimer, J. T. Warren, William Warden and Dan. Yentzer.

In 1832 religious meetings were held from house to house, in Pleasant Valley, by Elder Pasco. More lately a congregation of United Brethren was organized. About this time, and later, the Indians built a lodge upon the land of George Weimer, which they used for their chief camp while hunting and fishing in this region. In 1846 the first school-house was raised by J. C. Fessenden (who suggested the name of the township after it was set off from Clara), and Miss Sally Standish was called to teach. Isaac and Peter North erected the first grist-mill in this township in 1851, at the head of Bell's run. It was a little concern of one run of stone, and used more as a corn-crusher than as a grist-mill. Simeon Beckwith opened the first blacksmith shop in 1868, and in March, 1884, Pleasant Valley post-office was established, with Pulaski Reed, master. The only post-office now in the township is Williston.... In 1857 the first store was established, by Luther Benjamin.

The officers of Pleasant Valley township, chosen in February, 1890, are as follows: Justice of the peace, N. C. Hammond; constable, John McDowell; supervisor, Henry Yentzer; clerk, Wilson McDowell; treasurer, I. V. Reed; collector, John McDowell; auditor, Elmer Deming; judge of election, D. T. Yentzer; overseer of the poor, A. M. Beckwith; inspectors of election, E. B. Keeler, B. A. Haynes; school directors, J. L. Yentzer, H. D. North.

CHAPTER XIII.

GENESEE TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES—SETTLEMENT—NAMES OF PIONEERS—FIRST STORE—SCHOOLS—CHURCH—VILLAGES—ELECTIONS IN FEBRUARY, 1890. GENESEE FORKS—POSTMASTERS—ORDERS AND SOCIETIES.

GENESEE TOWNSHIP, bounded north by the New York State line, shows the Chemung lands along the border and in the valleys of the west and middle branches of the Genesee river. Those streams in the eastern half flow north, while the sources of the Oswayo here flow west, leaving the great Pocono mountain in the center, bounded by the Catskill hills. At Genesee Forks the two branches named join the Genesee river, while from the east come in Cotton and Mundy brooks.

The population of the township in 1880 was 883. In 1889 there were 86 Republican, 99 Democratic, 7 Prohibition and 3 Union Labor votes

cast, representing 975 inhabitants. There were 289 tax-payers in 1889, assessed $73,971. This township appears to have been established under the name of Loudon, but in 1830 the present name was given. The resident tax-payers in 1831 were Cornelius Gannon, William and Wells Chaffee, George S. and T. Cady (later of Ulysses), N. Doty, Ben. D. Dolbee, Richard, Consider and Harry Ellis (whose sons reside at Ellisburg), Russell Goff, John, Oliver and Lemuel Lovell, George Maynard, Horatio A. and Henry Nelson, William Peet, John H. Rose, William Atherton and Fred Tanner. H. A. Nelson was assessor, assisted by Consider Ellis and Lemuel V. Lovell. Among the taxables was Goff's saw-mill, Richard Ellis' grist- and saw-mill, at Ellisburg, and Ben. Dolbee's saw-mill, just north of Genesee Forks. The first settlement made in the Irish colony was in 1841, by Martin Moran, an Irishman, and James Osborne and the Owens family, Americans. Mr. Moran died about eighteen years ago. His son, Matthew, was the postmaster of Ore Bed, a post-office established in 1884 at the Irish settlement, now discontinued. Patrick Burke, Martin Moore, Patrick O'Donnell, M. O'Donnell and John Shamus were the first settlers at this point, coming in 1842; the Morans settled in Oswayo; and others, named in other pages, were also here; John Hart, M. McHale, Lawrence Moran and Peter Cunningham came in 1846. Henry Roche opened the first store in the Irish settlement, in Genesee township, in 1871. The first school-house in that settlement was built in 1850, and the first school was taught by B. Avery. There are now six schools in the settlement.

The Catholic Church of Genesee township (St. Mary's) was founded in 1844, when Bishop O'Connor, Rev. Smith and Rev. Gallaher visited this point. Rev. John Burns came next, followed by Father J. P. Cody. In 1848–49 Patrick Burke donated one acre for church building, and the old church building, still standing, was erected. Rev. J. R. Madigan succeeded Father Cody, and remained eleven years, attending all the churches of McKean and Potter counties, or the district now attended by five priests. The present large church was commenced in 1879, and dedicated by Bishop Mullen June 28, 1881. Rev. Madigan and Rev. Pue were here after the war; Rev. Martin Meagher came in March, 1871; Rev. J. L. Madigan, in March, and Rev. P. Cosgrove in June, 1874. The same year Father Madigan returned, and on his removal to Coudersport, in 1883, Rev. M. R. Flood, the present pastor, was appointed.

Ellisburg, at the confluence of the head streams of the west branch of the Genesee, is a village on the roads which run from Genesee Forks to Coudersport and Raymond's Corners. In 1870 the old Stannard and Dickinson hotels fronted on the latter; the school-house, the houses of J. E. Munroe, S. G. Rouse, J. C. Cavenaugh and Mrs. Thompson, on the former; the Ellis store and dwellings, the saw-mill, Ellis' harness shop and the Harlow dwelling, on the main road. In 1836 Richard Ellis' dwelling and grist-mill were the only buildings there. This mill was erected by Ellis in consideration of a large land bonus. The general stores of Webster & Wilson and R. E. Henry are credited with a large business.

In December, 1886, W. H. Scoville, of Andrews Settlement, discovered a mound at Ellisburg. On exploring it were found parts of the skeleton of a man measuring between seven and eight feet. A large birch tree grew on the top of this mound, and round it were hemlocks two and two and one-half feet in diameter.

Keech post-office, on West creek, was established in July, 1883, with James H. Tilburgh, postmaster. Elias Keech erected a saw-mill here in 1844–45.... Perryville, at the confluence of the Middle branch and Genesee river, early in the seventies was made up of H. O. Perry's woolen factory and dye house,

a saw-mill, G. W. Hackett's grist-mills, and the dwellings of H. O. and A. H. Perry, G. W. Hackett, O. W. Hickox, F. Howard, T. Moon and W. Hill.

The officers of the township, chosen in February, 1890, are as follows: Supervisor, Thomas Maxwell; treasurer, John Simons; constable, H. G. Hurd; collector, H. G. Hurd; town clerk, F. S. Alexander; school directors, Ira Easton, J. A. Keech; overseer of poor, N. Chapman; judge of election, James McNulty; inspectors of election, J. F. Collins, D. O'Donnell.

Genesee Forks.—The first post-office at the Forks was established on the hill before the war, with Isaac Annis postmaster, and Isaac Dawley mail-carrier to Joel Raymond's office at North Bingham. Seth Roberts came next, then Resolva Easton, next Mr. Whittaker, followed by Easton, all before the war. About 1867 Jerome Diamond built the first hotel in the present village, and carried on the office until Mr. Carpenter was appointed in 1880 or 1881. J. B. Robbins was appointed by the late administration, and served until S. F. Alexander was appointed in 1889. He established his store here in March, 1886, buying the interests of Hiram L. Jones, the first tenant of the store.

The Waterman House was built in 1886, for Jerome J. Waterman, at a cost of about $4,000. On December 25 that year it was opened by a party of 147 couples. The first store at Genesee Forks was established, twelve years ago, by John H. Carpenter, who is in business now. He started in the old cheese factory, now the Waterman House barn, and continued one year until he built his present store.

Martin V. Ryan Post, No. 372, G. A. R., was chartered October 17, 1883, with the following members: Jerome J. Waterman, 37th New York; Patrick Kane, Pennsylvania Artillery; A. H. Perry, 53d Pennsylvania; W. A. Whittier, New York Infantry; Isaac Dawley, 149th Pennsylvania; G. A. Leach, 85th New York; M. R. Grover, 53d Pennsylvania; George Barlow, 53d Pennsylvania; James Ryan, 46th Pennsylvania; W. D. Atherton, — Pennsylvania; Isaac Harris, James Tilburgh, T. R. Tracey, B. F. Bishop, John Collar, C. G. Woods, William Hawks, J. Odell, A. J. Barlow, E. L. Fuller, E. Hackett, J. A. Keech, Isaac Harvey and Lewis Fish. J. J. Waterman was first commander, followed by M. R. Grover, James Briggs and Amos C. King, the present commander. T. R. Tracey has served as adjutant since 1883, except for a short term when the position was held by J. Tilburgh.

Dennis Clancy Camp, S. of V., No. 205, was organized June 22, 1888, with D. W. Kane (captain), F. Dawley, George Gray, N. Wright, T. T. Gray, B. L. Chapman, C. E. Kenyon, M. W. Briggs, G. O. Briggs, G. Kenyon, C. W. Tracey, Patrick H. Kain, J. D. Clancy, E. Hawks and W. M. Berry. T. T. Gray is now captain.

The K. of H., No. 2016, was chartered August 27, 1880, with Norman Chapman, B. F. Sherman, I. E. Easton, F. M. Teater, E. L. Fuller, A. C. Ellis, V. M. Stannard, J. J. Waterman, C. L. Crum, C. J. Hackett, D. Lewis, J. Lewis, S. Robbins, A. L. Robbins, John Ahearn, J. Carpenter, W. C. Whittaker, W. W. Howard and A. A. Elliot.

Genesee Forks, E. A. U., No. 366, was organized December 20, 1883, with C. L. Palmer, F. B. Bingley, W. C. Hawks, Willard Hickox, Stephen C. Hurd, A. Childs, William Atherton, C. W. Parker, James Patterson, Geo. Leach, D. Freeman and Elsworth Hawks, officials.

Acme Division, No. 136, Sons of Temperance, was organized August 9, 1886, with Mesdames A. H. Briggs, R. A. Cassy, E. J. Genung, E. C. McCarn, S. T. Smith, A. C. Race and Julia Slawson; Misses Cora Robbins, Ione Briggs, Carrie Gates, Kate Roche, Gertie Easton, Kate Tilburgh and Ella Ellis, and fourteen male members.

Genesee Forks Cemetery Association was incorporated in September, 1887, with Thomas Coulston, J. J. Waterman, John C. Keech, Ira Easton and Graham Hurd, directors.

The frame for a church building was erected at Genesee Forks in 1850, but this was the extent of the venture. The various Christian associations have representatives there, however. The mercantile circle comprises M. D. Briggs, J. H. Carpenter and W. C. Alexander & Son, general merchants, and Jerome J. Waterman, hotel-keeper.

CHAPTER XIV.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

EARLY NAMES AND LOCATIONS—FIRST SCHOOL TEACHER—EARLY CHURCHES—BUSINESS HOUSES, HOTELS, MILLS, ETC. HARRISON VALLEY——BUSINESS CIRCLE—METHODIST AND BAPTIST CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, ETC. THE VILLAGE OF MILLS——ITS LUMBER AND OTHER INTERESTS—I. O. O. F.—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS ELECTED IN FEBRUARY, 1890.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP occupies the northeast corner of the county. Here the headwaters of the Cowanesque wander everywhere through Chemung valleys, all productive as well as picturesque. The Catskill formation, however, covers the greater area, with Pocono just peeping in from the south and east. A grit of grindstone outcrops a mile southeast of Harrison valley, on the old H. Holcomb tract, distinct layers appearing above the Cowanesque, while in the northeast corner a ferruginous limestone exists in the junction layers of the Chemung and Catskill, which supplies a good lime for agricultural purposes, and may be used for mortar. The old lime-kiln is remembered by N. H. Stone for forty-five years; but Mr. Stevens states that there was no lime burned there since he arrived.

The population in 1880 was 1,162. In 1888 there were 288 Republican, 77 Democrat, 19 Prohibitionist and one Union Labor votes, representing 1,925 inhabitants. In 1889 there were 590 tax-payers, while the assessed value was $123,693. Thaddeus Stone and William H. Warner came in 1825, settling one mile west of White's corners, and immediately after immigration flowed in until 1831. There were in the township the following tax-payers: William, Thomas and Hiram Colvin (moved to Mercer county); Abel (died in Michigan) and Calvin (died here) Commings; Joe H., Francis and Thomas J. Cornish (all dead); Peter and Lewis Chamberlin, Joseph Cole (who settled on the old John White farm), Henry A. Cousens, George Champlin, Silas Billings, S. R. Barton, George Bowman, Samuel Baker, Leonard Brace, Squire Benjamin, Theo. Doty (lived in Bingham) and son, Thomas English (died six years ago), George Doty, Elisha English (died in New York State), John Erway (died many years ago), John Foy, Alb. Ferris, Amasa Finch, William Gleeson (moved away), Samuel, Owen and George Gardner (Owen Gardner killed his wife by accident), Samuel Goodrich, Giles Hurlbut (died half a mile below the village), David Holmes, Samuel Ingersoll, Joseph Johnson, Archibald Knox, Aaron Kelly, Steve Hall, Charles H. Metcalf, Stephen Outman (died fourteen years ago), Ansel Purple, Asa Perry (lived on North fork, and hanged himself about forty-

Rodney L Nichols

eight years ago), Bazle, Robert and Levi Phelps, James Rose, Dennis Hall, Dan Rooks (died about 1879); Thaddeus (died in 1885), Rensallaer, Levi K. and Levi Stone; Horace Streeter, Henry Stebbins, Nathaniel Summers (moved to Mercer county, Penn.), Zalnathan Smith, Samuel W. Stone (died in 1888), Joseph Shourgoun, Martin Snyder, Miles Thompson (died on Kettle creek), Eli and Hiram Taylor (died here in early years), Isaac Thompson (saw-mill owner and Baptist deacon), James Trowbridge, Elijah Tubbs, William H., Samuel and Nathaniel Warner, Dan Wise, Philander Wise and Charles H. Richman; William H. Warner (who died west of White's corners about twenty-eight years ago, and had an old-time buggy or gig), and Elisha English and Thomas Colven, the assessors; Zalmon Robinson, who was an old surveyor, resided here, and also Samuel Robinson, the Whites, Phil McCutcheon, Jonathan Smith and the Pearces, one of whom was killed by a tree.

The early locations are pointed out as follows: Half a mile southwest of the village was Springer's log cabin, in 1849. Deacon Thompson had a frame house where the village of Mills now is, also Jerry Thompson, his son; while between the settlers named was a deserted house, afterward occupied by B. Stillson; Kenny's log-house was just west of that village, while, beyond, Aaron Webster held the present Hubbard Harrison farm; the Beebe and Fuller farms being beyond this. At the foot of the Beebe hill, one Commings was killed during a quarrel, in 1851 or 1852. On the old State road to Genesee fork lived Ira Ellis, about half a mile beyond H. N. Stone's present house; while beyond was the log-house of Elijah Ellis, and still farther, Arnold Hunter, then Ephraim Olney, Amos English, — Head, Thomas and Elisha English, the Schofields, Thomas Cornish, Willard Pearce, Aaron Marble, and Solomon Burtis; Benj. Tubbs (father of Elijah, named above) was one of the oldest settlers; Samuel Haynes was here prior to 1849, when Kelsey Stevens' family arrived. There were several farms cleared along the valleys, in 1849, but where Harrison Valley now is, only one house, Goodman's, existed then, which was a frame; while below, where Henry Commings' widow resides, was a double log-house, built by Harvey Metcalf before the "thirties;" but when Mr. Stevens came in 1849, a farmer named Daggett resided there. Thomas Colvin's house was a half mile below where Rednor now resides, near the tannery in which he kept hotel; half a mile farther down was Hiram's house, still standing and looking almost as well as it did in 1849; Nathaniel Summers, Israel Doge's saw-mill, the Erways, Mr. Courtright (a soldier of 1812), the Sacketts, Claus Warner, Scoville and Daniel Rooks (one of the pioneers). On the road to White's corners were S. W. Stone, and one-half-mile north Ezra Commings, on the H. Laughton place; also Thomas Laughton. When the Stevens family arrived they purchased the next farm owned by Abel Commings, who moved to Michigan, next Calvin, Ezra, Henry and Alfred Commings; Samuel Howe, Thaddeus Stone, Henry Hurlbut, Giles Hurlbut, Samuel Robinson; then Samuel Howe and Harvey Metcalf (west of the main road); the Taylors lived above Robinson; Samuel Haines (now part of the Erway farm), then Stephen Outman; next the Smiths, Aaron Marbles, Dr. White, a pioneer physician (Dr. Rich resided here before 1849), the Hunts, and the Warners; John White (the merchant), Sol Burtis (who held the Tubbs farm), the Lattas, William H. Warner and sons, and the Dickeys resided on the Rose farm, and so on to the three corners, where the settlements ended. The following named also resided on the road down the creek: the Richmonds, the Wykoffs (where Dan Metcalf lived in 1849), and between the Colvins was Sol. S. Robinson. Scattered throughout the township, in 1849, were Samuel Metcalf, Oliver Potter, Theo. Holcomb (came later), Theo. Metcalf,

Charles Gill, Silas Fox (a soldier of 1812, whose widow is now a pensioner), Charles Gill, Oliver Jacob, Isaac Herbert (where is Fletcher's farm), the Jacobs and Bazil Phelps. In another district were the Hubbards, the Cottons, David Kibbe (on the Whistler, owned by H. N. Stone for the last thirty years), Phil. McCutcheon, Lewis White (on the Alex. White farm); William Gill has resided on the Whitney farm for the last forty years. East of White's corners were Morgan Johnson and DeWitt White (who lived on the old Pearce farm for forty years); Thomas Statham has resided on the Asa Perry farm for forty years; the Steadman farm was occupied by J Smith; also Henry Clark's farm, and, north, the Statham farms.

East of the Statham farms, toward the northeast corner of the county, were Octavus Steadman and Nelson Gill, while on the Tioga county line were Simeon Lewis, the Wilkinsons, Joseph Lilly, Reuben Harris (the peddler and storekeeper at North Fork, who made potash and black salts), Ezekiel Hotchkiss (the blacksmith, whose wife used the camp-fire for a kitchen), J. I. Harris and Samuel Warner (an old gray-haired man in 1849, who traveled on his bare feet).

David Gardner's water saw-mill was erected near the lime-kiln which is in running order still. On the cross road running west were Eber and Lyman Dibble, Thomas J. Kibbe, Joe Cotton; and west from E. Hotchkiss' house were James Snyder, Frank Steadman and John Snyder. White's Corners Cemetery, and sundry graves on the bank of the river, near the Harrison Valley lumber mills, show where many of the early settlers were buried, Mrs. Giles Hurlbut being among the first adults buried there. Mrs. Rensallaer Stone, now a resident of Hector, was one of the first school teachers in Harrison.

The post-offices in Harrison township are as follows: Elmer, Harrison Valley, Mills, North Fork and White's Corners.

The Baptist Church of Harrison Valley was incorporated September 22, 1855, on petition of J. C. Thompson, Isaac Thompson, J. B. Watrous, Thomas A. Watrous, Kelsey Stevens, O. Watt, B. W. Stillson, Lewis S. Robertson, P. W. Griffin, S. S. Rasco, S. K. Stevens and George Hurlbut, the trustees, and other members, but prior to this the Baptists of the district were Lewis Manning, William Gill and Elder Thomas. In 1837 John Rooks, the clerk of the society here, reported thirty-five members. In 1850 the society was received into the Canisteo Association, and in 1862 the association assembled at Harrison Valley. The Methodist Church of Harrison township was incorporated in December, 1855, with Thomas Statham, Edwin Statham, Henry Clark, Merrill Sackett and Nelson Gill, trustees. A church house was built by the society at North Fork, which is still in use. White's Corners Cemetery Association was organized December 15, 1874, with W. J. Latta, James Ladd, W. L. Warner, Lewis White and E. Statham, trustees. The cemetery is about as well kept as that at Ulysses. The general stores of W. H. Warner and H. O. Chapin are located in this old settlement. At North Fork is the O. H. Snyder store, and at Elmer is that of Manning & Dodge.

The township officers elected in February, 1890, are: Justice of the peace, A. A. Swetland; supervisor, Frank Steadman; constable, Fred Harrison; town clerk, L. G. Stevens; treasurer, George White; collector, McKinney Erway; school directors, O. W. Strang, J. W. Stevens; auditor, C. Van Debo; overseer of the poor, H. N. Stone; judge of election, J. O. Potter; inspectors of election, G. E. Havens, E. Outman.

HARRISON VALLEY.

The first post-office Mr. Stone remembers at Harrison Valley was at Col-

vin's, and Bennett, who lived there in 1849, was postmaster. Among the old postmasters were Henry Commings, Widow Fletcher, Hamilton White (who resigned and left the settlement without an office), Norman Buck (appointed about 1865), Jason W. Stevens (appointed in 1869, and served until succeeded by Hamilton White in 1885). In April, 1889, C. H. Doud was appointed. The first store at Harrison Valley was that of Richard Goodman, who was in business here about 1844. Henry Commings opened a grocery and notion store some time later. Lewis Stone opened a stock in 1852–53. In 1860 Simon Wilcox built a store-house, which is now the rear of the Opera House. Norman Buck followed Wilcox, and continued business from 1863 to 1870; Morris Kizer followed in 1870–71, when Brown & Noble rented the store from Buck, while S. K. and J. W. Stevens purchased Kizer's stock. The pioneer store was continued by Widow Goodman from about 1855 (the time of her husband's death) to 1867, when G. W. and S. K. Stevens rented the building and purchased the stock, which, next year, was sold to L. S. Robertson & Son, who in 1869 sold to J. W. Stevens, who carried on business in the old house until 1876, when he erected his present store-house. In 1878 Mrs. Goodman resumed business in the old house, and continued two years, after which the house was variously occupied. In 1884 G. W. Stevens & Son built their present store adjoining the old building.

The first hotel, other than Colvin's, which stood where the Harrison Valley House now stands, was an old log-house, built about sixty years ago by one Stratton, and the hill, where H. N. Stone's house is, was called Stratton Hill. Purple followed about 1835, and he was followed by Hiram Colvin, next by his widow, then by Richard Goodman, next by Sam. Goodell or Bartholomew, Jed. Thompson, G. W. Stevens and H. N. Stone; the latter bought Stevens' interests and sold to Isaac Hurlbut twenty-one years ago. Hurlbut sold to Phillips, who rebuilt the house, and sold to Mrs. Rosalind Hurlbut. Early in the "seventies" the village was made up of Hurlbut's hotel at the cross roads; N. Buck's store, opposite; Kruser's grist-mill and blacksmith shop, on the northwest corner; the Baptist Church, northeast of the hotel; J. W. Stevens' store; Justice Beebe's office; J. P. Simmons' general store; E. H. Robinson, blacksmith and wagon shops; Drs. H. R Kendall's office, and the dwellings of the persons named, with those of J. Dunham, J. K. Burton, Charles Doud, McKinney Erway, J. Jennings, Mrs. Commings and Mrs. Goodman. The Erway House was built in 1876 by McKinney Erway, who has since conducted the house. J. Bottom & Co., grain dealers, 1883, were the first railroad agents here and at Nelson (they erected a grain warehouse); then Dewitt Baxter, who was succeeded in December, 1888, by W. A. Ellison. The depot was built in 1883.

In 1860 Thompson & Wilson built a grist-mill between where the G. W. Stevens' store and residence now stand. The concern was burned in 1870. Evans & Vandeusen's grist-mill on Main street, near the bridge, was built in 1885, and continued in operation until destroyed by fire in February, 1889. N. Brown has been identified with the milling industry for years. The Davis & Co. planing mill and sash, door and blind factory was organized in April, 1889, at a meeting over which H. N. Stone presided. G. B. Davis was chosen president; Lesley Stevens, secretary and treasurer; G. W. Stevens, W. L. Haskell, G. E. Stone, W. Calkins, T. A. English, A. E. Martin, and the president, directors. The capital stock is $10,000. In June the buildings were completed and machinery introduced, and, later, the railroad was extended up the Cowanesque to this new industry. The Harrison Valley Tannery was erected for Walter Horton & Co. in the fall of 1881, while near the line of

Tioga county, are the acid works of Parkhurst & Co. The tannery is a large concern of the character of those in Elk and McKean counties, giving employment to 55 hands, and producing over 100,000 sides of sole leather, annually, and using over 8,000 cords of bark. There are 21 tenement houses and a large boarding-house, in connection with the tannery. The Parkhurst Chemical Works were established on the Judd farm in 1880.

The business circle comprises the general stores of J. W. Stevens, built in 1876; W. L. Haskell, in 1885; B. F. Begell and C. N. Church; the clothing stores of G. W. Stevens & Son and Geo. Kettle; the drug-store of W. B. Stevens, built by Phillips, in 1877; the hardware stores of G. A. Sheldon, built by Phillips, in 1879, and Chapin & Hubbard, built in 1885; the furniture store of F. L. Harrison, and the older store and undertaking establishment of C. H. Doud, partly built in 1860 and additions in 1887; Mrs. Chrisman's, Mrs. Erways and Miss Mulligan's millinery stores; Leonard & Erway's livery; Jenning's shoe store; Miller's and Kent's barber shops; Geo. Coykendall's meat-market; Heath's and Ross' blacksmith shops; the Harrison Valley House, and the Erway House. W. M. Manley's store is located near the tannery. The professions claim W. B. Brightman, an attorney; W. L. Colwell, a dentist, and the physicians named in the general chapter, among whom is Dr. M. R. Pritchard.

The Methodist Church of the township, noticed hitherto, embraced the members residing in the village. The society here was incorporated March 14, 1881, with N. W. Hubbard, James Predmore, H. Harrison, C. Rawson, D. B. Whitney and W. B. Fox, trustees. Among other names on the petition were Burt. Richardson, Jacob Burtis, C. Predmore, Amos King and D. D. Chapin. From this time until the completion of the house of worship, in the summer of 1883, services were held in the Baptist Church. The Baptist Church was built about 1859–60, during the pastorate of L. S. Robinson, at a cost of $1,500. Nelson & Sylvanus Gardner being the contractors. This was the first church building here. Elder Ben. Thomas, who came to Harrison Valley in 1851, pastor of the Baptist Church there for twenty years, died in February, 1888. Rev. L. V. Bovier was here in 1887.

John H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., Harrison Valley, is named after a soldier who was wounded at Cold Harbor, and died at Washington. It was organized in May, 1889, with the following named members:

J. W. Stevens, 53d P. V.
L. J. Knight, 86th N. Y. V.
M. R. Swetland, 189th N. Y. V.
W. B. Fox, 53d P. V.
C. L. Stone, 189th N. Y. V.
Stephen Edwards.
Geo. Coykendall, 53d P. V.
A. A. Swetland, 189th N. Y. V.
H. O. Chapin.
Isaac Hurlbut 82d P. V
H. N. Stone, 189th N. Y. V.
E. Tadder.
Jerome Stetson, 9th N. Y. V.
Geo. Whitman, 53d P. V.
C. G. Tripp.
A. E. Holcomb, 53d P. V.
L. A. Dorland.
Fred Graham.
Burr Robinson.
R. S. Wright.
S. K. Stevens, 189th N. Y.
John Smith, 10th N. Y.
G. W. Parker.
Ambrose D. Erway, 189th N. Y.
C. H. Hubbard, 85th N. Y.
Jason Haskins, 149th P. V.
J. M. Baxter, 149th P. V.
C. H. Doud, 53d P. V.
T. F. Holcomb, 136th P. V.

The Harrison Valley Aid Union, No. 522, was organized January 18, 1887. In 1889 the following named persons were members: George Smith, C. H. Doud, C. L. Donaldson, Eugene Pickett, Irvin Wright, A. E. Holcomb, R. S. Wright, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. George Smith, Mrs. Carr, C. R. Judd, Dr. Webster, Dell Doud, Roy Gustin, John White, Mrs. Jane Mattison, Mrs. Jane White, Miss Gettie Mattison, Mrs. Mosher, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Webster, Miss Edda Hunt, J. H. Harrison, Mrs. J. H. Harrison, Mrs. Kennedy, H.

Gustin, Mrs. Pickett, Zengerin Markson, John A. Robbins, George B. Mosher, Mrs. George B. Mosher, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Pickett.

Harrison Valley Cornet Band was organized in June, 1886, with R. W. Swetland, president and leader; W. Denson, secretary and treasurer; Frank Stevens, Dell J. Stone, Geo. E. Stone, Henry Swetland, C. Stevens, J. M. Baker, G. C. Metcalf, W. Dildine, C. E. Burt, John Schwitzer and Roy Gustin. The instruments were purchased for about $150.

VILLAGE OF MILLS.

The lumber manufacturing village of Mills, two miles west of Harrison Valley, was established by William Lawrence about fifteen years ago. The mills have been operated by a few different firms, each of whom made an improvement, until now the old mill has disappeared in the surrounding buildings of Stanton & Shaff. Swetland & Walters' mill was established about thirteen years ago, and has been subjected to several improvements. George Walters was killed by accident while at work in this mill, May 21, 1889. The Fallbrook Railroad Company have extended their road to Mills.

The old Hemlock House was erected by Swetland and Walters prior to the building of the mills, and is still conducted by Abner Carey.... The stores of Stanton & Shaff, F. P. Badgero and B. W. Harrison are at this point.... In June, 1888, Widow Commings' house, on the road between Mills and Harrison Valley, was blown up. It appears her son, Ray, placed some dynamite cartridges in the oven to dry, and the destruction of the house and narrow escape of his mother resulted.

Potter Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 799, was organized at Mills, May 2, 1889, with twenty members, viz.: B. W. Harrison, P. G.: L. T. VanWie, N. G.; A. C. King, V. G.; Henry Clark, Sec.; G. A. Walter, Treas.; P. E. Crow, Chap.; H. H. Swetland, Asst. Sec.; J. E. Leonard, warden; George Kettle, O. G.; W. A. Stickley, I. G.; C. A. Swetland, S. B.; E. Havens, S. B.; A. Coe, R. S.; F. P. Badgero, L. S.; H. G. Howe, R. S.; W. L. Howe, L. S.; H. L. Grover, Con.; and G. A. Sheldon, L. A. Elliott and James Brown, unofficial members. The number now belonging is seventy, with property valued at $400. The names of George A. Walter, who was killed May 21, 1889, and George Kettle, of the original members, are the only ones on the death roll.

CHAPTER XV.

HECTOR AND PIKE TOWNSHIPS.

HECTOR TOWNSHIP——ITS SURFACE, POPULATION AND TAXABLES—FIRST RELIGIOUS SOCIETY—EQUITABLE AID UNION—SIGNAL STATION—ELECTIONS IN FEBRUARY, 1890.

PIKE TOWNSHIP——ITS LUMBER INTERESTS, POPULATION, ETC.—SCHOOL AND TAVERN—GALETON—ITS BUSINESS, CHURCH AND G. A. R. POST—WEST PIKE—BLUE RUN AND ITS TRAGEDY—TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS IN FEBRUARY, 1890.

HECTOR TOWNSHIP may be called the birthplace of the Genesee Forks, which cuts its way south through the western half of the township, and passes near the west line of Chemung valley. Phœnix creek heads in the mountain, which stretches along this valley, confining it to the south and southeastern part of the township. Each creek has several feeders, generally flowing from the hills into which they have carved deep ravines. The waters of the Cowanesque rise in the northeastern corner, and flow northeast to the river. In the mountain, four miles northwest of Sunderlinville, some coal exists, and also, it is said, along the tributaries of the Cowanesque; gray sandstone boulders exist along the Genesee Forks, and Catskill red-rock in the southeast corner. The population in 1880 was 958, while in 1888 there were 183 Republican, fifty-seven Democrat and one Prohibition votes, representing 1,205 inhabitants. There were 387 tax-payers in 1889, assessed $90,768. The resident tax-payers of Hector township in 1834–35 were Henry Allen, Albert Bishop, Jacob and Hiram Bump, B. G. Chamberlin, James Corsaw, Abel Dickens, John Havens & Son, Elias T. and Joseph T. Morton, Nathaniel Owen, Joshua Pierce, Matthias Persing, C. R. Skinner, Joseph Sunderlin, Benona Simonds, Robert Tubbs, Caleb Trowbridge, Benj. Wilber, David, Benjamin, Jr., and John L. Wilber, C. R. Skinner, B. G. Chamberlin and Joe Throckmorton were the assessors. In 1826 David and Benjamin Wilber settled in this section. Ten years later Joseph Sunderlin erected the first grist-mill, and about this time he was appointed first postmaster; in 1837 the first school was opened by Sally Ann Harrington, who married Chester L. Corsaw, now residing in Sweden township. In 1848 there was not even a spring wagon here. In 1839 when Mrs. Baldwin, who died in 1883, settled in Hector, there was only one active religious society there—Seventh Day Adventists, which she and her husband, David, joined.

Dr. Mattison states that the first religious society in Hector township was the Methodist Episcopal, organized by C. P. Kilbourne. The first preacher was Rev. McEllheny. This was in 1845, and the year following Pearce and Corey built the first saw-mill in the township. In the year 1836 Joseph Sunderlin, from whom the village of Sunderlinville took its name, built the first grist-mill in Hector township. He was also the first postmaster. In 1853 Edward Hurlbut opened the first blacksmith shop. In 1855 Francis Strang opened the first store in Hector township. The first hotel in the township was the "Evergreen," built by Stephen Dickens in 1869 or 1870. The mercantile circle of Sunderville in 1889 comprised Perry Fillmore, groceries; J. L. Havens & Co., general store; James C. Mahon, groceries; J. V. Miller, general store.

The Equitable Aid Union of Hector was organized January 6, 1887. The list of officers in the order of rank is as follows: M. H. Abbey, A. D. Redner, E. S. Worden, Lizzie Worden, Josephine Dickens, Addie Kilbourne, J. M. Swimlar, Curtis Kilbourne, D. W. Kilbourne, Charles Corey, Mrs. E. A. Reynolds, C. G. Dickens, J. S. Reynolds and J. A. Wilber.

In the summer of 1881 the Oswayo land stampede was caused by Henry Sherwood maintaining that unoccupied lands were State lands and open to entry in tracts of 160 acres. Joseph Persing entered 137 acres in Hector township, but finding that it was patented in 1792, withdrew.

A signal station was built in a tree in this township, in 1884, on the farm now owned by John Downey. C. P. Kilbourne, who reported its existence, did not know the purpose in view; but it has since been learned that the object was the same as that for which the look-out near Harrison Valley was erected, from which point the observer could look into Syracuse, N. Y.

The post-offices in Hector township are Sunderville, near the southeast corner; Louck's Mills, on the Genesee Forks, and Hector, located to the east of the center of the township.

The township officers elected in February, 1890, are the following named: Supervisor, M. H. Tanner; constable, H. I. James; collector, C. P. Kilbourne; treasurer, S. B. Miller; auditor, D. A. Sunderlin; town clerk, C. E. Dimon; overseer of the poor, J. A. Wilber; judge of election, James Parker; inspectors of election, A. E. Skinner, John Cariel; school directors, W. E. Ferris, Frank Hurd.

PIKE TOWNSHIP.

Pike township. Between Phœnix and Pine creeks is a mountain of Pocono sandstone, as is the divide between the waters of Pine creek and Beech Flats brook of the West branch, though limited. Here the beautiful Chemung valley, which extends through Hector, and aids in giving wealth to Tioga county, begins. The Genesee fork of Pine creek flows south along its western margin, uniting with Pine creek at the village of West Pike, while the last named creek flows in a southeasterly direction through the township into Tioga county.

A mile below West Pike village is the great gulch, through which a small stream enters the river, and two miles east of West Pike is the "Island Mountain," which another creek cuts off from Pocono mountain. In fact, Pine creek, which passes through West Pike, works its way eastward through the mountains to Pike Mills, where the West branch and South branch enter the main stream, having cut their way through in a similar manner. Phœnix creek rises in the Chemung valley in Hector township, and near the north line of Pike, winds through the deep gulch along the eastern township line joining Pine creek in Tioga county. Coal beds, similar to those in Ulysses township, exist on the plateau northwest of Pike Mills, and north of West Pike. Along the Phœnix cañon and in the ravines detached masses of conglom are found, while the west sides of the mountains are of Pocono, capped by conglomerate. On the west side of the east fork of Whittemore's run, 2,187 feet above the ocean level, and 690 feet above the level of bank, where the run enters the West branch, veins of coal two or three feet in depth exist.

In June, 1889, a syndicate of four men, C. A. Lewis, S. E. Chrisman, H. J. Olmsted and D. L. Raymond, purchased 1,100 acres of hemlock timbered land on the east side of the Genesee Fork of Pine creek, and sold the contract to an Austin man for peeling 1,500 cords this season. Another syndicate of three men, G. C. Marion, Seth Lewis and John McEwen, of Wellsville, purchased another 1,100 acres, a part of the same tract. The Goodyears, too, have cast their eyes in this direction, and soon, it is said, the forests will be full of their men, and the valleys of their railroads.

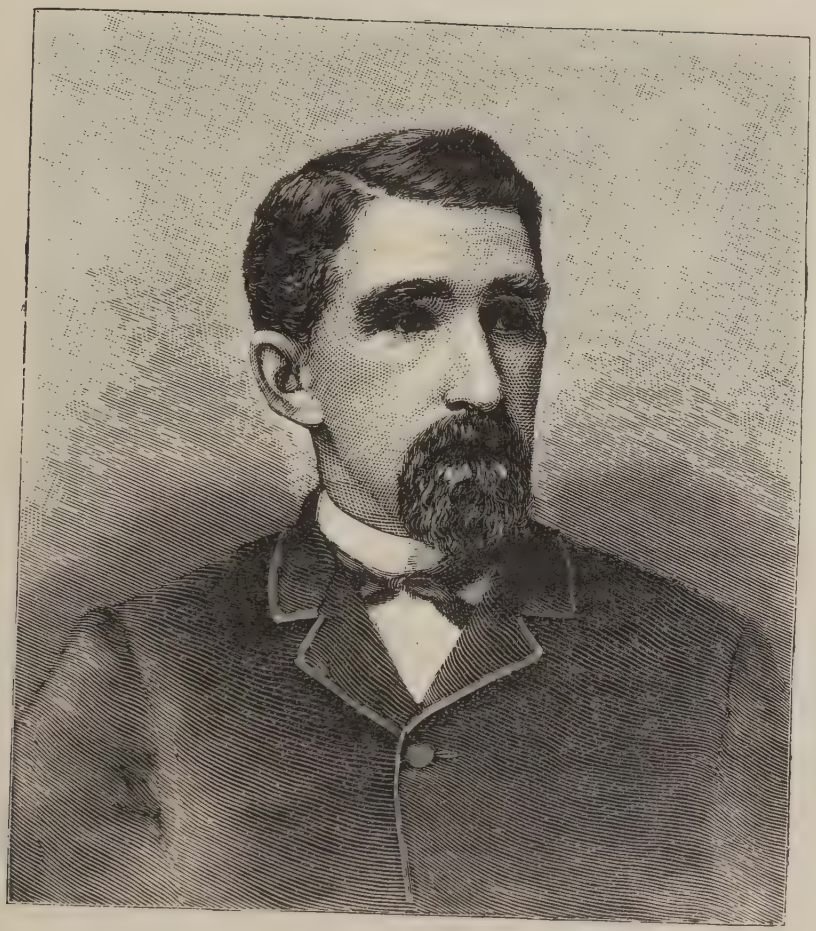
Orlo J. Hamlin, speaking of his trip to Smethport in 1826, stated that he stopped at the Phœnix Tavern on Pine creek at noon. While at dinner he heard the cry of the hounds, and, looking up the trail to a saw-mill, he beheld a man rnnning at full speed, with a rifle in one hand and a powder horn in the other, without hat, but with a torn coat of many colors. He thought the man presented an ill omen of the new country—a shiftless, indolent hunter and thorough backwoodsman. The Pine creek valley, then, was a forbidding landscape, the flats narrow, the hills steep and high, rough and rocky, and totally unfit for cultivation.

The population in 1880 was 281, and the votes recorded in 1888 were Republicans 98, Democrats 99, or a total of 197, representing 985 inhabitants. The number of tax payers in 1889 is placed at 330, and the sssessed value at $79,241.

The resident tax-payers of Pike and Jackson townships in 1833—the year of organization—were David Wilber, Chauncey R. Skinner, Joseph Sunderland, John Williams, Eli Wakeman, Robert Tubbs, Harvey and L. Allen, Wm. Babcock, John M. Sawyer, Benoni Simons, Elisha Babcock, Dan. F. Ellsworth, Wm. Ellsworth and son, Peter Knickerbocker, John Ives (saw-mill), Levi Ives, Elijah and Isaac Johnson, T. Kilbourne & Roby (saw-mill), R. Abram Kilbourne, Sam. M. Losey, Simeon Fermon, Joe Riant and Nathaniel Skinner. Dr. Mattison, writing on this section of the county, says: "In 1834 the first school was taught in Pike township by Miss Aurilla Cooledge. D. B. Martin kept the first store. Elder Sheardown was the first minister (Baptist, we think), who braved his way into the wilds of Pike township to preach the gospel. He was followed by Father Conant. Verbeck and Wilson were the first blacksmiths. Maj. John M. Kilbourne, to whom we are indebted for many historical items regarding Pike township, himself an old settler, writes: 'In 1832 I carried the United States mail from Wellsboro to Smethport on horseback. D. F. Ellsworth was postmaster at the mouth of Cushing creek: on this trip he was working on the road about two miles from home, up in the Nine-mile woods, and had the key with him, and changed the mail when I came up.' The first hotel kept in Pike township was opened to the public by Elijah Johnston in 1835. Of this tavern Maj. Kilbourne writes: 'It was a licensed hotel. There was not as much liquor drunk then as now, according to the population, and not half the drunkenness.' This, in a measure refutes the statement of some, that at an early day everybody drank whiskey or rum."

The officers of Pike township, elected in February, 1890, were: Justice of the peace, C. H. Haxton; supervisor, O. L. Blackman; treasurer, E. E. Hyer; constable, R. E. Crippen; collector, O. D. Hammond; town clerk, W. F. Hamilton; overseer of the poor, R. Eaton; judge of election, A. H. Haxton; inspectors of election, John Harmen, M. V. Prouty; school directors, D. Sutton, Jacob Kahl; auditor, J. M. Kilbourne.

Galeton, formerly known as Pike Mills, is one of the old settlements of Potter county. It slept, like Roulette, on the western border, until 1881, when W. & L. R. Gale's tannery, with a capacity of 600 sides a day, which, with R. W. Clinton & Son's steam saw-mills, with a capacity of 40,000 feet per day, welcomed the advent of the A. & P. Railroad in 1884. This road was opened January 1, 1885, the first passenger coach arriving January 5, and about that time the erection of buildings and stores commenced. In November, 1881, the W. &. L. R. Gale tannery was in full operation, and thirty dwelling houses were finished in the vicinity. In 1884, the large saw-mill, erected by R. W. Clinton & Co., was opened. The village has made marked



advances during the last half decade, and now boasts of two hotels, the general stores of H. M. Tice, A. H. Lehman and W. & L. R. Gale; E. E. Hyer's drug store; S. Deiches' and A. Friedman's clothing stores; Koothe's grocery; Seltz's bakery and grocery, and Harmon's and Christiana's pool and billiard rooms. G. E. Gale was appointed postmaster in April, 1889.

The Catholic Church of Galeton is attended by Dr. Brennan, of Driftwood, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Mr. Peterson, of Gaines.

The Methodist society of Galeton was incorporated in June, 1888, with R. L. Clark, A. Clinton, H. M. Tice, William Gale, A. W. Clinton, H. R. Coatright, J. M. Carpenter, E. E. Hyer, R. W. Clinton and A. G. Lyman, members.

The G. A. R. Post was organized September 19, 1885, with C. O. Brown, 31st Maine; Adam Lambert, 143d New York; Joshua Phœnix, 207th Pennsylvania; M. V. Prouty, 4th United States Artillery; William Cole, 143d New York; Stephen Egler, 3d New York; C. Prouty, 136th Pennsylvania, and Thomas Hammond, 56th New York, members. The past commanders are C. O. Brown, William Cole, A. Lambert and John T. McNeil. Maj. J. M. Kilbourne is now commander. William Cole, G. E. Armstrong, 11th New York Cavalry; J. M. Kilbourne, 45th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and M. V. Prouty, have filled the position of adjutant. The members not named above are D. C. White, A. H. Haxton, 15th New York Volunteers; J. Kassner, 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Napoleon Wright, 176th Pennsylvania Volunteers; G. S. McKenney, 17th Pennsylvania Volunteers; William Smith, 46th Pennsylvania Volunteers; John Klein, 136th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Levis Law, 25th New York Cavalry; Cas. Beiling, 1st New York Infantry; Casper Newcomb, 17th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Robert Kelly, 179th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Adelbert Pangue, 7th New York Volunteers; George Rixford, 45th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Stephen Cummings, 7th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Marvin Ansley, 9th New York Cavalry; Charles Reynolds, 1st Maine Volunteers; C. N Rossman, 2d New York Volunteers; E. O. Bennett, 89th New York Volunteers; John Wade, 43d Pennsylvania Volunteers; Ira Warner, 143d Pennsylvania Volunteers; John Buchan, 33d New York Volunteers; H. M. Tice, 136th Pennsylvania Volunteers; G. M. Whittier, 188th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Frank Breiley, 151st New York Volunteers.

West Pike is the trading center of a limited but rich agricultural district. Here are the large general stores of James Ives and I. S. Baldwin. West Pike Cemetery Association was incorporated in December, 1887, with J. M. Kilbourne, F. A. Brown, Mrs. I. H. Martin and D. C. Crawford, directors.

Blue Run is situated about five miles from Gaines. It is connected with the outside world by a branch track leading off from the trestle at Gurnee Junction, where the road from the Gurnee mines joins the main track of the Addison & Pennsylvania road, and is about six miles below Sabinsville and two miles below Davis station. It is a little hamlet, located in a ravine, composed of fifteen or twenty houses and a saw-mill, owned by Waite & Atwell. The settlement sprung into existence about four years ago, when the mill was erected for the purpose of working up the pine and hemlock timber in that vicinity. At this place Frank Hancock and family resided, he being employed as a fireman at the saw-mill. Hancock was a native of Potter Brook, Potter county, and was married at Jasper, N. Y., eleven years ago, by Rev. T. V. Moore, to Miss Libbie Wygant, of Goodyear, Cameron county, this State. Five children were the result of this union: Gracie, Jason, Hannah, Susie and Willie, all under ten years of age at time we write. He murdered four of them while they were asleep, and then, after stabbing himself slightly several times, committed suicide by hanging.

CHAPTER XVI.

KEATING, HOMER AND SUMMIT TOWNSHIPS.

KEATING TOWNSHIP——GENERAL DESCRIPTION — POPULATION — ASSESSMENT — EARLY SETTLERS—SOME FIRST THINGS—BUSINESS, SOCIETIES ETC.—ELECTIONS IN FEBRUARY, 1890.
HOMER TOWNSHIP——ITS PECULIAR LOCATION—TAXPAYERS IN 1845—ODIN AND INEZ—ELECTIONS IN FEBRUARY, 1890.
SUMMIT TOWNSHIP——ITS GENERAL CONFORMATION—POPULATION—TAXPAYERS IN 1855—ELECTIONS IN FEBRUARY, 1890.

KEATING TOWNSHIP has always battled with Summit for the honors of the high divide. Freeman's fork and run drain the southeast and south centre into the Sinnemahoning; Portage creek rises above Forest House and runs its devious course to the old Portage branch; Lanning's and Keating's creeks flow north into the Allegheny—all through deep ravines and heavy forests. Freeman's run rises in the great circus, the roof of which is the sky, the walls Pocono hills and the gate posts Pocono rock, carved by time.

The population of the township in 1880 was 204; the number of tax-payers in 1889, 186, assessed $61,771; and the number of voters, in 1888, was 103 Republican, 82 Democrat, 3 Prohibitionist and 25 Union Labor, representing a population of 1,065.

The assessment of Keating, made in 1858 by Pliny Harris, gives the following named resident tax-payers: John Brooks, Joseph Coates, L. F. and Eleazer Dingee, E. S. and Aurilla Finchbaugh, Jackson Grimes, Joe Halliday, Caspar and John Hofmeister, Henry Harris, Mary Harris, Pliny Harris, Sarah T. Hepler, Leonard Jewell (saw-mill), Jason Lewis, John Lathan, A. and L. Lyman, Collins Smith, Sam Story, George Turner, Silas Tolls, E. Utter and Charles Zimmers.

In 1849 Pliny Harris and Jason Lewis settled Keating township. Before this there had been a few hunters' shanties built and occupied for a short time, but no *bona fide* settlement until this year. Messrs. Harris and Lewis were induced to settle here by Mr. Keating's offer to sell to the first settlers fifty acres of land for $1 per acre. Homer township, which at this time embraced the section now known as Keating, opened a road four and a half miles in length for these new comers. Keating also gave a fifty-acre lot to a Mr. Jewell for building the first saw-mill. Mr. Henry Harris writes regarding this settlement: "Long before these men settled on Freeman's run the salt-works road had been built, and that noted channel dug at Seven-mile hollow (now Keating Summit) that carried part of the water from the spring now owned by Horace Avery into the Allegheny portage. There was a hunter's shanty at Seven-mile hollow where travellers occasionally stopped, when Mr. Finchbaugh built a house there, and sided it up with shingles. The place soon changed its name to Shingle House, which name it kept for some years; until there had been several additions built to the hotel, and Miles White changed its name to the present one of Forest House." Elijah S. Finchbaugh built his shingle hotel in 1856. In 1853 the first saw-mill was built by Leonard Jewell on Freeman's run. The first school was taught in

1857 by Miss Mary Gordnier in a little shop used for weaving, which belonged to Mr. Lewis. The first school-house was built in 1858. The first school taught in this building was conducted by Elizabeth C. Wright. The first store in the township was opened by the B., N. Y. & P. R. R. Co., while building their road through the western portion of the town, at Keating Summit. There was a Methodist class organized in Keating in 1869; but the first church organization was that of the United Brethren in Christ, in 1887. Jason Lewis was the first preacher in the township. He was a Universalist in doctrine. Eleazer Y. Dingee opened the first blacksmith shop in 1867. Miles White, referred to in another chapter, began keeping hotel at Keating Summit (Forest House P. O.), in 1864. He kept the house for ten years; H. A. Avery is now proprietor. Here in 1889 the following named were licensed to carry on business: E. B. Chace, general store; N. C. Sturm, one pool table; D. J. Smith, one billiard and one pool table; Taggart, Hackenberg & Co., general store; D. J. Smith, general store. Hackenberg & Thomas are now the principal merchants, M. C. Stone being manager.

Keating Cemetery Association was organized in September, 1886, with Hiram Bridges, John Bundy, Eleazer Dingee, E. A. Whitney and E. Farnuss, trustees. . . . . A tent of the K. O. T. M. was organized at Keating Summit in April, 1887, with the following named officers: G. M. Page, F. Zingley, F. Joslin, L. Fessenden, A. Bielowski, F. N. White, J. S. Wells, W. Patterson, F. Minard, D. C. Rima, J. J. Hamilton and J. Dempsey. . . . . The Yeomans saw-mill, located at the Big Tressel, about three miles below Forest House, toward Emporium, belonging to Wallace Yeomans, was discovered to be on fire April 24, 1889. An engine appeared in time to haul away eight cars of loaded lumber, but two loaded cars of lumber and loaded cars of wood were burned; also about 350,000 feet of manufactured lumber and 2,000,000 feet of logs were totally consumed. . . . At Odin is the Odin Supply Company's general store. . . . The Sinnemahoning Valley Railroad, or the Goodyear road, was completed to Austin, nine miles from Forest House, November 1, 1885, and the hauling of logs to the Avery mill, G. D. Brigg's two mills and Goodyear's mill commenced.

The officers of the township, elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Justice of the peace, G. C. Lewis; supervisor, Conrad Chestain; constable, D. J. Smith; overseer of the poor, O. L. Hall; collector, George Walfanger; treasurer, Herbert A. Avery; auditors, F. A. Grover, N. C. Sterm; town clerk, E. A. Whitney; school directors, Frank Klein, Austin Crosby; judge of election, A. E. Williams; inspectors of election, O. L. Hall, N. C. Sterm.

HOMER TOWNSHIP.

Homer township, between Keating and Summit townships, looks only one way—southward. Sinnemahoning's East Fork and First Fork find their sources just north in Eulalia, south of Coudersport, and flow south. Catskill formations claim a reservation here, and scarcely permit the other modest rocks to outcrop.

There were forty-five tax-payers in 1853, while in 1889 there were 108 tax-payers, assessed $73,705. The population in 1880 was 189, and, in 1888, 54 Republicans, 24 Democrats, 4 Prohibitionists and 1 United Labor represented 415 inhabitants. Homer township was assessed by John Baker in 1845. The resident tax-payers were George and J. H. Ayers, John Baker, Thomas Booth, Nathan Dingman, Jonathan Edgecomb, Sol Foster, David and Dennis Hall, Chester Prouty & Son, Elijah Prouty, Asylum Peters (a colored man), John Palmer, Isaac Rees, Alvin Rennells, Benjamin Rennells, O. Strong, George

W. Strong, Charles Wykoff, John Nelson, A. W. Lathrop and Thomas Gearhart. Homer was settled in 1838 by Snow and Foster, followed by Dennis Hall, A. W. Lathrop and the Crosbys. At Inez are the general stores of L. H. Cobb and the grocery store of E. Hachet. The part taken by the citizens in the civil and military affairs of the district is noticed in the general history.

The township officers chosen in February, 1890, are as follows; Justice of the peace, Frank Williams; constable, Eli Glaspy; supervisor, H. M. Case; town clerk, J. P. Gates; treasurer, Frantz Kleasa; overseer of the poor, W. H. Crosby; collector, J. E. Earle; auditor, Hiram Gates; judge of election, G. F. Younglove; inspectors of election, J. E. Earle, O. H. Crosby; school directors, J. P. Gates, Charles Edwards.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP.

Summit township, however well it deserves its title, has a successful rival in Allegheny. From its high lands flow feeders for the Sinnemahoning, the Allegheny and Pine Creek. Here is the pretentious cañon of Mill creek, and here also is the happy farmer who looks out, when the spring or fall rains are pouring, to see the drops select a course to pursue to the Chesapeake or the Mississippi. The township is an immense plateau, cut deeply in the center by the East Fork of the Sinnemahoning. In the northwest, by Miller's creek, and in the northeast, by the heads of West Branch, Catskill and Pocono sandstone, conglom and other rocks are not wanting.

In 1880 the population was 202, while in 1888–89 there were fifty-seven tax-payers, assessed at $107,879; 27 Republican, 7 Democrat, 1 Prohibition and 1 Union Labor votes were cast, representing only 180 inhabitants. Summit township in 1855 claimed the following named tax-payers: Alfred Ayers, Geo. Ayers, Alonzo Reed, McDonnell & Jakway, O. McDonnell, Mathias Reed, Wash. Haskins, J. M. Floyd, Silas Nelson, John Lyman, James Nelson, J. M. Bassett, Ira Nelson, A. J. Maxwell, John S. Barto, W. C. Cook, Mason Nelson, Merrick Jackson, Thomas Gearhart and David Burley. Ayers' Hill is in the northwest corner of the township. In the southwest part is Borie postoffice, and about the center is the village of Prouty.

The officers chosen in 1890 are as follows: Supervisor, Leroy Haskins; constable, A. O. Reed; collector, A. O. Reed; treasurer, Peter Card; auditor, C. P. Ayers; judge of election, Martin Watson; inspectors of election, F. A. Ayers, William Bonawitz; school directors, O. J. Jackson, Charles Reed, N. D. Ayers; assessor, Lester Watson; justice of the peace, O. J. Jackson; township clerk, O. Jackson.

CHAPTER XVII.

OSWAYO TOWNSHIP.

GEOLOGIC FORMATION—POPULATION AND TAXABLES—THE FIRST SETTLER—PRIVATIONS OF THE EARLY RESIDENTS—STORES AND SCHOOLS—FIRST RELIGIOUS SERVICES—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES—ANTE-TANNERY DAYS—ELEVEN MILE AND OSWAYO—THE TANNING INTEREST, ETC.—ELECTIONS IN FEBRUARY, 1890.

OSWAYO TOWNSHIP, called Chester in 1828, bounded north by the New York State line, in its geological conformation, is half Chemung and half Catskill. Eleven Mile creek runs southwest along the margin of the Chemung country, while the head forks of the Oswayo belong to the southeast corner, flowing through the Pocono and Catskill hills. Near Oswayo village are the interesting boulders from the adjoining hills or some unknown region. Tributaries of the Eleven mile and New York streams heading here, afford advantages in addition to those otherwise given to the northern half of Oswayo.

The population of the township and villages in 1880 was 883. In 1888 there were 169 Republican, sixty-seven Democratic, seven Prohibition and eleven Union Labor votes cast, representing 1,270 inhabitants. The number of tax-payers in 1889 was 306, and assessed value, $77,226. The population of Oswayo village in 1880 was 321, while now it is estimated at about 500. The resident tax-payers in 1834–35 were Geo. R. and Wm. Barber, Sheldon Bradley (died after the war), Noah Crittenden (died fifteen years ago), Chauncey (died in Wisconsin) and Thomas (died here) Kenyon, R. Nelson (assessor, died in Allegheny township), Thomas Peabody, Matthew Standish, Wm. Shattuck (now living in Hebron), Osias Parks, Laughton Wilcox (died in Hebron township) and John Wells (died in March, 1869). Twenty years later we find here Dexter, Landee & Chace (saw-mill owners, where is now the tannery), Wm. Dalrymple (steam saw-mill burned in 1888, and new one built by son), B. D. Dolbee's, C. C. Kenyon's, Thomas Kenyon's, L. P. Relt's (steam), S. P. Lyman's (steam), John Wells' and Wm. L. Shattuck's saw-mills. Noah Crittenden's mill was erected in 1845, and G. W. Tyler's grist-mill in 1855. The latter is still in existence southeast of the village.

Thomas Peabody, one of the two first settlers (Wm. Shattuck being the other), was compelled to go six miles, to Allen's house in Clara township, for fire to light his own hearthstone. On returning he gave the cinders to his children to build the fire; then went to hunt up the cows, and on returning found that the fine "went out;" starting on his second trip to Allen's, he "got there," and procuring some kindling marched back, this time insuring success by setting on fire many pieces of dry wood on his trail. This Thomas Peabody was the first settler of the village, in 1829, as well as of the township. His log-house on the south side of the creek, in the village, fell to decay in the "forties;" the homes of W. W. Crittenden and Mrs. Richmond stand on or near the site. John Wells came in the latter part of 1829 or early in 1830, and purchased a log-house from one of the Barbers. He resided there until 1868, in a frame house which he built immediately after settlement. Before he established his ashery, he had to make the terrible journey to Jersey Shore.

On another occasion he and his son, Walter, went on horseback, each taking a bushel and one half of wheat to mill at Beanville, but found the mill machinery broken. During the night a heavy snow-storm set in, but undaunted they proceeded to Wellsville, where they failed to have the grist ground, and proceeding to Scio the same day they were successful, and after three days of severe travel returned to their home. In 1834 Sheldon Bradley had a hotel here. George Jones, who came with his parents in the "forties," is said to have killed the largest bear known in this section, in 1855. He heard the bear taking his preliminary winter snore, and killed him.

A log school-house occupied the site of William McDougall's store at Oswayo, about 1840, but was removed before 1849—perhaps in 1847—to make way for this store-building—the first mercantile house at Oswayo. John Wells, who settled a half mile above the village, had a potash factory, and the product of this ashery he would haul to Rochester to exchange for groceries. The groceries he would haul to his home, and there sell to the people. Mr. Walter Wells has two of the kettles, one of which is used in the sugar-bush and one on the farm. C. H. Simmons opened a store after McDougall; then C. H. Simmons and Walter Wells; next Kenyon, Graves and Wilkinson, about 1858, and during the war Joel Haskins established the grocery now carried on by L. M. Smith. S. R. Minor was postmaster in 1852, followed by C. H. Simmons in 1857. Dr. H. H. Munson was appointed in 1864; Walter Wells, in 1868; Amasa Carmer, in 1885, and Walter Wells, in 1889. Prior to 1854 a frame school-building near the old Wells homestead, on the southwest corner of the Thomas Kenyon farm, took the place of a small frame building which is now part of the Kenyon home. A fourth school-house (frame) was erected in the fall of 1861, on the side-hill above the village, on Eleven Mile road, which is now a dwelling house, the property of Walter Wells, occupied by the blacksmith, Charles Dezeuter. The Oswayo graded school building was erected in 1866, by the district. This building was opened by Reil Cobb, and continued by J. C. Wilkinson. The building was burned in February, 1876. The common school was also presided over by the lady to whom Mr. Cobb was subsequently married. During Mr. Wilkinson's term he had no aid. In 1876 the present school building was erected, and opened by J. C. Wilkinson that winter. A. Howe and wife, Ernest Wells and Miss Myrtle Wells have also presided here, while Mr. Wilkinson taught for eight terms.

Walter Wells, in his reminiscences of Oswayo, is inclined to think that the Seventh Day Baptists were the first regular preachers; Hiram Burdick, W. J. Gillette and others were among the preachers. The Baptists organized a building society in 1877, and had the frame of a church-house complete, when, for want of funds, the building was abandoned. The frame was remodeled by Reynolds Bros., and now forms part of the building occupied by Hiram Cheeseboro. Rev. Mr. Hart was the preacher at this time. Prior to 1834 a Mr. Avery preached Baptist doctrine here. The Methodist class dates back many years. The land, on which the Methodist Church of Oswayo was built, was leased May 23, 1859, by Noah Crittenden to the trustees, H. H. Lyman, Joel Haskins, C. H. Simmons, Samuel Everett, J. C. Wilkinson and Franklin Gale, and the building commenced that year. The Catholic congregation proposes to erect a large church during the year 1890. The members now worship in one or other of their residences.

In 1851 a Good Templars lodge was established at Oswayo. Among the members were A. B. Wood, C. H. Simmons, Mrs. L. D. Estes, Mrs. Woods and others. This lodge is said to have been in active existence when the Prohibitory special act was passed. Since that date two or three other lodges

of the same character have been organized. In recent years the W. C. T. U. was established in this section, and Mrs. Sarah M. Wells is president of the county association.

A. W. Estes Post, No. 125, G. A. R., was mustered in February 17, 1881, with the following named members: John E. Lee, 9th N. Y. Art.; J. A. Peckham, 154th N. Y.; E. E. Clark, 28th N. Y.; John F. Morse (Morss) 146th N. Y.; J. B. Stewart, 46th Pa.; W. Fessenden, 210th Pa.; J. H. Stillson, 24th V. R. Pa.; Geo. V. Markham, 46th Pa.; James Rowlee, 190th Pa.; T. Crittenden, 210th Pa.; John Davis, 12th N. Y. Cav.; Horace Brizzee, 210th Pa.; A. D. Ames, 1st N. Y. D.; Maj. R. Dibble, 53d Pa.; Chauncey Brown, 23d N. Y.; G. R. Wilber, 149th Pa.; R. Densmore, 106th Pa.; Geo. Brizzee, 210th Pa.; V. R. Kenyon, 46th Pa.; G. F. Rowlee, 210th Pa.; W. M. Earle, 46th Pa.; H. H. Cheeseboro, 46th Pa.: R. H. Smith, 149th Pa.; A. S. Lyman, 12th N. Y.. G. Crouch, 76th Pa.; Levi Robbins, 210th Pa.; W. W. Dwight, 46th Pa.; G. M. Estes, 149th Pa.; R. N. Nichols, 8th N. Y.; A. A. Goff, 12th N. Y.; E. H. Estes, 71st N. Y.; J. T. Rathbone, 46th Pa.; John B. Grom, 53d Pa.; Nathan Hill, 130th N. Y.; G. W. Bradley, 46th Pa., and Square Estes, 210th Pa. John E. Lee was the first commander, followed by A. S. Lyman, L. D. Estes, Geo. V. Markham, C. J. Tubbs, J. C. Wilkinson, J. F. Morse and the present commander, C. A. Estes. John F. Morse was first adjutant, succeeded, in 1882, by J. C. Wilkinson, who has served continuously except in 1887, when C. J. Tubbs filled the position. Of the ninety members enrolled, three died and seventeen were dropped. The hall is in the Estes building.

Women's Relief Corps, No. 22, was chartered October 17, 1885, with Mrs. S. L. Rowlee, president; Miss Clara E. Estes, secretary; Mrs. Mary E. Earle, Emily A. Estes, Mary A. Wilber, Rachel Davis, Laura A. Tubbs, Nettie C. Tubbs, Mary F. Wilkinson, Sally Colegrove, Eliza Crittenden and Clarissa A. Estes. Mrs. John Davis is the present president, and Mrs. M. A. Wilbur, secretary.

The village of ante-tannery days comprised C. A. Pinneo's steam saw-mill, G. W. Tyler's saw and shingle mills, W. Dexter's shingle mill, the Oswayo Hotel, the general stores of S. Beebe, W. Wells and W. McDougall; the grocery store of J. Haskins; the offices of Dr. W. H. Turner and Attorney W. B. Graves; the wagon shops of W. Colgrove, H. Snath, W. G. Graves, W. M. Wilber, and the dwellings of the persons named with those of A. Moore, Mrs. West, L. Shaw, H. York, N. Crittenden, Mrs. Thadkee, H. Lord, J. C. Wilkinson, Dr. N. H. Munoop, E. Head and D. Moyer. The Methodist church at the west end, and the school-house at the north end. The village has advanced considerably since that time, the McGonigal House has been established and dwelling after dwelling erected. Walter Wells and J. J. Lapham & Co. are general merchants; John F. Morse, hardware dealer; C. J. Tubbs, furniture dealer; L. M. Smith and A. W. Carmer, grocers. The Lee House is conducted by S. E. Crittenden.

The Oswayo Tannery was established twelve years ago by Sorenberg & Gray, receiving from about thirty persons in the village about $3,000 bonus. In 1879 they sold their interests to P. H. Costello & Co., and on the removal of the new proprietors to Costello, they sold to Lapham & Co., the present owners. The land for a site was donated by Thomas Crittenden. The tannery gives direct employment to fifty men, exclusive of teamsters employed in hauling raw and manufactured material to and from Ceres. There are between 7,000 and 8,000 cords of bark used annually, and the capacity is said to be 2,500,000 sides of leather. In 1879 the employee's homes were

built by P. H. Costello & Co., and now belong to the present owners....Eleven Mile post-office was established in March, 1857, at Stephen Potter's toll-gate on the plank road, with Potter as master. The office is now near Oswayo, with A. Butterfield, master....Eleven Mile Cemetery Association was organized in June, 1888, with twenty-five members, of whom G. F. Rowlee, Dean Healy and O. M. Kemp, were trustees....Chrystal, the site of the Dalrymple mills (burned in 1888), was established as a post-office with J. J. Rathbun, postmaster.

The township officers chosen in February, 1889, are the following: Constable, John Davis; supervisor, George V. Markham; treasurer, L. M. Smith; collector, John Davis; town clerk, S. Beebe; auditor, James T. Lockwood; overseer of the poor, W. W. Crittenden; school directors, Bela Kemp, Ed. Carmer; judge of election, D. W. D. Estes; inspectors of election, F. F. Good, Frank Drake.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SYLVANIA TOWNSHIP.

SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWNSHIP IN 1828—SOME EARLY RESIDENTS—ITS GROWTH—FIRST CHURCH, ETC.—ELECTIONS IN FEBRUARY, 1890—VILLAGE OF COSTELLO.

SYLVANIA TOWNSHIP, north of Wharton and east of Portage, finds the Sinnemahoning increasing in size among its grim forests. Above and at Costello, the First fork, the South fork and Freeman's fork of this creek flow together. The county is rich in material for the student of natural history, while the borough of Austin and town of Costello afford subject to the student of enterprise and progress. North of Costello the huge boulders, farther away the red shale. and in the northeast corner, gray shale and gray sandstone, and the regular dip of the rocks northwest and southwest from the centre, make the township a book which the student must walk to read. The population in 1880 was 214. In 1888 there were 59 Republican, 61 Democrat and 16 United Labor votes cast, representing 680 inhabitants, while in 1889 the number of taxpayers was 211, and value of property $82,415. This township was assessed in 1857–58 by A. C. Scovill, who found here E. O. Austin, Andrew, William and Chester Burleson, John Brownlee, Thomas, Hugh and Ben. Booth, Joseph Baker, William Carson, Washington Clinton, McReady Earl, Eli, James and John Glaspy, T. Gearhart, Joe Hall, William and Pardon Haskin, Franklin and Beaty Holliday, C. W. Ives, William and T. M. Keeler, Henry Knickerbocker, James Logue, A. G. Olmsted, Lewis Payne, Chester and Elijah Prouty, James, Isaac and C. C. Rees, A. C. Scovill, T. L. Tulle, John Vanatter, Charles and Isaac Wykoff and R. H. Young. William Carson with others moved upon the upper Sinnemahoning in 1836. He was a mill-wright and built a small log grist-mill above the mouth of Freeman's run, at the upper end of the Costello tannery, in Sylvania. The old mill (a block or log building) was in existence until recent years. The Webb colony, referred to in the history of Costello, settled here in 1835–36.

In 1838 Eli Rees and John Glaspy moved from Philadelphia into the forest,

G. H. Cobb

what is now the township of Sylvania, near the forks of the First fork of the Sinnemahoning, at the place now known as Rees Settlement. They came into the country by the way of Jersey Shore, and, as there were no roads after leaving the turnpike, they were obliged to chop their way through the woods. Their nearest neighbor, John Nelson, lived five miles south, and in the other direction George Ayers, on Ayers' Hill, was their nearest neighbor, nine miles distant. The children of Eli Rees were: Sons—Eli, Jr., Columbus, James, Isaac, Thomas and Miller; daughters—Mary Ann (Mrs. John Glaspy), and Hannah (Mrs. Corry). The children of John Glaspy were James, Edward, Miller, Eli, Elizabeth (Mrs. Wheeler) and Mary (Mrs. Logue). Eli Rees, Jr., while county treasurer, was accidentally shot and killed by D. D. Reed, in 1859. Eli Rees, Sr., came here as an agent for the Webb lands, receiving for himself 400 acres. He laid out a village plot where the tannery town of Costello now stands. Every man who bought a farm received the deed of a village lot. Farms were sold and the land brought under cultivation, but the village refused to grow until many years after, when manufacturing interests gave it a push. Within two or three years after the arrival of Rees and Glaspy, Chester Prouty came into the country. The first blacksmith was Isaac Rees. He is still living at the advanced age of seventy-seven years.

Those passing the estate of Columbus C. Rees, to whom we are indebted for much useful information, will notice a large pine standing in one corner of the lot in which his house is built, near the creek. This Mr. Rees set out when he was a boy, first in the garden, but at his father's suggestion he transplanted it to its present position. Benj. Berfield informs us that at this time his father was living down the stream; remembers his father camping out with two Indians, where the camp-meeting ground is now, while hunting, and also remembers lying awake, when a small boy, until 1 o'clock in the morning, listening for the report of his father's gun, who was lying in wait for a bear that had killed his sheep. The bear when brought in tipped the scales at 400 pounds.

In 1835 the first church was organized in Sylvania, Methodist Episcopal in creed. Rev. Butt and Rev. Gregg preached alternately once every four weeks at the house of Eli Rees, Sr. But the first prayer meeting was held two years before by Isaac Rees, in William Crosby's log-house, near where the church stands now. Soon after this preachers came and held services in the house of Widow Hamilton, and formed a class of six or seven members. Isaac Rees was appointed class leader, and used to walk eight miles on Sunday to meet with his class. Isaac Rees learned the gunsmith's trade in West Philadelphia, but on coming to the colony he became a blacksmith. The first schoolhouse in Sylvania township was built by David Wilson for the land owner, Samuel Webb, in 1838. Isaac Rees taught the first school. The first gristmill in Sylvania was built by William Carson for Samuel Webb, in 1839. There was no hotel until 1861, when one was opened by William Burleson.

The officers elected in 1890 are as follows: Supervisor, George Morse; town clerk, E. E. Curtis; treasurer, A. D. Jorden; constable, John F. Cadden; auditor, R. F. Martin; collector, John F. Cadden; school directors, J. M. Rees, A. J. Burleson, J. F. Cadden; judge of election, H. N. Rees; inspectors of election, Edward Bailey, Harry Peck; overseer of the poor, Ed. Glaspy.

Costello is named in honor of the enterprising leather manufacturer, P. H. Costello. Prior to 1880 he and a brother brought the old tannery at Oswayo into the front rank of leather factories, and coming here that year built up another great industry in the wilderness, which gives employment to over 250 men directly, and many more indirectly.

The first settlement at the mouth of Freeman's run was made in 1835–36 by the weaver, William Carson and wife, Scotch-Irish people and members of Quaker Webb's Upper Sinnemahoning colony. The Carson cabin was given the name "The Saint's Rest," and the grist-mill (a little log affair) "The Settlers' Hope." This mill stood, until recently, at the upper end of the great tannery grounds, while the race forms part of the water-supply system of the tannery. This mill was built by Carson for Webb, the only one of many of his proposed manufacturing industries brought into existence. In 1837 he had a town, Sylvania, surveyed on the site of the present town of Costello, and a short time afterward a small log building was erected to point out the center of settlement as well as for school purposes. Grounds for cemetery purposes were also set apart at that time.

In 1878 P. C. and P. H. Costello directed their attention to this part of Potter county, and decided upon selling the old Oswayo tannery, which they had already made a great industry, and establishing their works on the Upper Sinnemahoning. They purchased the Pratt lands together with the William and Chester Burleson's farm and R. G. Stewart's farm. On the site of the Burleson and Stewart lands, the Sylvania of 1837, the work of erecting tannery buildings was entered upon in 1880, and in the summer of 1881 the first hides were put in, and a yard 1,000x90 feet completed in every particular. The buildings were considered adequate to meet the requirements of trade for a number of years, but within a short time they proved too limited.

There are now three yards or vat buildings equaling one building 190x1200 feet, containing 900 vats 8x10 feet square and 5½ feet deep. To get an idea of the size of such a building, compare it with the court-house in Coudersport, it being more that forty-two times larger. The two beam houses are equal to a building 115x160 feet, equal to three and a half such buildings. The hide house is 127x171 feet, or four such buildings. The scouring and oiling room is 76x136 feet, or twice as large. The dry house, finishing and shipping rooms are 42x730 feet, and four stories in height, which, on the ground, nearly equals a building six times as large as the court-house. Viewing it in this manner an idea can be obtained of the immense structure in Costello. This latter building has a capacity of drying and finishing 1,200 sides of leather a day. It is heated throughout with steam; has two elevators each of 6,000 pounds hoisting capacity; is equipped with a two-foot guage railroad track, laid with fifteen-pound steel rails, which aggregate over a mile in length. The leach house is 50x372 feet, and contains forty-eight round leaches, each of thirteen cords capacity. There are six bark mills in operation. The steam bank consists of ten boilers, capable of producing 900 horse-power, running eight engines located in different parts of the works, equalling in all 550 horse-power. The water for the yard is supplied by an artesian well. It is gaseous, burning freely for a moment when a match is applied. There are consumed in this establishment 32,000 cords of bark annually, mainly supplied by the Goodyears. The spent bark is mostly burned in the boiler arches; indeed they are constructed to consume as much as possible. There are yearly put out for market 265,000 sides of sole leather, equal to over 6,000,000 pounds, or 3,000 tons, about one half of which is sold for exportation, a large percentage of the balance being consumed in home markets. All leather is consigned to their New York house, where it is sold. The water-works for protection from fires is very complete and admirable, aad the force of workmen well drilled. Steam heat is used throughout, and the whole lighted by electricity. There are eighty houses occupied by employes, together with a large boarding house; also a general repair shop, machine shop, blacksmith and wagon shop, saw-

mill, extensive stables, a large acreage of farm lands in the highest state of cultivation, as well as 25,000 acres of hemlock timber lands. A general store, 30x90 feet, two stories in height, is supplied and maintained for the use of the hands, but much merchandise is sold to citizens of the surrounding country; indeed, before the building of Austin it was the chief source of supplies for a large surrounding region. The offices attached are large and commodious, being 24x38 feet, two stories in height, and fitted and furnished for the use designed. They are connected by telephone with the neighboring villages, with the Western Union Telegraph system, and the railroad offices at Austin and Keating Summit. There are employed in these works about 275 men, at an average monthly pay roll of from $9,000 to $10,000. Many of the employes are from necessity skilled workmen, and are excellent citizens. The business was established by P. C. & P. H. Costello, at Camden, Oneida Co., N. Y., about 1844. From that their celebrated brand of leather took the name of "Camden Sole Leather," so well known in the trade. The present company of Alfred Costello & Co. consists of P. H., P. C., Alfred and John H. Costello, the latter being a resident here.

Among the leading business houses of the village of Costello, in 1889, were the following: Alfred Costello & Co., general store; W. B. Rees, drugs and jewelry; H. & M. J. Young, groceries; C. W. Breisenick, drugs and groceries; Julius M. Harris, general store, and E. L. Brownlee, millinery and fancy goods.

At Wharton, across the river, are the general stores of Westgate Bros. and D. S. Seibert & Co, and the grocery store of B. F. Ross. . . . . The Sylvania Portage bridge over the Sinnemahoning at Costello was authorized in December, 1889, and the contracts for stone abutments sold to M. Delaney, of Olean, N. Y. . . . . The Costello saw-mill, built in 1850, was burned in 1882, but rebuilt the following spring. This mill is now leased by Albert Lyman, and is devoted to the cutting of hardwood . . . . In January, 1890, Daniel Lyman purchased the hardwood on the lands of F. Goodyear, in the vicinity of Austin, for $50,000. It is his intention to erect a large mill at this point for its manufacture. A great wood-pulp factory is proposed.

St. Paul's Catholic Church dates back to 1886. A very neat church building was erected that year, at a cost of about $4,000—the Messrs. Costello donating the lots and a cash contribution, all estimated at $1,000. Father Patterson served this part of the large parish of St. Mary's until his death. Father Cosgrove is now pastor.

CHAPTER XIX.

PORTAGE TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF AUSTIN—WHARTON TOWNSHIP—EAST FORK (OLEONA).

PORTAGE TOWNSHIP——TOPOGRAPHY—POPULATION AND TAXABLES—ELECTIONS IN FEBRUARY, 1890—MISCELLANEOUS.
BOROUGH OF AUSTIN——INCORPORATION, AND FIRST OFFICERS—ELECTIONS IN FEBRUARY, 1890—LUMBER INTERESTS—GOODYEAR RAILROAD SYSTEM—SCHOOL AND CHURCH—SOCIETIES—BUSINESS, ETC.
WHARTON TOWNSHIP——CONFORMATION—POPULATION, ETC.—EARLY LAND OWNERS—FIRST ASSESSMENT, 1831—FIRST SCHOOLS, ETC.
EAST FORK (OLEONA)——A WILDERNESS—RESIDENTS, STREAMS, ETC.

PORTAGE TOWNSHIP is, geographically, a part of the township of that name in Cameron county. Although wanting in the streams which lend a picturesque charm to the sister township, with the exception of the miniature cañons of Cowley's and Lucore runs; the township is a tree-covered, elevated plane of Pocono sandstone, broken in the north centre by the creek cuttings in the Catskill formation, and in the northeast corner by the diminutive tread of the Sinnemahoning creek. The Mill-creek-Pine-creek range leaves the county in the southern corner of Portage, after giving said township more than its share of high land. In 1853, there were 12 tax-payers; in 1889, 69, with property assessed at $71,794. The population in 1880 was 114, which has been increased a little. There were 30 Republican, 18 Democratic and 6 Union Labor votes cast there in November, 1888.

In 1860 a portion of Potter, McKean and Clinton counties were, by an act of the legislature, erected into a county to be called Cameron, in honor of Gen. Simon Cameron. Portage township in Potter county, fifteen miles long, along the McKean line and five miles wide, situated in the southwest corner, was thickly settled along the Portage creek to below Shippen (now Emporium). The diagonal line of Potter, now seen on the maps, cuts off the portion of Potter below the line, so as to take every person in the township into the new county, but by the provisions of that act the township might resume its municipal organization whenever it contained a sufficient population. In 1871 a supplement to the Cameron county act set off a portion of Sylvania township along Freeman's run to Portage township, containing the requisite number of inhabitants, and they at once municipally organized. The Sinnemahoning at Costello (then North Wharton) was made the boundary line. As the Costello company required all their territory in their farms for their own use, the balance of the town sprang up on the Young place across the river. It contains several stores, markets, offices, a hotel and the usual accompaniments of a town.

In 1876 this division claimed the following named resident tax-payers: E. O. Austin, C. D. Austin, F. P. Austin, C. C. Burdette, Thomas Brownlee, John Brownlee (saw-mill), Robert Brownlee, William Carson, Mrs. M. E. Everett, H. H., George, Benjamin, John and D. A. Everett, Josiah, Monroe, and Daniel Hacket, John Sullivan, Harry Tenbrook, Geo. Turner, John Van Metter, William Willis, R. K. Young, and Thomas L. Young. E. O. Austin was assessor that year, and certifies to the above, although on page 22, geological

report of Andrew Sherwood, it is stated, that there were only two families known to reside there that year. In the history of Cameron county a good deal is related affecting the old township, as in 1860 the inhabited portion was attached to that new county. In 1871 a portion of Sylvania was annexed to Portage, and its reorganization effected.

The officers chosen in February, 1890, are as follows: Constable, Wlliam Putman; town clerk, S. B. Haskins; supervisors, Charles Rees, John E. Brownlee; school directors, Thomas Logue, Chas. D. Austin; inspectors of election, A. B. Peet, John B. Stiner; judge of election, C. W. Hungerford; overseer of the poor, J. Q. Adams; treasurer, T. W. Brownlee; collector William Putman.

BOROUGH OF AUSTIN.

This new town may be said to date back to the fall of 1886, when the building of the great saw-mills commenced. In February, 1887, it boasted of 700 inhabitants, and in May, 1889, there were 389 personal tax-payers (or 1,556 inhabitants on a basis of four persons to each voter). The assessed value in 1889 was $48,071, and moneys at interest $15,301. Austin was incorporated on June 14, 1888, and the regular election ordered to be held at John E. Doyle's house in February, 1889. The special election was held in October, 1888. James W. Thorne received eighty-three votes for burgess. The councilmen chosen were F. P. Austin and F. L. Blaisdell, for one year; John P. Roth and J. W. Yennie, for two years; Aaron Elliott and James B. Carson, for three years. John Freeman was chosen assessor, James F. Higgins, constable and collector, and W. H. Erhard, treasurer. The school directors elected were Dan. Collins and C. L. Garretson, one year; Charles Rothstein and F. P. Austin, two years, and Aaron Elliott and M. Taylor, three years. In 1889 the two first named councilmen were re-elected, also the collector, with W. Watkins, assessor. Messrs. Collins and Garretson, N. E. Weed and W. V. Harney were chosen school directors; L. R. Walters, auditor; the treasurer re-elected, and George Sharp and George O. Hellwig, overseers of the poor.

In February, 1890, there were 129 votes cast, the burgess and one or two others receiving 128 out of that number. No fight was made except on high constable, F. H. Davis being put in the field as an opponent of William Goulder. The latter received a majority of seventeen votes. The officers elected are: Burgess, W. H. Sullivan; councilmen, Joe Ireland, J. W. Yennie; constable James Higgins; collector, James Higgins; auditor, F. J. Weisert; overseer of the poor, C. S. Watkins; Joseph Alesworth; judge of election, F. A. Worster; inspectors of election, N. E. Weed, Rufus Henderson; school directors, J. G. Corbett, F. A. Worster; high constable, William Goulder. Mr. Austin was first postmaster, succeeded by W. H. Sullivan. In June, 1889, Mr. Hastings, the present master, was appointed.

In August, 1888, a $3,500 school building was completed. The Methodist Church of Austin was incorporated in November, 1888, with J. W. Thorne, John Brownlee, A. S. Heck, C. H. Hartman, S. C. Bush, Robert Leech and R. J. Gaffney, members. The society was organized in 1887 by Elder W. A. Stephens, and Rev. J. Emory Weeks commenced his duties as preacher in charge April 3, 1887. On June 5, that year, a Sunday-school was organized. On November 21, 1888, the church building was dedicated, and in 1889 Rev. H. H. Crotsley took charge. The proposed Catholic and United Brethren Church buildings are not yet begun. A tent of the K. O. T. M. was organized at Austin in April, 1887, with the following named officers: T. S. Darling, E. S. Rudy, J. C. Doyle, M. E. Cleary, J. K. McDonald, S. B. Chambers, William

P. Burdick, O. A. Nelson, C. R. Unrick, John Sullivan, A. L. Pearce, E. B. Fisher and L. McKerry. The charter was granted in June following.

Austin Lodge, No. 702, I. O. O. F., was instituted, August 16, 1887, under charter of July 15, with the following named charter members: G. B. Booth, N. G.; Wm. H. Sullivan, Treas.; S. H. Lewis, V. G.; H. D. H. Snyder, Sec.; B. F. Pelton and J. B. Carson, Asst. Secs.; G. W. D. Judd, George Hayes, J. K. McDonald and Aaron Elliott. Rufus Henderson, O. C. Learn, O. C. Carmar, John Keshoe, Mark Taylor, L. R. Walters, F. J. Wisert, M. J. Young, B. C. Sweet, Fred Graw, A. W. Burt, E. K. Kershner, M. J. Phelps, W. P. Burdick, N. H. Hastings, Geo. Caldwell, C. L. Garretson, Geo. B. Sharp, Geo. Leonard, Robert Looney, J. W. Thorne were admitted that night. The past grands are G. B. Rooth, S. H. Lewis, H. D. H. Snyder, J. M. Phelps, and Rufus Henderson, present noble grand. The past secretaries are H. D. H. Snyder, Rufus Henderson, G. B. Sharp, and Sam. B. Haskins, the present secretary, with Jeremiah Gallager, assistant secretary. The present number of members is seventy-one. Geo. Leonard and C. L. Garretson were killed by accident, and G. W. D. Judd died from natural causes. The hall is on the upper floor of the Wisert block.

Arcana Lodge, A. F. & A. M., was chartered February 5, 1890, with W. H. Sullivan, W. M.; S. H. Lewis, S. W.; W. A. Worster, J. W.; J. G. Corbett, secretary; E. O. Austin, treasurer, and Geo. E. Fluery, G. B. Sharp, Joseph Ireland, J. B. Carson, J. E. Pomeroy, Geo. D. Helwig, R. J. Sharp, Rufus Henderson and S. C. Bush, petitioners. The new lodge proposes to build a hall this year.

A branch of the N. S. & L. A., of Rochester, was organized here in January, 1890, with the following named officers: S. H. Lewis, president; Dr. R. J. Sharp, vice-president; F. A. Worster, secretary; W. H. Sullivan, treasurer; J. G. Corbett, attorney; A. L. Pearce, S. H. Lewis, W. H. Sullivan, apprising committee.

Great Manufacturing Industries.—During the summer of 1885, while the road was being built and the building of the mills talked of, Oliver S. Garretson, of Buffalo, N. Y., owner of the extensive furniture and foundry works, was visiting in the vicinity, when the question arose as to the expediency of utilizing the hardwood on this tract in his works at Buffalo. The result was the purchase of all the hardwood upon this tract and the project of building a sort of double mill, sawing the hard-wood for himself and the hemlock for Mr. Goodyear. To carry out these ideas the line of the railroad was somewhat altered, the plans for a mill drawn, and in September the work on the dam was commenced, and soon after on the mill. A street seventy feet wide was laid out to the projected depot, the house of Mr. Austin being the central point, from which the present town was laid out; while his garden, one of the finest in the country, had to be given up for the mill pond. It was soon discovered that the plans for the mill would have to be considerably enlarged to meet the demands upon it, so they were much extended. A portable saw-mill was employed to cut the necessary lumber for it and other necessary buildings, with the supposition that some 200,000 feet would be required. This would have filled the bill, had the original plans been carried out, but the plans extended; the logging by rail and steam, and building a mill to correspond, was being invented, and while the little saw-mill cut about 1,000,000 feet before it was drowned out by water in the new pond, nearly 2,000,000 more were sawed at and shipped from Keating Summitt and the Four Mile mills to go into this structure.

The Hemlock mill was completed September 20, 1886. The mill cuts an

average of 280,000 feet each twenty-two hours. The average cut per month is over 7,000,000. It is equipped with all the modern improvements in saw-mills. The machinery consists of three Babcock & Wilcox safety boilers of 200 horse-power each, a 400 horse-power Wright's automatic engine with steam pumps and condenser, which adds greatly to the power of the engine (the condensed steam, by a system of huge pipes, is carried to the pond by which means it never freezes over in the coldest weather); two circular mills with steam loaders, niggers and feed, a Wicks gag, two gang edgers, an automatic trimmer, live rolls and two plainers of large capacity. On the first floor is a net work of large belts and conveyors, shafts and pulleys. The largest belt is 110 feet long, forty-two inches wide, costing $700. The filing or grinding room is equipped with five automatic grinders and two automatic swages. There is dock room for loading thirty railroad cars at a time, besides three strings of docks to pile lumber from, each three-fourths of a mile long. The lumber is taken to the yard along the three docks on tram cars drawn by horses. About five-sevenths of the lumber is shipped green. There are 175 men employed at this mill whose average wages are $1.90 per day—the pay roll amounting to $8,000 per month.

The other mill, or No. 2, was begun in April, 1887, and finished and started in February, 1888. This mill is generally only run in the day time, cutting 70,000 feet in eleven hours, 1,700,000 feet in a month. It is equipped with two Babcock & Wilcox safety boilers of 200 horse-power each, running two automatic engines of 200 horse-power each, steam pumps, feed, niggers and loaders, one circular and band saw, a gang-edger, automatic trimmer, live rolls, etc. The filing room has two automatic grinders and swages. There is dock room for sixteen railroad cars at a time, and three strings of dock each one-fourth of a mile in length. Here, too, about five-sevenths of the lumber are shipped green. There are manufactured at this mill 3,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber each, for Mr. Garretson's own use at his works in Buffalo, cut by the band-saw. The band saw saves about one-seventh of the lumber over a circular, which, in the better class of hardwood lumber is a large item. It is safe to say that these mills cut more lumber in a year than is cut by any similar mills in the States. They are both lighted by electricity, and have a fine system for protection from fires, both automatic and by powerful pump and hose, aside from that afforded by the borough water system, which is admirable. Mill No. 2 employs sixty men at an average wage of $1.90 per day; the monthly pay-roll being $2,600. The wages paid the employes of both mills are about $11,000 per month, which is promptly paid in cash. There is at each mill a large, circular, inclosed brick burner or crematory, forty feet high, for burning the waste. For a perfect understanding of these works we will give some statistics as reported to us by the proprietors themselves. The hemlock mill cuts 7,000,000 per month. Teams loaded with this lumber would make a nearly solid line of forty miles, and, at 10,000 feet each, would require 700 cars each month to move it. The bark peeled each year averages 60,000 cords. If this was loaded on wagons at two cords each, the line would be 380 miles long, and at fourteen tons to a rail car, would require upwards of 4,000 cars to move it to market.

Of logs there are 100,000,000 feet put out to the mills yearly, and as the ponds will not hold more than one day's sawing. they are moved from their store ground or skid-ways in the woods daily, from eight to ten or more miles away; to do this over 100 cars are used peculiarly designed for this purpose, each car having four pairs of wheels on spring trucks connecting with a platform and reach jointed in the middle so as to yield on curves, with bunks

and bolsters twelve feet long. Each car when loaded holds about three thousand feet. From twenty to twenty-five cars, with from 60,000 to 75,000 feet of logs, make the average train load, although as many as fifty cars are sometimes hauled at a time. It takes an average of 115 car-loads to run the mills a day. Five of the "Stem-winder" engines are constantly busy drawing logs and bark and doing switching. Their weight is from thirty-five tons, the smallest, to eighty-one tons, the largest.

In handling the bark a large number of flat-cars is required, of which there are at present 185 belonging to the road. All freight is taken to the W. N. Y. & P. R. R. at Keating Summit, where it is handled by engines on that and other roads. There is in connection with the main line a large amount of siding and tracks leading to the mills, docks, chemical works and kindlling-wood factory, which in the aggregate will measure many miles.

In July, 1887, Blaisdell Brothers looked over the mills and situation in Austin, and making arrangements with Messrs. Goodyear and Garretson, resolved to put in one of their celebrated kindling-wood factories. Here they had an abundance of material for a large factory from one mill, with only a short tram-road to it. They are the owners of several such factories; in fact they are the pioneers in this preparation of kindling-wood, being the inventors of most of the machinery for manipulating the wood. The 1st of July, 1887, their buildings were commenced and in about one year, in August, 1888, they were completed, and work in them started. Subsequently the buildings were greatly enlarged, and machinery put into double the factory's capacity.

To those unacquainted with this business the manufacture of kindling-wood is a great curiosity. The main building here in which the work is done is 300 feet long and sixty high, not including air shafts and ventilators, which reach much higher. The system of belting, shafting and piping is a spectacle to strike the visitor with wonder. In addition to the factory proper there is a complete carpenter and machine shop and a filing or grinding room, employing several hands constantly. The machinery is run by two, or twin, engines of eighty horse-power singly, which, when worked double as twins with condenser, afford fully 200 horse-power. The bank of boilers is large in proportion, and set in fire-proof iron buildings some distance from the factory proper. So complete is this structure, that when on fire in the summer of 1889, the woodwork was almost completely burned out, yet the factory was not closed for a day; indeed, almost the only damage done was by the enthusiastic firemen of the borough fire company, who burst the windows and grates in the furnace by too much water thrown on them.

The wood, which is the slabs from the hemlock mill, is taken from the mill to the factory by tram cars on a trestle work tram railway, in four-feet lengths, as slashed at the mill, and is immediately put through the gang bolters and slitters just as it comes from the mill saws; any over-plus of wood being piled in the yard, of which there are usually about 5,000 cords on hand all the time. The wood, after being split and slashed or cut off in blocks three inches long and one and one-half inches in size, is taken by a system of carriers on endless chains into the immense kilns, where it is seasoned as dry as bone by steam. The system of drying is novel and peculiar to Blaisdell Bros. Some six miles of steam pipe ranges through the kilns in such a manner that the dry wood is always at the bottom, while a constant stream of green wood is pouring in at the top. The kiln chamber is a good place to take a sweat bath in. An average of eighty cords of wood is run into and taken out of the kiln each day. A bundle of wood is oval or egg shape in its circumference, being eleven inches long, eight inches wide and three inches thick. Each bundle with card of

A. G. Lyman.

factory attached in the band, is bound with a tarred hemp twine. There are 100 bundling presses in the factory, which are mostly handled by boys and girls in about equal number, from fifteen to twenty years of age. These presses are worked automatically by steam screw presses, with a pressure on each bundle before tying of 40,000 pounds. The pressure and release is made by a simple touch of the foot of the bundler. The gearing of the presses are made to turn one-half inward and one-half outward; the side with the outward turn being for the girls so their skirts cannot be caught in the machinery. These children soon become remarkably expert, binding 700 or 800 bundles a day each, while some very expert and nimble ones bind twice as many. They receive 20 cents per hundred bundles, which it will be seen gives them excellent wages. If they are reasonably diligent their work can be done in less than full time, when they can bind more or take their outing. A months' binding, if laid in a solid line would reach nearly 200 miles, requiring 600 miles of twine to bind them or 7,000 miles in a year's work. The band twine for a day's work in this factory costs an average of $60, and it is not uncommon for this company to purchase sixty tons of twine at a time, and as much as $25,000 worth is sometimes purchased in a single bill. It requires on an average 100 railroad cars a month, loaded with 10,000 bundles each, to carry the product of this factory to market. It is nearly all consigned to the company's houses in New York and Brooklyn, and from these distributed to various cities of the east. The wholesale price in market is $1.20 per hundred, which is about one cent per bundle after paying for binding. It requires 170 hands to run the works, about eighty being engaged in other parts than the bundling rooms. In addition to the machinery already alluded to, there are always seventy-five circular saws in motion, namely: three gangs of eighteen saws each, and four gang bolters of five saws each, which require some 225 circular saws to be constantly on hand, either in motion or in the filing room. The monthly pay of the hands exceeds $4,000 per month, which is always cash, the proprietors being much averse to any "store trade" in their business. The genial and accommodating gentlemen engaged in this business here and several other places are W. F., M. L., F. L., J. W. and P. C. Blaisdell.

The chemical works, under the supervision of R. J. Gaffney, were erected in 1888. At these works are manufactured wood alcohol, acetate of lime and charcoal, made from hardwood such as, beech, maple, birch, etc., consuming in these works ten cords of four-foot wood each day, or about 2,500 cords a year. Each day's work produces seventy-five gallons of wood alcohol, 2,000 pounds of acetate of lime, and 300 bushels of charcoal. The alcohol is used in the manufacture of shellac and varnishes, and is also used for heating lamps and illuminating. The acetate of lime is used in the process of making white lead and calico printing and dying; the charcoal for fuel, especially by tinners and braziers. The enterprise gives employment to fifteen men about the works besides wood cutters and handlers, and affords quite a large amount of business in transportation by the railroad. The pay roll amounts to $700 per month.

The Sinnemahoning Valley Railroad.—The great body of timber lands in Keating, Portage, Homer, Sylvania and Summit townships, not already purchased by settlers or the Costello Company, were practically untouched and were mostly held by the Keating estate, up to 1884. Some time in 1884, some Smethport gentlemen, one of whom had long been the agent of the Keating estate, bought the entire body of lands. They found it expedient with some reservations, to sell them, and in December, 1884, Hamlin, Hamlin & Forrest, sold to F. H. Goodyear between 14,000 and 15,000 acres, being the

tract embraced in the Freeman's run valley. The residence and farm of E. O. Austin, was centrally located on this tract, and in itself contained natural advantages long since foreseen both by himself and the quaker gentleman, Mr. Webb, of Philadelphia. Mr. Goodyear was interested in mills at Keating Summit, and other points along the Buffalo road, and in May, 1885, commenced building a standard guage road into the nearest portion of his purchase of December before. The hills were high, and the route a few years earlier would have been thought impracticable, but under the direction of an able engineer, Robert F. Ewing, all difficulties were surmounted. Much of the nearest timber was taken to Keating Summit and other mills near by. In September, 1885, the road was completed to the Austin farm, where temporary sheds were erected to cover the small amount of freight that came over the road. In August, 1886, the road was completed to Costello, giving that manufactury the impetus that makes it what it is to-day. Thus the main line to Costello is about thirteen miles. There are no lateral lines between Austin and Costello, but the aggregate above Austin is about four miles for one of the main line. The road is being pushed on farther as new tracts of timber are opened, the main line projected through the timber being thirty-five miles, which, in the same proportion will require nearly 140 miles of lateral track. This lateral is torn up and relaid as the timber is cleared from one section, and a new one opened, so that never is it all required at any one time. The Lima machine engine is generally used. To these engines there are no driving wheels proper, but each wheel of the trucks, of which there are from four to six pair to an engine, is geared to the driving power by a jointed or knuckled shaft, similar to the trummelling rod to a horse-power threshing machine, so that each wheel is really a driving or traction wheel. There are three pistons working perpendicularly, each upon a different eccentric, so there is no dead point, two of them being always so situated as to work to the greatest advantage. These engines have been found best on the steep lateral roads, and to climb a 500-foot mountain on one of them in two miles, and then sail down to the valley like a pigeon, is an experience always to be remembered. They are not so very pretty, although much fault can not be found that way; they do their work well, and like a true pulling horse every inch they get they hold. There are now five of these engines on this road, and one or two more are being built for it. They are popularly known as "Stem-winders."

In May, 1887, Charles W. Goodyear joined his brother Frank H. in the business, forming the company F. H. & C. W. Goodyear. At the present time (January, 1890) the total purchase of timber lands by the company is 72,000 acres, and the annual output of tan bark 60,000 tons. Of saw logs, which are all sawed in the mills hereabout, 100,000,000 feet are nearly all sawed at Austin and all shipped from there. The length of the main line of the road when completed through these lands will be about thirty-five miles, reach nearly to Galeton and Pine creek, the terminus of the A. & P. R. R., while the lateral lines will much exceed 100 miles. There are now in use on the road eight engines, several of which have been before described as peculiarly for this business, the others are large size traction engines of great weight; others of both kinds are now being built for the road, the present force not being sufficient; indeed the lack of locomotive power the first two years of the mills were a great hindrance to their success. The log cars which have been described number 115, and there are 185 flat cars for bark belonging to the road. The round-house is sufficient for all the engines, the machine shops located at Austin have all the necessary tools and facilities to make all needful repairs on engines and cars, employing twenty men. All the machinery in

the shops are run by steam and lighted by electricity. The pay roll of this company amounts to $70,000 per month.

Miscellaneous.—The business circle of Austin at the beginning of 1889 comprised Hackenberg, Olmsted & Co., general store; Hastings & Yennie, druggists; M. E. Taylor, confectionaries; F. H. Davis, one billiard and two pool tables; William Nelson, groceries; Patterson Bros., hardware; A. Friedman, clothing; S. Browsky & Co., clothing; F. J. Weisert, groceries; Edwin Smith, druggist; S. Deiches & Bro., clothing; Buffalo Hardware Co., general store; G. D. Hellwig, druggist; C. S. Watkins, novelty goods; Chas. Mahon, one pool, one billiard table; P. J. Weiper, one billiard table. During that year the trade circle of the borough increased, and great emporiums of trade sprung into existence.

The fire of February 13, 1889, at Austin, destroyed John Hogan's shop, Mahon's opera and billiard halls, and O. Clafflin's dwelling. James Moyer was burned to death. This fire was the incentive to the construction of a system of water-works, and on March 23, 1889, a committee of construction and the stockholders placed the works in the control of the borough, on condition that no taxes for the maintenance and equipment of the works be collected from any subscriber to the fund, until the whole amount of his or her subscription shall have been credited in taxes so levied and for such purpose. On April 15 the council accepted the works, and adopted the ordinance relating thereto.

The manufacturing era of the town was only commenced. The great industries point out its possibilities.

WHARTON TOWNSHIP.

Wharton township is bounded south by Clinton and Cameron counties, west by Portage township, north by Portage, Sylvania and Summit, and east by East Fork (Oleona). A branch of the Hammersly and the Lorshbaugh run rise in the southeast corner, while the Sinnemahoning portage, its east fork, Birch run and Bailey's and Nelson's runs wander at will north and west of the divide, but do not cut up the anticlinal plane so thoroughly as to destroy the general level character of this four-mile wide plateau. The Catskill formation has been washed out by the Sinnemahoning, leaving a bed of Chemung; but apart from this valley and its ravines the Catskill shows at the base of each gulch with walls of Pocono. The township presents many interesting spots for the geologist, such as the fossilliferous shale near Swartwood's old farm, the fossil shells, Chemung fish bone, and varieties of soil and red rock near Wharton mills.

In 1853 there were fifty-seven resident taxpayers; in 1889 there were 133, with property assessed at $140,086. The vote in 1888 shows sixty-four Republicans, fifty-four Democrats and one Union Labor, representing a population of 595. The officers of Wharton, elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Justice of the peace, Perry Devoll; supervisor, Harrison Bailey; constable, Frank Lewis; overseer of the poor, Orrin Courtright; auditor, Wilber Bailey; judge of election, Eli Westgate; inspectors of election, Frank Peterson, Edward Card; treasurer, Emory Williams; town clerk, Ira Barclay; school directors, Stephen Carman, James Logue; assessor, C. B. Berfield; collector, Frank Lewis.

William Waln paid unseated tax on 11,385 acres in 1834, amounting to $76.77; Robert and Jesse Waln, on 18,030 acres, $183.82; F. R. Wharton, $4.20 on 890 acres; David Lewis, $17.33 on 1,485 acres; Samuel Slaymaker, $8.64 on 1,006 acres; Jane Humphrey, $29.16 on 4,320 acres; James Green-

leaf, $80.12 on 9,900 acres; Wolcott & Tripp, $7.42 on 1,100 acres; Samuel Webb, $72.62 on 14,911 acres; Charles Smith, $4 62 on 1,086 acres; Nathan Dunn, on 1,564 acres, $10.55; Robert E. Griffith, on 2,843 acres, $17.25; James Hopkins, on 2,053 acres, $8.63; William C. Pool, on 125 acres purchased from William Willich, 94 cents; Brewster Freeman, $6.80 on 1,600 acres of the Griffith lands; John Gibson, $14.00 on 1,100 acres purchased from George Mead; Thomas I. Wharton, $3.29 on 1,980 acres of the William Willich warrant, 200 acres of which was then seated; Jacob R. Smith, $15.85 on 1,980 acres of same estate of which 490 acres were then seated; Hannah M. Wharton, $7.51 on 990 acres of Willich lands, of which 100 acres were seated; John Westcott, 85 cents on 100 acres of the William Willich lands. Charles Smith, $7.32 on 1,086 acres of William Smith's warrant; Yard & Co., $29.68 on 5,500 acres of the George Mead warrant; Eli Gilbert, 48 cents on 110 acres; Abram Stoner, $4.21 on 990 acres of the Mead warrant; R. E. Griffith, $44.52 on 6.600 acres of the Mead warrant; Samuel Maxwell, $26.93 on 4,400 acres, part of which was then owned by Wilcox & Kenyon and Ed. Randall; James P. Allane, $3.71 on 550 acres of the Mead warrant; Joseph West, $2.70 on 400 acres of the Willich lands; Ben. D. Dolbee, $1.69 on 250 acres, and Potter county $5 on 740 acres.

The assessment of Wharton township was made in December, 1831. At that time the resident tax-payers were James Ayers, John Berfield, Jacob Burge, William Berfield, Levi and Sam Burge, John Biss (the four last named being single men) F. Bents, W. Crosby, Z. C. Cowley, B. W. and Sam Freeman, John Gallaspy, Clifford & Clark Haskins, S. and W. Hamilton, and Dan. Bailey and Alex. Mahon, saw mill owners; Seneca Freeman, saw-mill owner; Edmund Huff, John Jordan, Jr., Arch Logue, George March, Sam. Magill, William Montgomery, saw-mill owners; David, John, William and Seth Nelson, Eli Reese, Isaac Reese, James Smoke, Hiram Sizer and Brewster Freeman. A part of this township was set off to Cameron county in 1860 after the establishment of old Portage township.

May 3, 1826, Wharton township was erected. It contained at that time Wharton, Sylvania, Portage, Homer, Keating and a part of Summit; and taxes were first collected in Wharton this year. John Berfield, John Lorshbaugh and John Nelson came to Wharton in 1816, about the same time as Judge Freeman and James Willey. John Berfield was born in Muncy in 1800. He moved into Wharton in a canoe, coming up the First fork of the Sinnemahoning, thus bringing his family and household goods. There were no roads at that time. He had to go down as far as Muncy with his canoe on a raft, and pole his canoe, filled with provisions, back to his clearing. Deer and wild turkeys were plentiful.

In 1845 the first school-house was built in Wharton. Mason Nelson was one of the first teachers. The school-house was one and a quarter miles from the Cameron county line, where Thomas Logue now lives. Before this, school was taught from house to house. The religious camp-meeting ground was laid out in Wharton township in 1870. This ground is pleasantly situated in a grove of trees on the bank of the Sinnemahoning (First fork), and camp-meetings of the Methodist Episcopal Church are held here yearly. Peaches grew finely in Wharton until 1870. Burlingame had a large orchard of peach, apple and pear trees, and used to build an "ark" every fall in which he transported his fruit crop to market down the river. Joseph Berfield's general store and David Card's lumber industry made up the village of Wharton. Sanders post-office is located in the northern part of the township, on Sinnemahoning creek.

EAST FORK (OLEONA).

East Fork (Oleona) may be called a wilderness. For some years three or four families have made it their home; but yet they have made little impression on the wilds. Hammersly run and the heads of the East fork of the Sinnemahoning are natives of this wild division of the county. The bed of the Hammersly is Catskill rock, and the walls of the deep trench, Pocono sandstone. Geologist Sherwood stated that not a soul resided here in Centennial year, but like other travelers in the desert he did not explore it thoroughly, and so missed a few pioneers. A reference to the history of Eulalia township will show the relation of this "no-man's-land" to that township.

CHAPTER XX.

STEWARDSON, SWEDEN AND WEST BRANCH TOWNSHIPS.

STEWARDSON TOWNSHIP——STREAMS—VALUATIONS IN 1845—RESIDENTS AT THAT DATE—OLE BULL AND HIS COLONIZATION SCHEME—SOME FIRST THINGS—ELECTIONS IN FEBRUARY, 1890.

SWEDEN TOWNSHIP ——ITS ELEVATION, POPULATION, ETC.—SOME FIRST SETTLERS, ETC.—CHURCHES AND CEMETERY—BUSINESS—ELECTIONS IN FEBRUARY, 1890.

WEST BRANCH TOWNSHIP——SOME GEOLOGICAL CURIOSITIES—TAXABLES AND POPULATION—CHURCH—SCHOOL—BUSINESS—ELECTIONS IN FEBRUARY, 1890.

STEWARDSON TOWNSHIP, bounded south by Clinton county, east by Lycoming county, north by Abbot township, and west by the unorganized tract called East Fork (Oleona), claims the high lands of Kettle creek synclinal in the northwest, while the anticlinal extends from the northeast corner to the northeast corner of Leidy township in Clinton county, thus leaving a valley of about two miles wide through the center of the township. The synclinal is about five miles in width, but cut into gulches by Cross Forks and Kettle creek with their tributaries. The headwaters of Kettle creek rise in West Branch, and unite with Little Kettle at Germania, thence flowing southwest (receiving at Oleona a branch through a gate of Pocono sandstone) past Walhalla, to the junction with Cross Forks. It may be said that Kettle creek receives a tributary in every half mile of its course through this township, and the same may be said of Cross Forks and even of Windfall run, both flowing south through the western section. The several head-feeders of Young Woman's creek rise in the southeast divide between them and Kettle creek, flowing south through deep trenches into the Blossburg basin.

In 1853 there were fourteen resident tax-payers; in 1889 there were seventy, assessed at $146,989. The population in 1880 was 223, while in 1888 36 Republicans, 19 Democrats and 1 Prohibitionist represented 168 inhabitants. The assessment of Stewardson was made in 1845 by John Wolfe. The residents were John Arnold, Dan Allspack, Clark & Wolfe, W. Y. Campbell, James English, F. D. French, William Herod, D. T. Hall, George G. Hazen, Samuel and O. Jenkins (three last being millwrights), Andrew Jordan, S. Pfoutz, Jr., John Robert, Thomas Rahn, A. Roundsville (carpenter), Jake Shuman, Hubbard Starkweather, G. Stewartson, Francis Sankey, Sim Shuman, Shiley

Shaler, Thompson & Crittenden (saw-mill owners), Peter Yochum, William Yochum and Adam Yoh.

In 1815 petitions for bridges over Kettle and Pine creeks were granted, and Nathan B. Palmer, Samuel Beach, James Permeter, William W. Wattles, Burrel S. Lyman and John Peet were appointed viewers.

In 1842 the west branch of Pine creek was made a highway by act of assembly. May 12, 1843, Francis French and wife moved on the place, now occupied by Henry Andresen. Mr. French commenced keeping travelers as soon as he got his log-house up in this year, thus opening the first hotel in the township. This house was carried on until about 1862, when the Oleona House took up the business. Mr. French died in 1857. Of his wife, who is still living, Burt Olson, proprietor of the Oleona House, writes: "She married Mr. Henry Andresen in 1853. Mrs. Andresen is a rugged and healthy woman of seventy-four years, and does not look over fifty-five years old. She has caught many a wolf in traps, and it is interesting to hear her tell of her early experience in Stewardson township."

Ole Bull, the great Norwegian violinist, conceived the plan of a scheme to colonize a number of his countrymen in the United States, and so connect himself with them that he could enjoy the position of a "Lord of the Manor." After looking about the country he became convinced that the climate and physical conformation of southeastern Potter county would best suit the habits and tastes of those descendants of the Vikings whom he proposed to transplant to the land of the free. He purchased of John F. Cowan 11,144 acres of land situated in Abbot and Stewardson townships. The land bought was mountains clothed with a heavy growth of forest trees, among which the hemlock predominated. Into this wilderness he brought three hundred Norwegians and Danes in 1852. He supplied each family with a piece of land at a fair price, and laid out the plats of four villages—Oleona, New Norway, New Bergen and Walhalla. At Walhalla, which was situated about one mile below Oleona, Ole Bull erected what was called his "castle," a large mansion built upon the summit of a hill. Of the villages laid out only Oleona and New Bergen remain. The poor Norwegians had a hard time of it, for although they were accustomed to a mountainous country and a cold climate they knew nothing of clearing land. They took down the trees not by chopping, but by a process known as "grubbing;" that is digging them up by the roots. Ole Bull soon discovered that he had made a mistake; although he could cheer his colony with the sweet notes of his violin, he could not place them in a state of prosperity. So it came to pass that he became disheartened, and left his castle unfinished in 1853, and went again before the public with his beloved violin, while his colony was scattered to the four points of the compass. Ole Bull died in Norway in August, 1880. But a few of the colonists remained upon the purchase, principal among them being Henry Andresen who came with Ole Bull as his private secretary, and who is now living the life of a merchant at Oleona, and Burt Olson, the proprietor of the Oleona House. The Ole Bull lands were bought by Wm. Radde, of New York.

In 1845 Miles Thompson built the first saw-mill in Stewardson township on Cross Fork. The saw-mill in Stewardson at the turnpike bridge was built, in 1850, by the Stewardsons. The first grist-mill in Stewardson was built by Henry Andresen in 1856. It has not been in use for a number of years. Martin Olson opened a blacksmith's shop at Oleona in 1853, being the first in the township. In 1854 the first store was built in Stewardson, by Henry Andresen, at Oleona. Mr. Andresen continues the business at the same point where he began thirty-three years ago. He came into the county with Ole Bull's colony

of Norwegians in 1852, and settled at Oleona, where he married. He made a successful mercantile venture, but through unfortunate circumstances met with great losses.

The first church organization in Stewardson were the Methodists, and the society was taken in charge by the Conference, Rev. A. S. Chandler being the first preacher. The first school-house in Stewardson Ole Bull had built at New Norway in 1853, where the present school-house stands. The first teacher was Miss Beza Rock, of Jamestown, N. Y.

The township officers elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Constable, James Impson; assessor, James Impson; supervisor, G. W. Slarrow; treasurer, Martin Joerg; collector, Burt Olson; town clerk, Henry Andresen; auditor, Edward Joerg; overseer of the poor, Burt Olson; school directors, Henry Andresen, Martin Joerg, Chas. Clukey; judge of election, Willard Andresen; inspectors of election, Ole Olson and Edward Joerg.

SWEDEN TOWNSHIP.

This township consists of two plateaus—one small one in the northeast corner, and one three times as extensive in the southeast corner. The center from northeast to southwest is occupied by a broad valley, through which the head streams of Mill creek flow, and in which is the Kingdom of Sweden with its towns of Stockholm, Sweden and Sweden Valley. Pine creek finds its direct feeder near the first-named town and, by some mystery, this tributary finds a course east through the southwest plateau, thus feeding the Susquehanna as well as the Allegheny. This valley of Ulysses and Homer anticlinal is about three miles wide and its red Catskil soil is productive. In 1880 the population was 416, while, in 1888, 48 Republicans, 58 Democrats, and 2 Union Labors represented 540 inhabitants. In 1859 there were 151 tax-payers, assessed $69,555. In 1807 the body of a log-house was raised on the Keating farm in Sweden township by orders of John Keating, and in the fall roofed and chinced by William Ayers and Asylum Peters, who moved down from the agency at Ceres. In March, 1808, Mr. Ayers, his wife, three children, and the negro moved into this building, and resided there until the spring of 1809, when the Lymans came. The township was established in 1828, but not organized until 1830. It was assessed in 1837-38 by Samuel Taggart, with Sam Olney and James Corsaw assisting. The tax-payers were Chester and James Corsaw, Wm. Ellsworth, Versal Dickinson, Milton DeWolf, Richard Birch, W. H. Gibson, Wm. Howland, Conrad and John Hollenbeck, Steadman Luce, Robert McCurdy, Eph. and Garniel Olney, Sam. Taggart and Lucas Cushin.

C. L. Corsaw was an early settler of Sweden township, and kept the first hotel. The hotel is still standing, and open to the public. Upon Mr. Corsaw's farm was built the first school-house, and the first school, we think, was taught by Mr. Corsaw's father. An incident related of this old school teacher by one of his sons, years ago, exhibits his originality. At that time the alphabet was printed on a piece of paper, and this was pasted upon a thin piece of wood, which was finished with a handle. The child took this instrument in its hand, and conned its lesson. It was in the day when finely prepared and illustrated primers for children were unknown. This son, who related the story, was the pupil, and found that the letter M was unmanageable to him. He could remember the names of all the letters but this one. One day his father called him to his side and taking his knife from his pocket, opened it, and pointing with the blade to the letter M, said: "James, what is the name of that letter?" James candidly replied that he did not know. His father carefully cut around the letter upon the board, and lifting it upon the point of

his knife, said, "James, the name of this letter is em. I want you to open your mouth and eat it." James did as ordered, his father placing the letter upon his tongue, saying: "The name of that letter is em; you will never forget it again." And James Corsaw told me that he never did forget it.

T. B. Abbott found in the forest in the southeast corner of Sweden, about six rods from the west branch of Pine creek, the body of a man, which, it was evident, had lain there for some time. The skull was denuded of flesh, and the body was in an advanced stage of decomposition. Two dollars were found in the pocket-book, some thread, needles and a thimble. The clothing was decayed. Esquire R. L. White empanelled a coroner's jury, but there was no evidence to establish the identity of the remains. The body was buried in the Lymansville cemetery.

The first saw-mill was built in the town of Sweden on A. G. Lyman's place, by B. T. Hoxie....James Bassett built the first grist-mill in Sweden on the turnpike, in 1854. This mill is still standing, and is owned at present by Henry Duel....The first store in Sweden township was opened by Jacob Snyder....In 1844–45 Christian Hundredmark opened the first blacksmith shop in Sweden.

The Sweden Valley Methodist Church was incorporated September 3, 1883, with C. C. Chase, W. White, M. E. White, Louis Angenne, Orlando Kaple, A. G. Lyman, John R. Dodd, B. F. Kaple and Abram Chase, subscribers. A church building was completed June 20, 1884, at a cost of $2,000, of which A. G. Lyman contributed half.

Sweden Hill Cemetery Association was organized in 1884, with M. T. Chase, C. C. Chase, H. J. Neefe, Wm. Snyder and J. W. Neefe, directors.

General stores are carried on at Sweden Valley by E. Hackett, and at Sweden by J. W. Neefe....In the fall of 1881 and winter of 1881–82 an oil well was drilled at Sweden Valley. No third sand was found, and the casing was taken up.

The officers of this township, elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Justice of the peace, S. O. Dodd; supervisors, David Mitchel, Henry Duel; collector, F. W. Frank; constable, F. W. Frank; town clerk, William L. Lyman; auditor, H. E. Tarbox; treasurer, Henry Taucher; school directors, William Snyder, Jno. Bird; overseer of the poor, Chet Corsaw; judge of election, Geo. Butter; inspectors of election, Geo. Mitchell, Thomas Owens.

WEST BRANCH TOWNSHIP.

West Branch, so called on account of its being the home of this straggling head of Pine creek, presents a few natural curiosities. Near Wharton's is a 3x18 block of Pottsville conglom, which, sliding down from the mountain, halted near the road to point itself out to the wondering wanderer; a half mile above is the celebrated *Plant Bed*, an exposure of gray and bluish shale and sandstone; then the Hog Back Ridge, two and one-quarter miles east of the old Devin's House, on what was known as the Coudersport & Jersey Shore Pike [A carriage ride on this narrow elevation is a feat fit for an Alpine guide or Roman charioteer]; then the boulders, the gray sandstone, the red shale, the red rock, the heavy Pottsville, the Chemung, the Pocono, and such things *ad infinitum*. The agriculturist would be well content with one-millionth part of this wealth of rock and mountain.

There were nineteen tax-payers in 1853, and 154 in 1889, with property valued at $127,816. The population in 1880 was 374. In 1888 there were forty-one Republican, fifty-seven Democratic and one Union Labor votes cast, representing 495 inhabitants. The resident tax-payers of West Branch in

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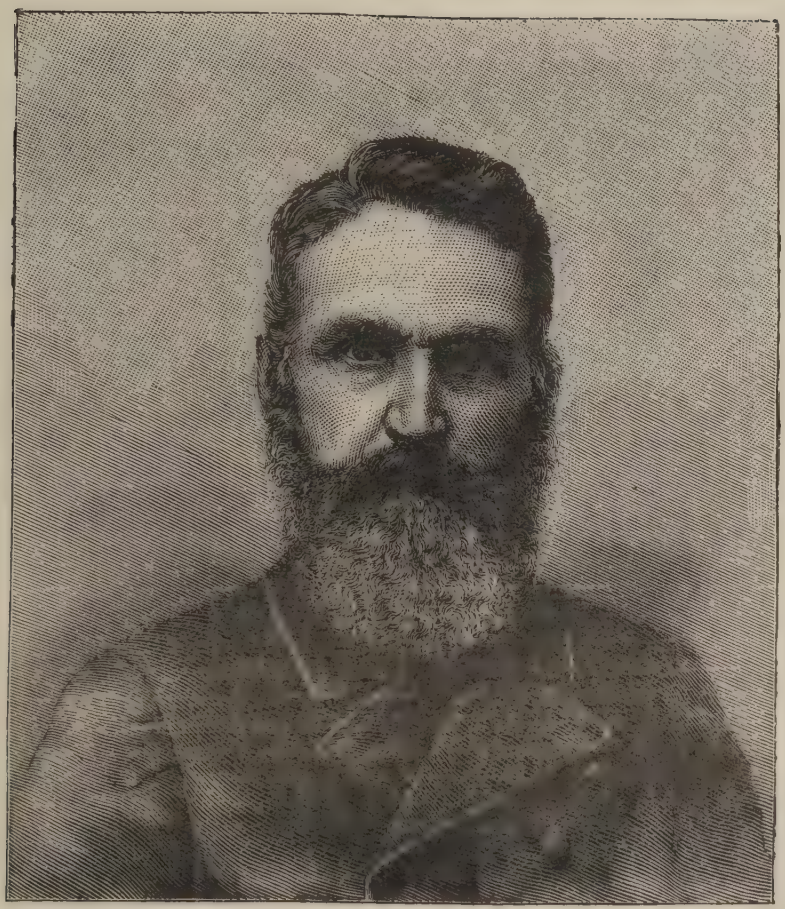

A. J. Tucker

1849 were Harvey Allen, Cal. Burrows, Alonzo Bradley, C. C. Burdett, Erastus Crippen, Henry Crippen, Sill. Conable, Wm. Davis, O. B. Goodman, Wm. Gross, L. Hammond, John Ives, Joseph Johnson, Oliver Knickerbocker, Amasa Knickerbocker, Thomas Padgett, Waters & Doolittle and S. Wetmore. Erastus Crippen, of West Branch, writes that West Branch township was settled "in or about the year 1835. The first settlement was begun on the West branch, near a mile above the forks, where Pine creek and the branch come together, and is the site where my farm and dwelling now is, by Levi Ives. He was killed by a falling tree shortly after he began clearing." Z. S. Bunnel was the first blacksmith. The first settlement of the southern portion of the township was begun by a portion of Ole Bull's colony. They were Danes and Norwegians.

The first saw-mill was built in West Branch township in 1850, by Daniel Dewey and Theodore Larrison....The first school was taught in West Branch township by Irene Skinner, in 1849....The first school-house was built in West Branch in 1857....The first church organization in West Branch township took place in 1862, by the Free Will Baptists. Rev. Stillwell was the first preacher....At West Branch village is the general store of Willis Conable ...Cherry Spring post-office is located in the extreme west part of the township on the proposed Sinnemahoning Valley Railroad.

The township officers, elected in February, 1890, are named as follows: Justice of the peace, Willis Conable; auditor, L. Zundel; supervisor, Charles French; constable, John Diseroth; collector, John Diseroth; school directors, Charles Prouty, Ben Maines; treasurer, C. Shumaker; town clerk, L. F. Rice; overseer of the poor, Charles Prouty; judge of election, A. P. Longee; inspectors of election, Joseph Keller, Will Osgood.

CHAPTER XXI.

ROULETTE TOWNSHIP.

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL ADVANTAGES—POPULATION IN 1880—TAXABLES IN 1831—EARLY NAMES—THE GERMANS—PRIMITIVE PRICES—EARLY BAPTISTS—INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS—MISCELLANEOUS—ELECTIONS IN FEBRUARY, 1890—VILLAGE OF ROULETTE—ITS SCHOOL, BUSINESS, ETC.—FLOODS—SOCIETIES.

ROULETTE TOWNSHIP, located north of Keating and west of Eulalia, is made up of the rich valley of the Allegheny and the foot-hills of the north and south divide. The Hebron anticlinal crosses the township from northeast to southwest. The Allegheny enters near the the southeast corner and leaves in the west center at Burtville; near by, on the north side, is the Sartwell creek confluence. This creek is fed by many rivulets from its head waters in Pleasant Valley township to the mouth. At Roulette Fishing creek joins the river, flowing from the Clara divide; a few miles east of Roulette Trout brook comes down from the north, and at regular intervals swift, clear streams leap down to join the parent river. Clara and Lanning creeks, with a half dozen small streams, enter the river from the south, flowing from the summit divide. In the Trout brook neighborhood, as well as on the last-named creeks, coal measures exist. In the neighborhood of Roulette glacial moraine

material appears to cover the surface, while south of the river, a short distance, fossilized shells, reeds, plant-stems and fish exist. Chemung shale and rock and the Catskill formation are exposed at several points, while sandstone of the Pocono class caps the hills. Plant and fish fossils abound in this vicinity.

The population in 1880 was 648. In 1888 there were 121 Republican, 129 Democratic, 3 Prohibitionist, and 13 Union Labor votes cast, representing 1,330 inhabitants. The number of tax-payers was 350, and the assessed valuation $81,723. In 1815 the same persons who were appointed to report on the question of erecting bridges over Pine and Kettle creeks were named to divide Eulalia township, and on January 29, 1816, reported the establishment of Roulette township—the territory being 18 miles long by 5 miles and 182 rods wide—embracing what is now known as Clara, Sharon, Pleasant Valley and Roulette. The resident tax-payers in 1831–32 were George Adam, Benj. Burt (saw-mill), Elisha H. Burt (saw-mill), Silas Billings, Reuben Card, Henry Dingman, W. Farnham, A. T. Gault, Dailatt Harr, D. B. Ingram, Joseph Kibbe, John Lyman, Laura Lyman, Wm. Moore, Francis, Philander R. and James Reed, Peter Limner, Burrell and Isaac Lyman, Sam. Stanton, Cy. and Nathan Turner, Asahel West, Jake Wiedrich and Geo. Weimer. Elisha H. Burt and Philander Reed were the assessors.

A Germany colony settled in Roulette in 1831. Some of them are still living, among them being George Weimer, of Pleasant Valley, the Dehns, Tauchers and Yentzers. There were but seventeen voters in the township, which was much larger than at present. The first name of Roulette village was Streetertown, named from the number of Streeters living there. The next name adopted was Dutchtown. This from the number of Germans that settled there. At last the name Roulette was given it, this time being named for John Roulette, a partner of John Keating. During the year 1828–29 wages were from four to five shillings a day. A good suit of clothes cost fifty dollars; corn from one to two dollars per bushel. The women spun and wove flax and wool. Michael Dehn, who is now living, worked for Benjamin Burt, for seven years, for $14 a month. Settlers went to the Cowanesque, to Jersey Shore or Olean, to mill, going to the latter place with their grist in a canoe. There was here at this time, a densely settled region, for Potter county—eleven families, within six miles. This community was almost entirely Baptist, close communion. Their pastor, the organizer of the Roulette Church, was Rev. Benjamin Avery; and the young idea was taught how to shoot by a Mr. Kennedy, a knight of the birchen-rod and Cobb's Speller. The school-house was on the Wiederich farm. The first saw-mill was built by Benjamin Burt, whose son, John K. (still living), was the first male white child born in the county. John Keating presented the new comer with fifty acres of land, as a birthday gift. This parcel of land is still a portion of Mr. Burt's farm, near Burtville. Land at this time sold from 75 cents to $1 per acre. There was plenty of fish and game, and wolves enough to make the farmer's heart beat for his fleecy flock.

Along the railroad, through this township, a number of new saw-mill towns have sprung up within a year or so. Fishbasket, the town of the large saw-mill; Mina, another town, which, in May, 1889, looked as if taken out of a cabinet shop, owing to the well-built and well-painted homes of the settlers; Knowlton and Pomeroy Bridge.... Burtville, so often referred to in the history of Liberty township, McKean county, is the site of Beldin Burt's large store, and also that of Ole Hanson.... Riverside Park, six miles west of Coudersport, is the property of the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad Company. This park is fitted up with all contrivances to make picnickers happy.

The officers of the township, elected in February, 1890, are as follows:

Justice of the peace, J. B. Davidson; constable, Miles Marsh; treasurer, D. F. Manning; collector, Miles Marsh; town clerk, George Eimer; auditor, Milo Lyman; supervisor, William Ernst; school directors, J. V. Weimer, Marcus Card, William Weimer; overseer of the poor, J. M. Lyman; judge of election, J. M. Lyman; inspectors of election, J. E. Ruby, J. P. Hall.

VILLAGE OF ROULETTE.

Roulette, which slept for many years, awoke when the locomotive whistle sounded, and in September, 1883, the large sash and blind factory was opened, Benton & Co.'s steam mill was built, and a number of dwellings and business houses were constructed. (This saw-mill, at Pomeroy bridge, was burned in March, 1885). In 1886 the Roulette Tannery was established, the proprietors being A. J. Tucker, of Roulette, and W. T. Jackson and Henry Taggard, of Boston, Mass. The business is carried on under the firm name of A. J. Tucker & Co. The plant consists of a ten-acre plat of ground, with a main building 120x45 feet, having a wing 110x45 feet, the building being two and a half stories high. Besides these there are bark, leach and boiler houses. The firm employ about sixty-five men, and use from 2,500 to 3,000 cords of bark per year, the capacity being 300 sides per day, which is the usual output.

The Roulette Oil Company was organized in December, 1877, with Leroy Lyman, B. A. Green, A. W. Johnson, R. L. White, John French, J. S. Baker, Willis Weimer, Michael Dean and J. M. Lyman, officials.

Fifty-four years ago the largest school building in the county was that at Roulette, known as the "Old Red School-house." It was the church, school and meeting house, of all that section, until April, 1884, when it was vacated to make way for the present school building. At that time also a union church building was being erected close by, which was dedicated in 1885.

The general stores of the village, in 1889, were conducted by L. D. Reynolds, R. L. White, John Seymour, A. M. Benton & Co., and C. W. Tauscher & Co.; Dr. C. G. Fisher's drug, Eimer & Co.'s hardware, A. Goodman's clothing and C. P. Reed's grocery were the leading mercantile houses. The brewery was carried on by Thomas Moran.

The Lackawanna Lumber Company was established at Mina in 1887–88, and then the saw-mills were built. The capacity is about 100,000 feet per day. The logs are drawn by an engine along a tram-road to the mills.

The flood of May 31, 1889, did much damage here and in the vicinity. It took out Fishing creek bridge, Trout brook bridge on Main street, the bridge by George Kenote's blacksmith shop, a stringer from Card creek bridge, the bridge at Tauscher's mill on Fishing creek, washed out the entire road in front of W. S. Brine, so that teams had to drive through his orchard; also carried away the sidewalk from Pomeroy bridge to Knowlton's barn, tore up the sidewalk from White's store to the iron bridge and carried part of it away, removed some small buildings and entirely destroyed some gardens, and carried away many logs from Bard's saw-mill.

The Union Church Association of Roulette was organized March 7, 1882, with Leroy Lyman, C. Knowlton, R. L. White, R. C. Fessenden and L. B. Yentzer, trustees.... The Baptist Church was erected in 1889–90, and dedicated January 19, 1890, Rev. Mr. Conard, of Philadelphia, officiating as preacher at the dedication. Subsequently the Allegheny River Baptist Association assembled here.... The W. C. T. U. was organized December 1, 1887, with Mrs. Hall, president; Mesdames H. N. Leavenworth, R. White and P. L. Boyington, vice-presidents; Mrs. L. L. Reynolds, treasurer; M. L. Day and W. H. Whitcomb, secretaries.... The John Lyman Cemetery Association of Rou-

lette was organized January 29, 1878, with Joseph Samsen, D. P. Reed and Rodney Fessenden, trustees. There were twenty-seven stockholders.

Lodge No. 322, I. O. O. F., is a comparatively new organization here. E. Welch is D. D. G. M., and F. E. Rice, P. G.

The E. A. U. elected the following officers in July, 1889, in the order of Union rank: I. L. Fessenden, Mrs. D. F. Manning, Mrs. L. A. Brooks, Mrs. Ada Lyman, J. B. Davidson, R. L. White, Mrs. Miles Marsh, Olan Page, Rev. A. Brooks, Mrs. M. Fessenden, Miles Marsh, S. B. Pomeroy, J. R. Fessenden and Mrs. Clara Fessenden. The record of installation, however, shows Mrs. L. A. Brooks to be chancellor.

CHAPTER XXII.

SHARON TOWNSHIP.

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL—THE BOULDERS—VALUABLE STONE—NATURE'S FREAKS—RELICS—PETROLEUM INTEREST—POPULATION—TAX-PAYERS OF 1832—SOME FIRST SETTLERS AND THEIR PRIVATIONS—FIRST STORE AND SCHOOL—STEVENS, THE WILD BOY—VILLAGES—MISCELLANEOUS.

SHARON TOWNSHIP is the extreme northwestern thirty-six square miles of this county. Except a small group of Catskill hills west of Goldsmith corners or Honeoye, and a small area of that formation in the southeast corner, the township is occupied by the Chemung lands. Prof. Sherwood, in speaking of the township, says:

"The Chemung belt, occupying the center of the township, is about five miles wide—Eleven-mile run bordering it on the south, and Honeoye creek on the north. Butter creek joins the Honeoye at Goldsmith corners, within half a mile of the New York line. A mile down Honeoye creek lies the village of East Sharon. At the junction of Honeoye creek, with the Oswayo, lies the village of Shinglehouse. Sharon Center is on the Oswayo, three miles above Shinglehouse; and Millport, on the Oswayo, is two miles above Sharon Center. This unusual number of villages in the township shows the agricultural qualities of the Chemung plain. The Catskill surface is also susceptible of cultivation, so that the whole township may be considered as fit for agriculture."

The Oswayo, rising in Genesee and adjoining townships, receives Eleven-mile creek near Millport, and flows in a fairly direct course northwest into McKean county. Eleven-mile creek rises in the northeast of Oswayo township, flows along the southern border of the Chemung formation in Oswayo to its mouth. Honeoye creek rises in New York State, northeast of Goldsmith Corners, and, flowing southwest, enters the Oswayo northwest of Shinglehouse. Butter and Centre creeks, in the northeast, offer drainage to that section, while a hundred little feeders of the streams named leave no part of the township without water or drainage. The boulders northeast of Sharon Center have been placed there by a freak of nature. Near East Sharon are the gray sandstone and the fossiliferous sandstone flags, while along the Eleven-mile and Honeoye runs may be seen Chemung and Catskill rocks. Near the State line are the white sandstone quarries, also on the Lane farm and in a few other localities. The stone crumbles into fine white sand under the pounder, and is excellent

for glass-making and building purposes. There are three peculiar depressions on the Lane farm, two of which are water reservoirs. Evidences of excavation are plenty; but nothing is known of the time or people or purpose of such holes. In the neighborhood arrowheads and stone pipes have been unearthed. Above Shinglehouse a circular ridge is visible, resembling a fort.

O. P. Taylor, who died at Wellsville, N. Y., November 17, 1883, was the pioneer oil operator of the Allegheny field, using the first string of tools, while his neighbors laughed at him. One of the stories related of Taylor's third well at Alma, is that O. P. Taylor had occasion to take the tools to Bradford for repairs; but being without money he sought in vain for friends. On going to his house, his wife told him that she had some money, as she was compelled to sell her watch to purchase necessaries of life, and of the proceeds some remained. This balance she gave her husband, thus enabling him to complete the well and make a fortune.

Some time after the development of the first gas well in Sharon township, and about the year 1880, gas was discovered on the Graham farm. It appears Graham's two boys picked up a flat sandstone on the flats, and, although youths, they discovered the presence of gas. On their father returning in the evening, they reported their discovery, and he at once began the work of controlling the flow. Making a barrel suit the uses of a gas reservoir, he placed a piece of gas pipe in the top, and packed clay round the bottom of this barrel to confine the gas. One of the youths believing the work was complete, took his seat on the top, but in a little while the barrel and boy were moved from the spot by the pressure.... In June, 1884, the first producer of the county was struck on the Prince farm, north of Shinglehouse, yielding eighteen barrels in a day. This well is still flowing, though abandoned long ago.... The Standard Oil Company leased a large quantity of land in Sharon and adjoining townships in New York State in 1888, and now have three wells complete at a point northeast of Capt. Kinney's farm, and the work of drilling more wells continues. The reservoir is just south of the line.

Sharon township, in 1880, was credited with 1,055 inhabitants, of whom forty-nine resided in Millport, and thirty-five in Sharon Center. In 1888 there were 148 Republican, 80 Democratic, 29 Prohibition and 33 Union Labor votes cast, representing 1,450 inhabitants. The number of tax-payers was 424, and value of property assessed, $64,883. The seated tax-payers in 1832 were Richard Allen (blacksmith, in Clara), T. W. David and Jonathan Brown (in Clara), Sheldon Bradley, William and George R. Barber, Daniel Benson (near the Hickox mill), Lewis Baldin, G. Chappel, Milton and Moses Chappel, Avery Coon, Louis H. D'Aubigney (N. R.), Abel Eastman Harvy Fisk, (farmer above the center), Mary Gilbert, William Lester, Elisha, Ovid and Theo. Mix (lumberers and farmers), Milton Main, Luther Molby, Sheffield Main, Erastus Mulkins (whose grandson is postmaster at Shinglehouse), A. D. Nichols, M. McCord, Bridge & Co. (saw-mill owners on the Honeoye, afterward owned by James H. Wright), Thomas Peabody, George Sherman (now living, voted for Van Buren in 1840), Sam. Stetson, Joseph Stillman, John Scott (went west), Aaron Sturgis, William Shattuck (now residing in Hebron township), Milo Smith, Matt Standish, Joel Woodworth, Bartlet Ward, Ashbel West, Ira A. Wicks, Joseph Rew (saw- and grist-mill owner where T. J. Burdic later built a mill now standing at Sharon Center), Joel H. Rose (merchant), John Rew, Ira Young, Benjamin Hall (where Capt. Kinney resides), O. G. Perry, N. Daton, Willard M. Toner, John White, James Whiting, Noah Crittenden, and Rufus Cole, assessor, one of whose grandsons is now county commissioner. The old McCord mill was purchased nearly a half century ago by

Peleg Burdic, and ultimately became the property of A. A. Newton, about 1866, and is still standing. Abiel Sheldon was here in 1846. Jacob Ridgway, Joseph Rew, Nathaniel White, John M. Milizet, Salmon M. Rose, Richard Gernon, John Gordon, Joseph Brush, John Rew, Rensselaer Wright and Andrew Mann paid taxes on unseated lands in 1834.

In 1827 Joseph Fessenden moved from Madison county, N. Y., and built the first house in Millport. He had seven boys: Charles, James, Nathaniel, William, Rodney, Joel and Edmund. The family moved to the Knowlton place in 1828. In 1829 he took all of his family back to Madison county, with the exception of Joel, who went to Sartwell creek. Joel Fessenden is still living, and recalls the time when the settlers were three months at a time without bread, living mostly upon potatoes. He relates how at one time Benj. Burt took a four-ox team, and, loading his wagon with his neighbors' grists, he started for mill, and that after he had started Isaac Lyman said, with much feeling: "When Burt gets back I will have *one* good meal of bread." The most of the Fessenden boys came back in succeeding years, and are nearly all living at a hale old age with many descendants. Among the settlers of Sharon* in the "forties" were Capt. L. H. Kinney, A. A. Newton, A. S. Newton and Milo Davis, now in California. Nelson C. Newton came about 1848. At this time Lewis Wood, who preached for the Universalists, resided at Sharon Center; Robbins Brown was the blacksmith, and Ezra Graves the carpenter. In 1835 a vacant frame house occupied the site of Sharon Center, and in it I. W. Jones and family took shelter for a short time. Subsequent to 1832 Samuel Pearsall settled between the Center and Shinglehouse. I. W. Jones came in 1835, and in 1837 he was postmaster at a point east of Shinglehouse. Mrs. A. A. Newton, who came with her parents in 1835, does not remember the Rose store, and states that the family had to go to store at Ceres. Willard Jones came early in the "thirties" and entered on the work of building a saw-mill, where Perkins' grist-mill now is. On his way home from Ceres he was killed during a wind storm. Arad Jones and I. W. Jones built the mill which was burned up forty years ago, and a second mill erected on the site which now adjoins the grist-mill which was built fifteen years ago.

The first post-office, Capt. Kinney thinks, was located at Millport. Prior to 1843 the old Sharon office, near Shinglehouse, was established, John Bosworth being then master, succeeding I. W. Jones. At Millport the Oswayo Lumber Company's headquarters (of which Dr. Alma was first, and next W. B. Graves, now of Duke Centre, and Joseph Mann were superintendents) were established, the post-office was there. Shinglehouse was established as a post-office center with G. W. Mosier master, appointed during Pierce's administration. East Sharon office was established later, with Nelson Palmeter master. He held the office many years, in fact up to his removal to Shinglehouse. Orson Sherman is now master. In 1843, when Capt. Kinney came to the township, there were two school buildings—one above Shinglehouse (Miss Maxon's) and the other at Sharon Center (presided over by Mr. Witter or J. H. Chase). Capt. Kinney was director and examiner. Simon Drake, John Bosworth, William T. Lane, Silas Babbitt and Lorenzo Reynolds were the other directors. In 1843 there was a Universalist society at Sharon Center presided over by Mr. Porter.

One of the peculiar characters of the county who ranged the forests of Potter, and dallied along its trout streams for years, was Lewis Stevens, or the "Wild Boy," which sobriquet he earned by his taste for the solitude of the wildwoods.

* Dr. Mattison states that H. Leroy opened the first store in the township; Lewis B. Sutherland the first blacksmith shop, and Elisha Mix the first saw-mill—erected on the Honeoye.

At one time he lived alone near the headwaters of the East fork, six miles from his nearest neighbor. A small stream emptying into the East fork is still known by the name of the "Wild Boy," from its proximity to the Stevens clearing. Stevens gave up his wild life several years ago, and is now living in Sharon township. For a number of years he preached, and led the life of a traveling tinker. He is said to be an Englishman by birth.

Sharon Center, in the Oswayo Creek valley, stretches along the Shinglehouse road. In 1871 Peleg Burdic's hotel, the Rose store, Graves' carpenter shop and Dodge's yard and shop made up the village.

John M. Dean established the first store on the site of the house now occupied by L. A. Bunker. The store was burned about 1847 and rebuilt in 1848. It is still standing. Jonas Willey, now a resident, worked in this store. Peleg Burdic opened the first hotel, in June, 1861, having begun the erection of this house in 1860. Mr. Dean left before the war, and E. V. Wood carried on the business until after the war, when Allen Glynes took his place; Rose and Dodge followed Glynes; Shear and Simeon Sherwood were also merchants. Contemporary with E. V. Wood, were Newton, Stevens & Nichols, who carried on a store in connection with the saw-mill. Wallace Burdic established his business in 1882, and in 1888 built his large house opposite the hotel.

The Oswayo Lumber Association was organized in Potter county, in 1837, for the purpose of lumbering in that and McKean counties, with the Le Roy brothers, T. H. Newbold, Wm. H. Morris and Joshua Lathrop, members. Mr. Newbold was lost on an ocean steamer, and the company disbanded about 1845.

Peleg Burdic was appointed postmaster in 1862, succeeding Ezra Graves; J. M. Dean was the first postmaster.

A post of the G. A. R. was organized here December 4, 1880, with the following named members: L. H. Bailey, 15th N. Y. Cav.; L. H. Kinney, S. J. White, 85th N. Y.; A. A. Stevens, 184th Penn.; Dana Drake, 13th N. Y., Henry Art, W. D. Carpenter, 184th Penn.; W. R. Hallett, 28th Iowa; J. Failing, 141st N. Y.; J. H. Cole, E. A. Graves, 46th Penn.; Peleg Burdic, Jesse Burdic, Jonas Willie, 15th N. Y. Cav.; Seth Drake, 13th N. Y. Art.; J. S. Pearsall, 210th Penn.; M. S. Hitchcock, 9th N. Y. Cav.; J. O. Blauvelt, 1st Penn. Art.; and Joseph Fessenden, 149th Penn. The position of commander was held by S. J. White, for three years; L. H. Kinney, one year; A. J. Barnes, two years, and Asael Christman, two years. E. A. Graves served the post as adjutant for five years, and J. W. Dickinson, for over three years. Dana Drake has been the general quartermaster for over eight years. The membership in 1889 was sixty-five, and value of property $200.

Women's Relief Corps, No. 130, was organized with the following members: Mesdames Pratt, Nichols, Helen Drake, White, May E. (Dickerson) Barnes, Sarah Graves, Jennette Dickenson, Mary J. Burdic, E. R. J. Hitchcock, Sarah E. Waer, C. A. Lamb, A. Cole, Lina Burdic, Mary E. Cole, M. A. Crocker, M. E. Hallett, M. Livermore, A. V. Torrey, Ann Crandall, M. Christman and Emilen C. Kimball; Misses F. E. Drake, Nellie Drake, Mary Burdic, Ella Terwilliger. Mrs. Mary E. White is president, and Mrs. Dickenson, secretary.

Millport, at the confluence of Oswayo and Eleven-mile creeks, claimed two saw-mills, R. L. Nichols and Colwell & Chase, general stores, Wm. J. Brown's and G. F. Fuller's lumber yards, Ives' blacksmith shop, Staysa's dwelling and the school-house, in 1871. Here was made one of the first settlements, as related above. To-day the little village has its gas line and other conveniences of modern times.

Liberty Hall Association of Millport was organized June 15, 1875, for the purpose of building a hall for religious and amusement purposes at Millport.

R. L. Nichols was first president, J. L. Allen, secretary, N. W. Herring, G. T. Fuller and J. Stevens, trustees. This hall was completed at once, and is now in use.

The United Brethren Association of Millport was incorporated April 29, 1886, with L. W. Dibble, P. C. Witter, R. C. Witter, Emma E. Densmore, W. A. Bennett, J. L. Lockwood, Orrin Cook, Estella Witter, George Hatch, H. T. Weaver and J. G. Torry, subscribers; Rev. W. A. Bennett was secretary. They meet for worship in Liberty Hall.

A. J. Barnes, Sons & Co.'s general store, and the saw- and shingle-mills form the principal business of the village, while a good hotel stands on the north bank of the creek.

Shinglehouse is named from the fact of a house sided with shingles having been built there in the long ago. From references made to the location in this chapter, as well as in the history of the pioneers, the reader may learn at once of the antiquity of the village. In 1837 a school-house was erected here by the Jones and other pioneer families, and in it Misses Stillman, Clarissa Leroy, of Clara, Miranda Jones and Huldah Nichols presided as teachers. This was not the first school in the township, for in 1830 Miss Elvira Craig taught in Sharon, her school afterward being presided over by Miss Amarilla Maxon, who married Isaac Phelps.

Rev. Mr. Scott is said by Mrs. A. A. Newton to have been the first preacher who visited Sharon. He preached in the school-house near Shinglehouse. The First Seventh Day Baptist Church of Shinglehouse was incorporated in September, 1883, on petition of Edson Warner, J. J. Kenyon and B. O. Burdick. They completed a house the same year. Since that time the Seventh Day Adventists built a house.

The Methodist Church Society of Shinglehouse was incoporated in November, 1885, with L. C. Perry, Zalmon Barnes, W. T. Lane, Mrs. Laura Newton and A. J. Remington, trustees. This society contributed toward the building of the Seventh Day Baptist house. The Horse Run Methodist house was completed in 1886, under the superintendence of Rev. Mr. Nye. Among the members are M. A. Nichols and George Day. The membership is large. The Lane Methodist Church was completed in 1889.

The Jones & Newton store, originally established at Shinglehouse corners by Wiley Humphrey, was sold to Benjamin Jones. On the latter's death the widow married A. S. Newton, and the business is carried on under the title of Jones & Newton. The regular business houses of the village comprise George Hickock, billiard and pool tables; C. D. Voorhees, druggist; L. C. Kinner, general store; A. A. Raymond & Co., hardware; Jones & Newton, general store; L. A. Nichols, furniture store; George W. Dodge, general store.....A good hotel is carried on here, and a large saw-mill near the iron bridge.....The Sharon Gas Company was incorporated January 16, 1884, with V. P. Carter, Daniel Dodge, C. H. Cole and J. J. Roberts, stockholders. They drilled one well, next purchased the old Pearsall well, and supply Shinglehouse.....The Shinglehouse Gas Company located their first well, May 14, 1887, one mile from the village, near the Carr dwelling, which now supplies part of the gas, while G. W. Dodge's wells supply another part.... The Shinglehouse grist-mill was opened in the fall of 1875.....A local board of the N. S. & L. A. of Rochester was organized at Shinglehouse in December, 1889, with Levi H. Kinney, A. A. Mulkin, A. A. Raymond, C. H. Cole, C. D. Voorhees and F. N. Newton, members.

The Methodist Episcopal Church building of Honeoye was dedicated March 2, 1890. The building is 26x44, with a tower 8x8 and 50 feet in height. The total cost was $1,462.

The first post-office at Shinglehouse was established with Moser, postmaster; Ballard succeeded Moser, and after him Reckhow, was appointed. John Vorhees was appointed postmaster in 1870, and held the office until the appointment of Mr. Mulkins. Henry Edwards was postmaster toward the close of the war, with John Vorhees deputy.

Miscellaneous.—S. B. Fosler's store at Honeoye, J. A. Kibbe's on the Pennsylvania side of Alma, and Shay & Kinney's at Bell's run, on the line of McKean county, are other business centers. At the latter place Ransom Monger has a pool and billiard room.... Mr. Lane resides at Alma, four miles above Shinglehouse, in New York State, and has his store there.

The officers of the township, elected in February, 1890, are: Constable, C. A. Wolcott; collector, C. A. Wolcott; treasurer, Wallace Burdic; supervisor, N. C. Newton; town clerk, Horace Pratt; auditor, A. J. Barnes; overseer of the poor, John Henly; school directors, O. Wells, George Drake; judge of election, A. A. Raymond; inspectors of election, W. J. Brown, E. F. McDowell.

CHAPTER XXIII.

ULYSSES TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF LEWISVILLE.

ULYSSES TOWNSHIP——UNION OF ULYSSES AND JACKSON TOWNSHIPS—GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY — POPULATION — ASSESSMENTS — ORIGINAL SETTLERS — SOME FIRST THINGS—ELECTIONS IN FEBRUARY, 1890—VILLAGES.
BOROUGH OF LEWISVILLE —— LOCATION AND POPULATION—MUNICIPAL MATTERS—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS—HOTELS—GENERAL BUSINESS—MISCELLANEOUS.

ULYSSES TOWNSHIP (named by Charles Parrish, of Ulysses, N. Y.), with the exception of the southeast and northwest corners, is an open Catskill region, about four miles wide from southwest to northeast. The head waters of Cushing creek, and a few feeders of the Genesee fork of Pine creek, flow southeast; the middle branch of the Genesee river flows due north along the western line, and the leading heads flow northwest from the Lewisville vicinity, while the very head of the Allegheny stretches across the Allegheny town line. Cushing creek forms at Brookland, and flows through the cañon already noticed; bringing its waters to the Chesapeake, the Genesee carries the floods of Miller creek into Lake Ontario, and the Allegheny, which really takes shape in Allegheny township, flows into the Mississippi. Catskill red and gray shale and rocks characterize this township; the principal exposure is two miles northeast of Brookland, near the old F. W. Knox farm.

That portion of the township, which was formerly called Jackson, and annexed in 1879, is south and east of the main divide, and in its northwest quarter the waters of Cushing creek unite with Pine creek, while in the southern half the west branch finds six leading tributaries, exclusive of the streams coming down from the Swedish hills. Near the north township line, on Cushing creek, the rocks, familiar to explorers below the coal strata, are to be seen, while coal measures are found east and west of Whitmore run, and up the run three miles a heavy flowing spring rushes through the coal-bed of 40 inches in depth, while opposite is another coal outcrop. About 7,000 feet

west of the spring is the great outcrop of Pottsville conglom, while close by, are the two immense detached masses of this rock, one 130 and the other 150 feet in circumference, and each about 25 feet high, both giving succor to a grove of scrub trees. The entire district rests upon a coal-bed, the dimensions of which can only be imagined. The greater part of the township (all except part of Chemung valley) is still as wild as it was when the pioneers of Pike township looked in upon the wilderness, and nothing less than the necessities of the future will ever lead to its improvement.

In Jackson (now, as stated, a part of Ulyssess) John M. Melizet, F. R. Wharton, David Lewis, J. P. Garrische, R. and J. Waln, F. Ravissee, Hannah M. Wharton and Francis R. Wharton paid taxes on unseated lands in 1834. The resident property owners in Jackson township in 1847 were Reuben Harrington (proprietor of saw-mill), Alex. Bane, Wm. and Chauncey Ellsworth, Rufus Thompson, Bradley Orsbeem, Thomas Reant, John P. Losey, Allen Shepherd, C. Lamphier, Wm. Woodard (assessor) and Jacob McFall.

Ulysses township was assessed in 1833 by Rufus A. Freeman, who found the following named residents there: Anson S. Burt, Charles Parrish, Jesse and O. A. Lewis, Lester Miles, Naham Miles, John Hackett, Ashbel Monroe, Clark and Ross L. Crum, Ira Gilbert, Wm. Miles, Hector Atwood, Isom Thompson, Sam. and Hosea Cushing, John Leonard, Anson, Dennis and James Blackman, Wm. W. Wood, Willis Young, Naher H. and Thomas Halock, Ichabod Grover, Edmund Bran, Steve Brace, Peter Haskell and Nancy Goff. In September, 1827, John Hackett, accompanied by Orange A. Lewis, came from Upper Lisle, N. Y., and settled in Harrison township, but in 1828 moved into Ulysses. In 1830 Lewis came hither and settled just south of his former employer's cabin. Hackett took possession of a hunter's shanty on what is now the Charles Monroe farm, and soon had for neighbors Dr. Keeler, Stephen Brace, Peter Haskell; while north in Bingham township the first female child, Ruth Spencer, and the first male child, Alva Carpenter, were added to the settlement, and Lydia, daughter of John Brace, was married to William Miles in 1830, by Benjamin Van Campin, of Bingham township.

The population in 1880 was 638, inclusive of Jackson township, annexed the year before, but exclusive of Lewisville borough. In 1888 the township, exclusive of borough, gave 92 Republican, 73 Democratic and 8 Prohibitionist votes, representing 865 inhabitants. There were 229 tax-payers in 1889, whose property was assessed at $166,909.

Clark Crum, who died in 1887, settled on the farm (occupied by James Nickerson in 1882) within the borough in 1831; Joshua Thompson, on the Willet Lyon farm, two miles north; Willis Young, on the N. T. Jackson farm, two miles west; David Crowell on the Burton Lewis farm, two miles south.... The first fanning-mill was made by Philander Hawley for John Hackett, the sieves being thin boards with several holes bored through them .... L. M. Howard was the first blacksmith.... Collins Smith was the first merchant, in 1840, followed the same year by Cushing & Haskins.... Dr. Andrew Stout, who in 1844 settled one-fourth of a mile south of his present home, was the only physician of the Ulysses district for years. Prior to his coming the physicians named in the sketches of Harrison and Bingham townships visited the settlements.

The first school-house was erected in 1837, and is known as the Daniels school-house, but as early as 1834 a small school was taught in the south part of Bingham, mostly for the benefit of the children of the Ulysses settlers. It was begun by Emily Lewis, but for some reason she gave up her position as teacher at the end of four weeks, and the term was finished by Minerva

Hackett. James Hawley, with his two sons, Philander and Salmon, built the first grist-mill in Ulysses. The date of the building of this mill is variously given from 1830 to 1836. This mill was burned, and rebuilt in 1840.

The officers of the township, elected in February, 1890, are: Constable, J. S. Hopkins; collector, J. S. Hopkins; judge of election, E. P. Johnson; town clerk, C. M. Stillman; treasurer, A. Carpenter; auditor, E. D. Leet; inspectors of election, O. E. Crandal, M. S. Crum; supervisor, M. W. Gridley; school directors, M. S. Crum, L. W. Cushing, C. Gridley; overseer of the poor, M. W. Gridley.

So early as 1828 the location of the village of Brookland was selected by Dr. Keeler as a site for his proposed saw-mill. The walls of a large log building were erected for this purpose, when the physician changed his mind and scene of labors, moving to the mouth of the East fork of the Sinnemahoning. Hosea Cushing came to this location a year or two after the Crums settled at Lewisville, and a few years later Elder Sheardown preached here.

In 1853 H. H. Dent came from Washington, D. C., and located at Coudersport. He owned extensive tracts of land in Potter county. He bought the square upon which the English Protestant Episcopal Church now stands, and built his residence thereon. In 1862 he moved from Coudersport to Brookland, in Ulysses township, where he built his residence and formed the nucleus of a hamlet. His grounds were laid out with fine taste, and the place is still one of the most attractive in the county. The name Brookland was given to it by Mrs. Timothy Ives, at a picnic, to which Mr. Dent invited the ladies to name his new home. Mr. Dent was a man of ability, and full of public spirit. He took great interest in educational matters, and presented the county with the clock which still remains in the tower of the court-house. William Dent, the only son of the old proprietor of Brookland, lives at the homestead, and is an extensive land owner.

In 1854 a post-office was established here with Hosea Cushing, master. In March, 1857, the name of Cushingville was changed to Brookland. The present office is in T. G. Hull's general store.

In 1871 a Sunday-school class was organized at this point, the Dent family being members. A temporary building for worship was occupied in August, 1875, and in 1878 Rev. Mr. Sterritt was engaged to preach here occasionally. In October, 1880, Rev. William Marshall came, and continued to serve the church here until June, 1889.

All Saints Protestant Episcopal Society of Brookland was incorporated in January, 1885, with Thomas G. Hull, George and Henry Bartlett, H. T. Reynolds, F. Jacobs and William Dent, wardens. In 1888 the present stone church was erected, the stone being quarried in the vicinity, and in the fall of 1889 the rectory was finished. The number of communicants is thirty-eight. Thomas G. Hull is senior warden and treasurer, and John Leach and John Jacobs, members of the vestry, with others named above. The building was dedicated September 19, 1889, by the assistant Protestant Episcopal bishop of Central Pennsylvania, and Rev. W. E. Wright, the rector.

The Fox Hill Cemetery Association was incorporated in January, 1886, with sixteen members, of whom W. A. Heath, V. E. Freeman and Charles Turner, of Brookland, were directors.

In 1850 there was a tannery at Kibbeville belonging to a German by the name of Plagueman, who has been dead several years; his widow is still living. Many a youthful swain stood up to be married in boots whose leather was tanned at Kibbeville. No work has been done at this tannery for a number of years.... The East fork was made a highway in 1850.... Lucas Cush-

ing and M. J. N. Haskins opened a store in Ulysses township at what is now known as Olmsted's corners, in 1840.... In 1881 the residents of Gold village petitioned for a post-office, and suggested the name Raymond; the department gave the office but not the name.... The old Gold Tub Factory was moved to Lewisville in February, 1883, but the industry is not now in existence.... J. W. Morley & Co.'s general store is located here, and the little hamlet is fast assuming village airs. The Reynolds House is well conducted by E. J. Reynolds.... Newfield, on the Moore farm, is the site of W. J. Grover's general store, and is one of the post-offices of the township.

BOROUGH OF LEWISVILLE.

Lewisville, generally called Ulysses, which is the name of the post-office, is located in a depression of the divide between the upper forks or feeders of the Genesee river, in the northeastern quarter of the township.

The population in 1880 was 365. In 1888 there were 86 Republican, 21 Democratic, 36 Prohibitionist and one Union Labor votes, representing a population of 720. Lewisville, in 1889, claimed 206 resident tax-payers, 108 horses, 2 oxen, 79 cows, seated real estate valued at $29,732, while moneys at interest were placed at $35,653. As stated previously, Hackett settled in the township in 1828, and O. A. Lewis in 1830. From this last-named pioneer the borough takes the name Lewisville. Clark Crum, a settler of 1831, and one of the early hunters, died in Ulysses township, in February, 1887. His cabin was within the limits of the present town.

Municipal Affairs.—The first election for Lewisville borough was held February 2, 1872, when J. O. Potter was chosen burgess; Alva S. Mintonye, justice of the peace; E. C. Lewis, H. C. Hosley, E. A. Wagner, H. A. Gridley and T. W. Burt, councilmen; S. W. Monroe, O. R. Bassett, J. R. Nickerson and J. O. Potter, school directors; H. C. Hosley, constable and assessor; Austin Whipple and Moses Hackett, overseers of poor, and E. W. Chappel, auditor. George Merrill and C. M. Burt were inspectors, and Andrew Stone judge of this election. The names of burgess, councilmen and school directors elected annually are given as follows:

Burgesses.—William Howe, 1873; W. T. Hosley, 1874–84; C. M. Allen, 1875; E. W. Chappel, 1876; C. G. Cushing, 1877; H. A. Gridley, 1878; A. S. Mintonye, 1879–80; Perry Brigham, 1881–86; T. W. Burt, 1882; G. C. Manion, 1883; George H. Cobb, 1885; William Daniels, 1887; F. M. Bronson, 1888–89, receiving the full vote cast, or fifty-one votes.

Councilmen.—James Nickerson, 1873–74–77–81–83; James Gibson, 1873–75–88; C. E. Hosley, 1873–76; W. Burtis, 1874; C. G. Cushing, 1874; E. A. Wagner, 1874; Perry Brigham, 1875; A. D. Corey, 1875–76–84; George Bartlett, 1876; E. R. Eddy, 1876–80; J. O. Potter, 1877; B. L. Easton, 1877–78–81; Moses Hackett, 1878; E. Rathbone, 1879–83; Thomas Bishop, 1879; Fayette Lewis, 1879. (In 1879 the vote against stock running at large was 47, and for, 21) John Lewis, 1880; A. Cady, 1880; G. H., or A. H., Cobb, 1880–83; D. J. Chappel, 1880; H. A. Gridley, 1881–84–88; B. J. Cushing, 1881–82; C. E. Burt, 1881–82–83; Charles Erlbeck, 1881–82; E. A. Burt, 1882–87; C. M. Allen, 1883; E. Blackman, 1883; E. Hyde, 1884; H. C. Hosley, 1884–85–86–89; H. K. Lane, 1884; George A. Farnsworth, 1884–88; G. C. Marion, 1885; A. S. Burt, 1886; W. M. Hosley, 1887; C. W. Bailey, 1889.

School Directors.—A. S. Mintonye, 1873–76; C. G. Cushing, 1873–76; Seth Lewis, 1874–77; O. R. Bassett, 1874–77; James Nickerson, 1878; H. C. Hosley, 1878–81–88; J. O. Potter, 1878; Charles Erlbeck, 1880; Perry Brigham, 1880; W. W. Hamswirtt, 1881; C. E. Hosley, 1081–82; E. U. Eaton,

1882; B. J. Cushing, 1882; F. M. Bronson, 1883–86–89; H. A. Gridley, 1883–85–86–89; C. A. Lewis, 1884–87; C. M. Allen, 1884–87; George C. Marion, 1884–88; G. A. Farnsworth, 1885.

The officers elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Burgess, O. A. Nelson; councilmen, William M. Hosley, A. H. Lewis, Lyman Merrill; justice of the peace, F. M. Bronson; constable, E. A. Hovey; collector, E. A. Hovey; high constable, W. E. Turner; auditor, John F. Stone; school directors, D. C. Chase, E. A. Burt; overseer of the poor, I. P. Collins; judge of election, B. S. Easton; inspectors of election, George Nickerson, John L. Bailey.

The Lewisville Water Company was chartered September 30, 1886, with Perry Brigham, Tom Brigham, C. A. Lewis, G. C. Marion and E. U. Eaton, stockholders.... The Ulysses Hose Company was organized in May, 1887, with G. C. Marion, chief, and G. A. Farnsworth, I. P. Collins and C. E. Hosley.

Churches.—The Baptist Church is mentioned in the minutes of the Canisteo Association of 1837. At that time Gardner H. Olmsted, the clerk, reported thirty-three members. In 1839 there was no report made, but Harrison township reported through Deacon W. G. Raymond, the successor of John Rooks, as clerk at that point in 1837. The first association meeting held within the Ulysses Church was that of 1871, and the second in 1885. The first Baptist society of Ulysses was incorporated January 6, 1849, with Daniel Olmsted, Leavitt Cushing, Barney Hicks, G. H. Olmsted, Lucas Cushing and Erastus Merrill, trustees. Among the members were Seth C. Parker, Eph. R. Slade, L. L. Robertson, C. F. Parker, Judson Brown and Delos Eason. In 1858 the society completed a church building.

The Methodist Church dates back to 1842–43, when C. Graham was sent to preach here, holding services in the old school-house, which stood where Lewis Bros.' meat market now is. In 1844 or 1845 E. Hudson came, and during his time a parsonage was built on what is now the R. H. Young farm. In this house Messrs. W. K. Runner, W. Jones, W. Shaffer, W. Statham and E. P. Huntington, the successive incumbents of the circuit, resided. In 1858 S. P. Guernsey came, and deserted the old house for rooms in the old O. A. Lewis House, within the village. At that time the Baptists had completed their house, and in it the Methodists worshiped on alternate Sundays. H. O. Abbott, J. Easter and F. M. Smith were stationed here successively, while H. Rowland had charge during the last two years of the war.

In September, 1887, an effort to organize a Universalist society and build a house of worship at Lewisville was made. Mrs. Kate Parker, Thomas E. Gridley, John F. Stone, F. M. Wagner and A. S. Burt were chosen trustees.

Societies and Associations.—Lewisville Lodge, No. 556, F. & A. M., was organized May 12, 1881, under charter granted December 6, 1880, with George Marion, W. M.; H. T. Reynolds, S. W.; Frank Bronson, J. W.; Seth Lewis, secretary, and Ira Carpenter, treasurer. The list of past masters includes Geo. C. Marion, Frank M. Bronson, Dr. E. U. Eaton, Fayette Lewis and E. A. Burt. The master, in 1889, was P. A. McDonald. He is listed as past master from his service at Wellsville, N. Y., and at Port Allegany. The following are the officers for 1890: P. A. McDonald, P. M.; E. A. Burt, W. M.; I. P. Collins, S. W.; S. E. Chrisman, J. W.; H. K. Lane, treasurer, Seth Lewis, secretary; L. G. Goodenough, S. D.; D. R. Shinners, J. D., with P. H. Miller, J. J. Downey, H. U. Herritt, E. A. Hovey and H. A. Gridley filling the junior offices.

Ulysses Chapter, No. 269, R. A. M., was chartered November 9, 1888, with the following members: P. A. McDonald, H. P.; Geo. C. Marion, K.; E. U. Eaton, scribe; and H. T. Reynolds, H. K. Lane, Fayette Lewis, John V.

Miller, Byron G. Miller and George Sutton. P. A. McDonald was H. P. in 1889, with Homer K. Lane, secretary. In 1890 G. C. Marion presides, with Seth Lewis, secretary.

O. A. Lewis Post, No. 279, G. A. R., was organized August 3, 1882, with Wm. Daniels, C.; A. A. Johnson, S. V. C.; H. T. Reynolds, J. V. C.; J. O. Potter, O. of D.; M. G. Wheaton, O. of G.; A. D. Corey, chaplain; A. H. Cobb, surgeon; T. V. Barker, adjutant; A. H. Owen, S. M.; D. J. Chappel, Q. M., and Edson Hyde, Q. M. S. A. D. Corey was commander in 1883; A. A. Johnson, 1883–85–88; A. E. Wright, 1886–87, and E. M. Stewart, 1889, with Judge Reynolds, adjutant. The officers for 1890 are J. W. Smith, C.; H. R. Drake, S. V. C.; Wm. O'Neill, J. V. C.; F. M. Brown, Q.; John Barnes, S.; E. M. Stewart, O. D.; Geo. W. Rogers, O. G.; H. T. Reynolds, Adjt.; J. T. Hovey, S. M.; Lyman Merrill, Q. M. S.; S. N. Vanover, Chap.; W. H. Mericle, J. S.; P. M. Jacobus, O. S.

Whipple Post, No. 2, S. of V., is a recent organization, of which D. J. Whipple is adjutant.

Equitable Aid Union, No. 212, was presided over in 1883 by W. H. Millard, and in 1881–82–86 by Henry Hosley. J. W. Lewis was president in 1889, with Mary A. Blackman, secretary. E. M. Stewart is the present presiding officer, with Mary A. Drake, secretary.

K. of H. Lodge, No. 2025, was presided over by F. M. Bronson in 1881–83–85; by E. A. Burt in 1886. In May, 1889, an attempt to find the records was unrewarded.

Ulysses Lodge, No. 818, I. O. O. F., is presided over by A. O. Lewis, with Charles M. Brigham, secretary.

Ulysses Branch of the National Order of Independent Iron Clads of North America was incorporated January 11, 1886, with A. D. Corey, W. T. Hosley, E. A. Corey, G. W. Merrill, Geo. C. Marion and E. M. Stewart, directors. The object was to further the cause of temperance and kindred virtues.

In February, 1887, the C. L. S. C. of Lewisville elected F. F. Cutler, president, Seth Lewis, vice-president, and Minnie Cushing, secretary.

The W. C. T. U. was chartered June 20, 1884, the following named ladies being members: Mesdames Ann Gerona Wagner, Sarah E. Lewis, Marcella Eaton, Kate L. Stone, Clara Burt, Chloe Leet, Kate E. Lewis, Nettie M. Allen, Louisa A. Hosley, Estella Robbins, Mary Lewis, Charlotte Marion, Martha Drake, Elizabeth Lewis, Stella T. Baker, Charlotte Millen, Aggie Hosley, Clarissa Bennett, Emma Farnsworth, Lucy Lewis, Celia R. Cobb, Emma Millard, Caroline Burt, Flora Bailey, Kate Burt and Mary Bronson, and the Misses Carrie Stillman, Clara Hosley, Jessie Lewis and Mary A. Gridley. Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis is first president, Mesdames A. G. Wagner and Charlotte Marion, vice-presidents, and Miss M. A. Gridley and Mrs. K. L. Stone, secretaries, and Mrs. Kate E. Lewis, treasurer.

The Ulysses Cemetery Association was organized February 14, 1874, for the purpose of establishing a burial ground in the borough of Lewisville. There were fifty-two members, of whom O. R. Bassett, James Nickerson, E. C. Lewis, J. O. Potter, E. W. Chappel and Willet Lyon were trustees.

The Ulysses Driving Park Association was incorporated August 28, 1886, with E. U. Eaton, Geo. H. Cobb, John F. Stone, F. M. Wagner and J. N. Crowell, directors. There were thirty-seven members who subscribed for forty-three and a half $25 shares.

Hotels.—The Lyman House was built about thirty years ago by C. Lyman. This hotel was conducted by several persons for the last twenty years, until it became the property of Perry Brigham, whose residence it now is. The old

Lewisville House ceased years ago, and like the Lyman is used as a residence.

The Hosley House was built by William Hosley in 1883, and carried on by C. E. Hosley until June, 1888, when the building and furniture were sold to D. A. Corey, the present owner. There are twenty-three rooms, well furnished.

General Business.—A decade ago the general merchants were Chappel Bros., Abram Bennett, Burtis & Potter, S. W. Monroe and A. Burtis; Edson Hyde was a watchmaker, J. C. Davidson, a blacksmith and iron-founder; B. Lewis, a hotel owner; Seth Lewis, an attorney; A. Stout and E. U. Eaton, physicians, and E. Hackett, a mill owner. The academy and common-school buildings were here. To-day the business houses are, in part, G. C. Marion & Co., hardware; Stone, Raymond & Co., clothing; D. J. Chappel & Son, general store; C. A. Lewis & Co., general store; Drake Bros., furniture; A. S. Mintonye, boots and shoes; Homer K. Lane, drugs and books; Cobb & White, general store; C. M. Allen, jewelry and crockery; A. D. Corey, pool and billiard tables; S. G. Burtis, groceries. The professions are represented by Seth Lewis and I. P. Collins, attorneys; E. U. Eaton, physician, and S. A. Phillips, dentist. H. K. Lane established the first regular drug store at Lewisville, in 1879, in the Chappel Block, and in 1886 he erected his present building on Main street near North. *The Sentinel*, noticed in the press chapter, is a good local journal.

Miscellaneous.—The fire of April 28, 1887, destroyed A. L. Hyde's building and stock, and the law office of Edson Hyde. The present Hyde building was completed in August, 1887; the G. A. R. hall and a billiard room were destroyed.... In November, 1887, the Perry Brigham steam-saw and grist-mill was destroyed, with 20,000 feet of lumber and 200 bushels of grain .....The storm of May 28, 1888, destroyed orchards, fences and homes. Among the losers in Lewisville and neighborhood were A. F. Raymond, J. H. Hosley, of Gold; Alva Carpenter, George W. Carpenter, of Newfield; J. A. Brown, Cale Gridley and G. H. Cady, of Lewisville, who had their barns unroofed; D. Francis' barn was moved; A. Hawk's barn in Harrison township was partly carried away; J. W. Neal, of Harrison, had his wagon-shed blown down and wagons broken; F. A. Crowell, and others on the Cowanesque, lost property by this tornado.

CHAPTER XXIV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—EULALIA TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF COUDERSPORT.

J. W. ALLEN, land estate agent, Coudersport, is a son of Ezra and Lydia Allen, and was born in East Smithfield, Bradford Co., Penn., in 1838. Ezra Allen was a native of Halifax, Vt., and Lydia Allen, whose maiden name was Chamberlain, was born in Worcester, Mass. J. W. Allen attended the common schools until 1848, in which year his father died. Two years later he made his home with an elder brother, remaining until twenty years of age, when, having completed his education, he removed to Missouri, where he taught school two years. During the late war he was for a time a member of the home guard, a body organized to protect themselves against attack from the secession element, but in 1861 he returned to his native place, and in 1864 he removed to Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Penn., where he became principal of Wellsboro Academy; he was also principal of the graded school for two terms. The same year, however, he removed to Coudersport, Potter Co., Penn., where he was for two years principal of the graded school. In 1866 he was elected county superintendent of schools, a position he held until 1878, since when he has been engaged in farming and in looking after the interest of the Bingham Land Estate for the agent of the trustees. He is a past master of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M., and is a member of the Sons of Temperance. He is a strong temperance man, but not a third-party man. Mr. Allen married, in 1866, Miss Mary, daughter of Benjamin Bowen, of Knoxville, Tioga Co., Penn., and they were the parents of three children: John, Ezra and Laura, all at home but Ezra, who is a stenographer and typewriter in Wisconsin, and designs soon to return and enter upon a collegiate course at Bucknell College, Penn. Mrs. Allen was president of the Woman's Temperance Union, and was a zealous worker in that cause. She was a member of the Baptist Church (which church Mr. Allen assisted in erecting, and has aided in its maintenance since, and of which he has been deacon since its organization). Mrs. Allen died of consumption September 28, 1889. Mr. Allen takes a deep interest in not only religious but also in educational matters.

C. H. ARMSTRONG, merchant, Coudersport, was born in Tioga county, N. Y., in 1832. His parents removed to Ulysses, Potter Co., Penn., when he was a child, and were among its early settlers. They purchased the first cook stove used in that township. His father was a shoemaker by trade, but partially cleared a farm in Ulysses, and in 1853 removed to Coudersport, where, in 1881, he died; his widow is now in her seventy-second year. Their children were C. H., Lydia R. (now Mrs. W. B. Gordnier), Chloe M. (now Mrs. O. H. Crosby), Ezra R. (deceased), Amelia J. (now Mrs. Capt. Theodore Hatfield, United States army, stationed at Kansas City, Mo.), Orlando E., Fred L. (deceased) and Parmelia (now Mrs. H. A. Scoville).

C. H. Armstrong began his business life as a farmer in Ulysses township, Potter county, but in 1861 came to Coudersport and engaged in the manufacture of shoes. In 1868 he bought a hardware store, which he conducted

until 1877, when he purchased, on Second street, property destroyed by the fire of 1880, but which he at once replaced with a handsome brick building, containing two large stores, one 98x23, the other 85x23, and which is, without doubt, the most commodious, complete and best calculated building for a country store in the United States. On the second floor, in a capacious room, is a store-room for crockery and room for unpacking it, with elevator of modern construction; a store-room for groceries and fruits of all kinds, and a separate room for smoked meats. In the cellar, which is high and dry, well ventilated and light, is a buttery, and in a separate compartment is a vegetable cellar, where are also kept molasses, syrups, etc. In still another compartment are pork, fish, etc., and in a building in the rear, disconnected from the main store, is a store-room for flour and feed, and in an adjoining room a store-house for salt. The main store upon one side has fine groceries, upon the other side boots and shoes, and the adjoining show room has crockery on one side and jewelry on the other. Mr. Armstrong has a fine opportunity to take advantage of the markets on account of his vast room for storing purposes. Both fronts of the second floor are used as offices. In 1884 Mr. Armstrong admitted as partner Mr. E. C. Stevens, the firm name now being C. H. Armstrong & Co. In 1854 Mr. Armstrong married Adeline M. Crowell. He is a Republican in politics, but is in no sense a politician, devoting his entire attention to his business.

ELWIN H. ASHCRAFT, M. D., Coudersport, son of Alfred D. Ashcraft, was born May 15, 1854, in Addison, Steuben Co., N. Y. He completed his classical education at the State normal school, at Mansfield, Tioga Co., Penn., and studied medicine with Dr. A. L. Bottum, of Westfield, Tioga county, after which he attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., from which he graduated March 1, 1881. He first began the practice of medicine at Ellisburg, Potter Co., Penn., where he remained until February, 1882, when he removed to Coudersport, and two years later took a post-graduate course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. He married Anna L., daughter of B. F. Jones, of Corning, N. Y., who also graduated from the State normal school at Mansfield, and was engaged in teaching in the graded school of Coudersport. To them have been born two children, Florence F. and Walter E. The Doctor is a member of Lodge No. 815, I. O. O. F., and the Rebekah and Encampment branches of the same order, having passed the chairs in the subordinate lodges and the Encampment; he is also a member of the Sons of Temperance, and of Camp No. 121, Sons of Veterans, of which he was presiding officer for three years; State officer for the same order three years; served one year as State surgeon, and is now serving his second year as mustering officer of the State. He is likewise a member of the board of examining surgeons for pensions. The Doctor's father, who was a native of Connecticut, removed with his parents to Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y., where he married, and then removed to Addison, N. Y. His business was that of contractor and builder until 1860, when he purchased a farm in Tioga county, Penn., to which he removed. In 1864 he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth New York State Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded in March, 1865, making him a cripple for life.

BENJAMIN BAKER (deceased) was a native of Rensselaer county, N. Y., born December 3, 1794. He came to Potter county, Penn., in 1838, and settled in Ulysses township, where he lived until his death. He married Miss Mahala Cronk, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., and they had a family of nine children: George B, died at Ulysses in 1887; Andrew, lives on the old home-

stead; Phoebe, died in 1864; Esther, the wife of L. G. Gridley; William, died in infancy; S. W., lives on his farm at Lymansville; Hiram, died in 1888; Russell, lives in Nebraska, and Mary, the widow of John Stanley, lives at Cambridge, N. Y.

S. W. BAKER, the fourth son of the family above named, was born at Williamstown, Mass., April 24, 1836, and was two years old when his parents moved to Potter county. He worked on the farm with his father until twenty-one years old, when he went to Port Jervis, N. Y., where he lived nine years. In 1866 he returned to Ulysses, and lived on the old homestead several years. In 1872 he worked at lumbering and in 1875 bought a farm near Lymansville, where he has since lived. Mr. Baker was married in October, 1862, to Bertha L. Covey, of Broome county, N. Y., and they have one son, named Benjamin S.

ISAAC BENSON, attorney at law, Coudersport, was born in Waterford, Erie Co., Penn., June 8, 1817. He became a student at the academy in his native town, and completed his studies at Warren, same State. Among the many classes of business which presented themselves for his consideration, none possessed the attractions of a profession, and being eminently qualified for the bar, both by literary acquirements and natural inclination, he entered, as a student, the office of Struthers, Johnson & Brown, prominent attorneys of Warren. He was admitted to the bar at that place in 1844, and first began the practice of law in the office of the firm just mentioned, where he remained for about one year. But the ambition of Mr. Benson was to find a wider field for his abilities, and June 11, 1845, he located at Coudersport, Potter Co., Penn., which presented itself to him as more suited to his progressive ideas. The immediate future of the place verified the accuracy of his judgment, and he soon acquired a proud position in the borough and vicinity. J. S. Mann, C. W. Ellis, L. F. Maynard and Wales Butterworth, all now deceased, were the first practitioners of Potter county, and were honorable and worthy competitors. Gradually, however, Mr. Benson found the number of his clients growing larger, his practice more remunerative, his popularity increasing, until in 1856 he was elected and served as member of the State legislature, and as State senator in 1859, both of which positions he filled with honor, winning the approval of his constituency. Early in the Civil war, his fidelity and ability being justly recognized, he received the appointment of paymaster, which he, however, declined, preferring to continue the practice of his chosen profession, the enjoyment of home life and his largely increased holdings, which required his constant care and supervision. Mr. Benson, in December, 1857, married Eugenie L., daughter of P. A. Stebbins, of Coudersport, and has one son, James B. Benson, who received a classical education, graduating from the University of Pennsylvania; he studied law with Wayne McVeigh, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1884. Hon. Isaac Benson still remains a member of the legal fraternity, enjoying the confidence and esteem of the citizens of Potter county, generally, and in the evening of his life finds himself crowned with honor, and in the enjoyment of the luxuries well-earned wealth affords.

S. F. BUTLER, merchant, Ladona, Penn., was born in Seneca county, N. Y., June 10, 1853. His father, Joseph Butler, was born in Schuylerville, N. Y., and is now deceased; his widow, Jane, a native of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., resides with the subject of this sketch. In 1858 his parents moved to Potter county, Penn., and located in Sweden township, where he lived with them until fifteen years of age, when he left home and began to work for himself, in Wellsville, N. Y., at the carpenter's trade, which he followed two and a half

years, and then went on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad as brakeman, which he continued until 1873, when he returned to Sweden township, worked at the carpenter's trade two years, and then moved to Lymansville, where he followed his trade until 1880, when he was employed by a sewing machine company to travel, and continued with them until 1884. In 1884 he bought a saw-mill at Lymansville, and commenced the manufacture of lumber. June 6, 1887, he bought out the stock of merchandise of F. L. Williams, of Lymansville, and is now conducting a successful business in his line. Mr. Butler was married, July 1, 1875, to Miss Sarah Angood, of Harrison Valley, Potter Co., Penn., and they have two children, Maud E. and Daniel W. Our subject is a member of Coudersport Lodge, No. 815, I.O.O.F.

DAVID WILMOT BUTTERWORTH, proprietor of the *Enterprise*, Coudersport, was born in that borough in 1852. He comes of good ancestral stock, and is the youngest child of Appleton and Mary (Wilmot) Butterworth, who died when he was very young. At the age of eight years, the orphan boy was taken by his uncle, the late Hon. David Wilmot, of Towanda, Bradford Co., Penn., with whom he lived some years. In 1862 he went to live with his sister, Mrs. Hugh Young, of Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Penn., and here, at the age of fourteen years, he entered the *Democrat* printing office, which was owned at that time by Charles Williams, brother of Hon. H. W. Williams. Mr. Butterworth has continued in the printing business ever since, and in 1874 returned to Coudersport, where he successfully published the *Potter County Journal* about nine years. In 1887 he purchased the *Potter Enterprise*, and is now ably conducting the same. The *Enterprise* has steadily grown under his clever management, and is to-day the leading paper in the county. In 1875 Mr. Butterworth married Lizzie Hartrick, a native of Canada, by whom two children were born: Kent Wilmot and Ione Lydia. Mrs. Butterworth's parents were Irish.

LAFAYETTE CARTEE, son of John L. and Seclendia Cartee (Cartier), was born in December, 1823, in Tioga county, N. Y. In 1825 he was brought by his father's family to Coudersport, and here he lived until 1843. He was almost self-taught, having very limited opportunities of attending school, even after the opening of the academy in 1840. In 1844 he traveled west, and late in the same year became principal of the high school at Newport, Ky., a position he filled for two years. In 1846 he entered St. John's College, Cincinnati, as professor of mathematics and civil engineering, but failing health compelled him to resign in 1848, and in November of the same year he took passage on board a sailing vessel, bound for San Francisco, a sea voyage being recommended by his physicians. Reaching San Francisco in June of the following year, he found himself much improved in health. In California he spent a few months, and then went to Oregon, locating in Oregon City, where he remained some years. He was a member of the first territorial legislature, was speaker of the house the second term, and during the following few years he was engaged in surveying and engineering. In the fall of 1855 he returned to Potter county, Penn., and was married during the ensuing winter to Miss Mary Bell, of Ceres, McKean county, who died at Dallas, Ore., in December, 1862. Mr. Cartee was engineer in the construction of the first railroad in Oregon—a short line, but difficult of construction. He has been a resident of Boise City, Idaho, since 1863; was surveyor-general of the Territory for many years, and has devoted much time and means to the raising of fruit and beautifying his home. He has one son and three daughters, all born in Oregon, now living near him at Boise City, Idaho.

O. L. CHASE, druggist, Coudersport, son of Abram and Phebe (Holcomb)

Chase, was born in Sweden township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1865. After completion of his education, he served an apprenticeship as drug clerk at Ulysses, and in 1886 became associated with Dr. C. S. French, in the drug trade at Coudersport, where they enjoy a very remunerative trade. His grandfather Chase built the first house in Sweden township, and died when his son, Abram, was about seventeen years old. Abram, father of O. L., was a native of the county, born in Sweden township in 1845, where he still resides. He has had three children: Mary, O. L., and a babe that died in infancy. O. L. Chase is a supporter of the Democratic party, but, like his partner, takes no active part in politics. He was married April 3, 1889, to Carrie Davenport.

NELSON CLARK, farmer, P. O. Coudersport, a son of Daniel and Speedy (Grow) Clark, was born at Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn., in 1808. His grandfather, Daniel Clark, was a soldier of the Revolution, and a native of Connecticut, where he married Miss Mehitable Slaight, and reared a family of six children: Daniel, Mehitable, James, Sarah, Enoch and Lora. There Daniel and his wife remained until their decease. Daniel, father of Nelson, was also a native of Connecticut, and married Speedy, daughter of Deacon Thomas Grow, of Hampton, same State. They located in Connecticut, where Mrs. Clark died. Nelson and Birna were their only children, the latter, however, dying at the age of eighteen years. Daniel afterward married Lucy Bennett, and removed to a farm in Eulalia township, Potter Co., Penn., June 10, 1816, which farm Nelson now owns. Upon their arrival the county was an almost unbroken wilderness, their nearest neighbor, in the direction of Olean, being distant twenty-two miles, and the nearest post-office seventy miles away. Mr. Nelson Clark still resides upon the old homestead, having survived all but two persons who were born here in or before 1816, of whom J. K. Burt, the first male white child born in the county, is one. Daniel Clark, in addition to being a farmer, was a practical surveyor, made many of the first surveys in the county, and was appointed by the surveyor-general to make the first map of the county, for which he received $150. His children, three in number, were all born in Connecticut.

Nelson Clark, the subject proper of this biography, was reared on the farm, and from the fact of its being a new county, without the benefit of the educational advantages now afforded, was unable to attend school in his youth. Living in the woods he became a successful hunter at an early age, catching his first wolf when he was twelve years old. He afterward returned to Connecticut, where he attended school, and worked during the summers. Again coming to Pennsylvania, accompanied by some of his relatives, he located on the old home farm in Eulalia township. He was married, October 15, 1829, to Mary A. Barrows, and to them have been born ten children, of whom four are living: Lora (now Mrs. George Metzger, of Emporium), Sarah, B. G., and Ella (now Mrs. J. W. Snyder). Mr. Clark has served as commissioner of Potter county, as county treasurer, and in various minor positions. He was a member of the old anti-slavery party, then of the Republican party, up to Grant's second candidacy, and has since been a Prohibitionist. He states that in the early days of Potter liquor was drank to an excess. No enterprise could be accomplished without the use of it, and nearly all the inhabitants drank more or less liquor, the habit keeping society at a low base, and causing the multitude to strive harder for a livelihood. Thirty years ago, by a special act of the legislature, a prohibition law was passed which did away with most of the drinking in the county, and the people then began to thrive and the county became more prosperous.

L. H. COBB, lumberman, Coudersport, son of Horace and Diana Cobb, was born at Spring Mills, Allegany county, N. Y., in 1849. He was educated at an academical institution, and at an early day began teaching at Woodhull, Steuben Co., N. Y. After teaching several terms, in 1873 he finished his studies at Alfred University, in Allegany county, N. Y., read law with Messrs. Olmsted & Larrabee, was admitted to the bar in 1876, and practiced law in Coudersport from that time until 1886; in 1880 he was elected district attorney, and served three years. Close application to business, however, and the enforced confinement necessitated a change of occupation, and he made a purchase of five tracts of land, in all 2,800 acres, valued at $42,000, in about half of which he was associated with his brothers. He erected twenty-four buildings in and about the borough, built two saw-mills on his purchase and a shingle factory; he also has a store at Homer. In 1879 Mr. Cobb married Edith, daughter of William Dickinson, of Hornby, Steuben Co., N. Y. They have but one child living, having lost two children (twins) when about a year old. Mr. and Mrs. Cobb are active members of the Methodist Church, and very much interested in the cause of temperance and morality.

DAVID D. COLCORD, P. O. First Fork. Among the men most closely identified with the early educational interests of Potter county, none are more deserving of special mention than David D. Colcord, who, in 1839, at the age of seventeen, came from Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., to Coudersport to attend school and complete, so far as his limited means would allow, the education begun in the district schools of his native place. He attended the school then held in the commissioner's office, no school-house having then been built, and in 1840, the academy having been completed, he attended that institution for two years. He then began teaching, and for nearly thirty years was found in the schoolroom each winter, clearing and working during the summer seasons a farm that he took up in the almost unbroken forest south of Coudersport. In 1844 he married Sarah, youngest daughter of John Peet, one of the earliest settlers of the county. This brave and devoted woman, early inured to the hardships of pioneer life, was indeed a helpmeet, eking out, with a frugal hand, the meager living yielded by the scanty wages of the teacher, and the sterile soil of the farm. She died in 1877. Seven children were born to them, four of whom died in the diphtheria scourge of 1862; one, Alice, died in 1879, and two sons, Mahlon and Amos, are still living. In 1864 Mr. Colcord enlisted in the army, and served till the close of the war. In 1868 he moved to First Fork, Cameron county, where he still resides, active and energetic, though nearly seventy years old. Since 1870 he has devoted a part of his time to the practice of medicine, which he studied while a young man. As a teacher he was uniformly successful, being thoroughly in love with his work, keeping abreast of improvement by professional reading, and attending educational meetings all over the county, often at serious inconvenience and pecuniary loss to himself. No sacrifice was too great for him to make for his school, and the salary was but a small part of his compensation. Both as teacher and director, which latter office he has held for many years, Mr. Colcord has been a champion of the free-school system, and an earnest advocate of the education of the masses. Generous to a fault, thoroughly honest, ready to divide his last dollar with the needy, turning no one from his door hungry, the acquisition of wealth has never been his ambition; and though poverty may have prevented the realization of youthful hopes, and kept him in the valley when he would have been at the mountain top, yet the retrospect of a life devoted unselfishly to the good of others must have its compensation.

ORSON H. CROSBY, deputy prothonotary of Potter county, Coudersport, is a son of William Crosby, and was born in Coudersport, Potter Co., Penn., January 23, 1835. He was educated at Coudersport Academy, and when eighteen years of age commenced to learn the carpenter trade. This he pursued until the fall of 1878, when he was elected prothonotary of Potter county, in which office he has since been retained, three years as principal and seven years as deputy. He has also been a school director for eighteen years, is now president of the board of education, and has always been interested in educational matters, having been active in the fight to obtain, first, a graded school, and, next, a suitable building. He is a Democrat, and past master of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M., of Coudersport. December 1, 1858, Mr. Crosby married Chloe M., daughter of A. S. Armstrong, and they have had two children, one of whom is deceased; the other is now Mrs. Kate Haughenbeng. Mr. and Mrs. Crosby are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. A. CROSBY, surveyor and prothonotary, Coudersport, was born in Coudersport, Potter Co., Penn., attended Coudersport Academy, and afterward studied surveying and civil engineering. His father, William Crosby, was born in Cortland, N. Y., in 1801, and married Lydia Hammond, who was born in Cazenovia, Madison Co., N. Y., in 1802. Both parents are now deceased. In 1872 he was elected county surveyor by both parties, and thus served for about ten years. In 1881 he was elected prothonotary of Potter county, and was re-elected in 1884. At this election, while Blaine's majority was forty-three, Mr. Crosby's was 128 in the town, and in the county he ran ahead of the ticket by over 100, and was re-elected in 1887. He is a member of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M. Mr. Crosby is one of the best known and most popular men in Potter county. As surveyor, he has traversed almost the whole of the county, and is the best posted in that section on local topography. Careful and conscientious in his profession, his surveys are regarded as the final solution of disputed boundaries, and his services are sometimes of almost inestimable value. As a county official he has made an excellent record, and has commanded the respect and esteem of all by the faithful performance of every detail of the office business of prothonotary. June 1, 1870, Mr. Crosby married Miss Susie Taggart, who bore him one child, Jennie, and died in 1874. In 1877 he married Eugenia Willard, and to this union have been born four children: Myrtle, Carl, Guy and Grace. He resides on Main street, and his pleasant residence is the home of a cultured family. Mrs. Crosby is a lady gifted with uncommon talent, and has produced many paintings which adorn the interior of their residence. Mr. Crosby is a gentleman of pleasing manner, and a conversation with him elicits much interesting and valuable information.

SAUL DEICHES, merchant, Coudersport, was born in Cracow, Austria, in 1855, and received his education at Vienna, the capital, at Händel's Hochschule, from which he graduated in 1876. He then went to London, England, where he remained four years, whence he emigrated to America, landing in Philadelphia in September, 1880. He first located in New York City, but in 1884 removed to Pike Mills (present name Galeton), Potter Co., Penn., where he engaged as dealer in clothing; two years later he established a branch store at Austin, the firm name then being S. Deiches & Bro. In the spring of 1888, an opportunity offering, he purchased a stock of goods in Coudersport, where he has an elegant brick store; 60x24 feet, on Main street, opposite the court-house. To illustrate the business tact and enterprise of Mr. Deiches, it may be recapitulated: In January, 1889, he bought out Edward Forster, proprietor of an old, established dry goods store, which Mr. Deiches

conducts under the name of "The Boston Dry Goods Store." This establishment, situated at the corner of East and Second streets, Coudersport, next door to the bank, has ever since enjoyed great popularity, and met with a successful and profitable trade. In the same month and year Mr. Deiches became sole proprietor of the store at Austin, his brother, E. Deiches, having withdrawn, and the firm name changed to S. Deiches & Co. It will thus be seen that Mr. Deiches is the proprietor of four stores in Potter county. He is a member of the Knights of Honor of Coudersport, and also a member of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M. In 1881 Saul Deiches married Augusta Deiches, also a native of Austria.

HARRY C. DORNAN, attorney at law, Coudersport, son of Thomas Dornan, was born in Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., Penn., in 1848. There he received his early education, and for a couple of years pursued his studies with a private teacher, completing his classical education at the University of Pennsylvania. Close application to study impaired his health, and for a year and a half he sought to regain his health in travel, after which he studied law with Hon. James H. Campbell, of Philadelphia, and also in the law department of the university. He was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1869, where he first began the practice of law. He afterward located in Schuylkill county, but removed to McKean county, thence to Coudersport, Potter county, where, after a time, he became associated with Hon. Isaac Benson, in the practice of law, and now has a large and remunerative practice. Mr. Dornan is an active Democrat, but not an office seeker. He married, on September 7, 1880, Miss Hattie, daughter of the late Ezra M. Huntley, of Herkimer county, N. Y.

J. E. FORSTER, merchant, Coudersport, was born in Austria, in 1850, and emigrated to America in 1865, eventually locating at Coudersport, Potter Co., Penn. He had previously been engaged in business, principally as a wagon-maker, at Philadelphia, Brookland (Potter county), Lawrenceville (Tioga county), and St. Mary's (Elk county). He worked at the same business for about five years in Coudersport, but in 1886, having by economy and industry accumulated considerable means, he entered mercantile life as grocer and dealer in boots and shoes, occupying a commodious brick store on Main street opposite the court-house, known as the "Forster Block," where he has a constantly increasing business. He is a member of Coudersport Lodge, No. 915, I. O. O. F.

C. S. FRENCH, M. D., Coudersport, son of Dr. Amos and Sabria French, was born at Coudersport, Potter Co., Penn., March 7, 1857. His parents located at that borough in 1838, and his father was among the first, if not the first, to practice medicine at that point. C. S. French completed his education at Alfred University, and at Parkesburg. He read medicine with his father, and attended his first course of lectures at Buffalo, graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Md., in 1879. He first began the pratice of medicine at Sterling, Penn., remaining there a year. Then he came to Coudersport May 18, 1880, the day of the big fire at that place; he remained for about three months, when he removed to Millport, where he lived nearly two years, and then returned to Coudersport, where he has since been engaged in practice. November 17, 1886, he became associated with O. L. Chase in the drug trade, the firm name being French & Chase. They have a large trade, their store being located on the corner of Second and Main streets, in the brick block opposite the court-house. Dr. French was married May 18, 1880, to Eva Warner, and they have three children: Fred Amos, Walter M. and Fannie S. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations.

MARK GILLON, merchant tailor, Coudersport, is a native of Ireland, born in County Mayo, in 1839. He was educated in England, and in

November, 1857, came to America, locating in the following year at Coudersport, Penn. He had learned the tailor's trade in his native country, and since coming to America has followed that vocation, having now the leading establishment of the kind in Coudersport, located on Main street. He was married in 1856, to Mary McHale, and to them have been born eight children: Mary E., Kate, Nellie, Edward M., George T., Celia, Anna and Stephen H. In politics Mr. Gillon affiliates with the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church.

L. A. GLASE, proprietor of sash and door factory, P. O. Ladona, was born in Lehigh county, Penn., July 17, 1848, and is a son of Jonathan and Fanny Glase, both natives of Lehigh county, Penn. In 1849 his parents came to Potter county and settled in Sweden township, where he was reared and educated, and after leaving school he worked with his father at the carpenter's trade until twenty-four years of age. He then engaged in taking contracts and in building until 1885, when he built a sash and door factory at Lymansville (now Ladona), where he now has a good business, and is one of the enterprising business men of the place. Mr. Glase was married, June 27, 1876, to Miss Ada Wright, of Port Allegany, Penn., and they have two children: Lula and Don. He is a member of Coudersport Lodge No. 49, K. O. T. M. He has held various official positions in the township, and has been an efficient public officer.

NELSON H. GOODSELL, proprietor of planing-mill, Coudersport, is a son of Daniel W. and Dinah (Barker) Goodsell, and was born in Hornby, Steuben county, N. Y., in 1833, where he remained until 1854, when he came to Potter county and became a contractor and builder. He located at Coudersport in 1856, and erected the planing-mill now owned by him, during the Civil war, and remodeled it in 1874, making it a water-power mill, and introducing the first cylinder-planer in Coudersport. Since 1880 he has devoted his time exclusively to the mill, where he does all kinds of work for house building. He resides on Allegany avenue, where he has one of the pleasantest places in the borough. Mr. Goodsell married, October 11, 1856, Louisa M., daughter of Hon. Lyman Nelson. Mr. Goodsell is a member of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M. and Coudersport Chapter, No. 263, R. A. M. He is a member of the Methodist Church. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, and for ten years has been a member of the borough council.

W. B. GORDNIER, of Coudersport, was born in Covert, Seneca Co., N. Y., July 24, 1826, a son of Thomas Gordnier (in the original French "Gordinier," many of the family now spelling the name "Gardner"), who was French, his parents being among the first settlers of Kinderhook, N. Y. The subject of these lines was brought up on a farm, and obtained his education at the common schools. At the age of twenty he commenced peddling jewelry, which occupation he followed three years. He then took up the joiner's trade at Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., N. Y., with Sidney Grant, contractor and builder, and in 1851 he came to Coudersport, Potter Co., Penn., where he engaged with Eli Rees as foreman of the joiner's work on the courthouse being erected at that place, continuing with Mr. Rees five years. In 1864 Mr. Gordnier moved to Titusville, Crawford county, same State, where he embarked in oil prospecting on the Watson Flats, starting up the wells known as "Old Abe," "Continental," "U. S. Grant," etc., and in the fall or winter of same year he moved his family to Watson Flats. In 1865 he was among the first to build up Pit Hole City in Venango county, a place of ninety days' growth. Mr. Gordnier leased a lot of A. G. Morrey, 4x8 rods, paying

$2,500 bonus, and agreeing to give one-half of all oil taken from the lot as royalty. At this time oil was worth $10 per barrel, and there was a well located nine rods distant from this 4x8 lot, which was flowing 600 barrels of oil per day. So Mr. Gordnier paid $3,000 to have a well drilled 640 feet, and tested, on his lot, but was disappointed, getting no oil. He had built and equipped a machine shop there for making drilling-tools, etc., all of which collapsed, as the city did, and everybody left there as quickly as they came. Mr. Gordnier's health having failed while he was in the oil business, he moved back to Coudersport, where, after a year's rest, he commenced business, starting a foundry and machine shop, a steam saw-mill, etc., giving employment to a number of men. He is of the opinion that Eulalia township has gas enough for light and heat to supply all of its citizens, and he has been instrumental in having a number of test wells drilled in the locality, which have confirmed and strengthened his opinion. On October 29, 1854, Mr. Gordnier contracted marriage with Lydia R. Armstrong, of Coudersport, and they have had seven children: Flora, Mary (deceased), Charles (deceased), Frank, Harry, Lettie and John. Our subject is an active business man, outspoken and firm, without fear or favor. In religious matters he is non-committal. He is with the temperance people in the fight against intemperance, but thinks they are not fighting on the right line. He believes in free whisky, and pure, and would favor a law making it a penitentiary affair for any one to adulterate liquor, or sell to a drunkard. Mr. Gordnier is a Republican, but not an active politician.

GUSTAVE H. GRABE, furniture dealer, Coudersport, was born in New York City in December, 1851, and in 1854, he with his parents, removed to College Point, New York, where he remained until his parents came to Eulalia township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1868, where the father engaged in farming and also worked at cabinet making. Herman Grabe, the father, was a native of Germany, and immigrated to this country about forty-five years ago; in 1849, in New York City, he was married to Catharine Grabe, also a native of Germany. He died in 1870, and his widow now lives with her children. Their children were Gustave H.; Louise, now Mrs. Conrad Chrastain, of Keating township, Potter county; Anna, now Mrs. John Peck, of St. Johnsville, Montgomery Co., N. Y.; Martha, now Mrs. Wencil Klasse, of Homer township, Potter county; and Theodore, now on the old homestead. Gustave H. started in business in 1881 as a dealer in furniture and as undertaker, in the same store he still occupies on Main street. Mr. Grabe for a time was at Duke Centre, McKean county, where he worked at his trade, that of carpenter and joiner, and soon after the fire at Coudersport, in 1880, returned and was engaged at his trade until he became established in his present business. He is a member of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M. He married Emilie Breunle in 1878, and they have three sons: Herman F., Carlton A. and Almond R. Mr. and Mrs. Grabe are members of the Lutheran Church.

M. L. GRIDLEY, merchant, Coudersport, a son of A. A. and Rhodentha (Hubbard) Gridley, was born in Tioga county, N. Y., in 1842. His parents removed to what is now Lewisville, Potter Co., Penn., in 1848, where they engaged in farming, and still live. At the time of their settlement there was but one house in sight, where now there is a borough. Their children were Thomas; Sarah, now Mrs. Seth Lewis, of Lewisville; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Burton Lewis, of the same place; Walter, deceased; Mary, now widow of Hon. D. C. Larrabee; M. L. and Henry. M. L. Gridley removed to Coudersport, having been appointed deputy sheriff. He, however, in 1863, enlisted in Company F, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was wounded in the head by a piece of shell, at Berrysville, in the Shenandoah Valley, and was

mustered out of the service in June, 1865. Returning to Coudersport, he engaged in the clothing trade, but sold in 1871, and became proprietor of the Coudersport Hotel, which he sold, and then took possession of the Baker House. In 1882 he went into the flour, feed and coal business, corner of Main and First streets, where he is at present, being the only dealer in coal in the borough. Mr. Gridley married Orrel Nelson, of Eulalia, daughter of Lyman Nelson. Mr. Gridley is a member of Eulalia Lodge, Knights of Honor, and of the G. A. R. He is also foreman of the hose company of Coudersport.

J. F. GRIESEL, Coudersport, son of Franz and Rosie Griesel, was born in Germany in 1856. When he was a child his parents removed to America and located in Eulalia township, Potter Co., Penn., where his father engaged in farming, and was also associated with Ignatz Griesel in the harness trade, until his decease. His children were Anna, J. F., Adelaide (deceased), Frank, George and Rosie. Rosie Griesel, mother of J. F., for her second husband married Ignatz Griesel, who continued the business in Coudersport, and became one of its respected business men. J. F. Griesel made his home with his parents, and, November 13, 1883, purchased the entire business which he has since conducted, enjoying a very large and remunerative trade. September 28, 1882, he married Matilda R. Cammerer, and they have four children: Frank, Alfred, Georgie and Emma. Mr. Griesel is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.

JOHN R. GROVES, surveyor, Coudersport, was born in the city of Philadelphia in 1833, of Scotch-Irish parentage. His parents removed from there to Delaware county, and in 1841 to Jefferson county, Penn. Mr. Groves received his early education in the common schools, and later attended Alfred University, in Allegany county, N. Y., eventually graduating from Allegheny College, at Meadville, Penn., in 1868. From 1868 to 1885 he was engaged in teaching, in Virginia, Iowa, Pennsylvania and at Alfred University, N. Y., for ten years being principal of the graded school of Coudersport. In 1885 he retired from teaching, devoting his time to surveying; in 1886 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which he accepted at the earnest solicitation of the citizens generally. He is a Republican; a member of the G. A. R. Post, No. 204, having enlisted in September, 1864, in Company A, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was appointed clerk of his company. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, his wife being a member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church. He married in December, 1873, Miss Charlotte E. Dowse, a graduate of Alfred University. A family of seven children blesses this union.

F. B. HACKETT, attorney at law, Coudersport, was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., July 22, 1838, and received his education at Alfred Centre, N. Y. In 1858 he came to Coudersport, where he commenced the study of law with Judge A. G. Olmsted, and was admitted to the bar in 1860; he then went to Emporium, where he was elected district attorney in 1863. Here he remained until 1868, when he moved to the western country, where he practiced his profession; also engaged in mining. In 1882 he returned to Pennsylvania, and located at Ulysses, Potter county, and in 1883 he married Mrs. N. T. Jackson, a daughter of Willis and Sally (Grover) Young, of Ulysses, who were among the early settlers of Potter county. April 1, 1889, Mr. Hackett established an office in Coudersport, where he is now practicing his profession.

EDWIN HASKELL, editor and publisher of the *Potter County Journal*, Coudersport, like thousands of others whose parents were pioneers of the wilderness, knows but little of the genealogy of his family, being unable to trace

his ancestry back farther than his grandparents. Even of them he knows very little, further than that his grandfather on his father's side was a citizen of New Bedford, Mass., of English descent; that he was a soldier under Gen. Winfield Scott, and was killed October 13, 1812, at the battle of Queenstown, Canada. His grandmother was a Miss Crapo, a lady of French descent, and at the time of her husband's death she had three sons: John, Peter (the father of the subject of this sketch) and Parmenio. After the war she married a man by the name of Hill, who moved with his wife and stepsons to the township of Lisle, in Broome county, N. Y. Mrs. Hill soon after died, also her son John. A few years afterward Parmenio returned to New Bedford, and for many years followed a seafaring life. Peter, on November 5, 1825, being then eighteen years of age, married Myra Olney, a daughter of Zalotis Olney, of Richford, Tioga Co., N. Y. She was a few months younger than her husband. The Olneys, who were of English descent, came from Nova Scotia and located in Richford at an early date of its settlement, and here reared a large family of sons and daughters. In their old age they followed their daughter Sally, the wife of Hosea Cushing, to Brookland, Ulysses township, Potter Co., Penn., the latter being one of the first settlers of that township. With their daughter the old people resided, sharing with her family the various vicissitudes of pioneer life until their death at a ripe old age. In 1833 Peter and Myra Haskell moved from Richford, Tioga Co., N. Y., to Potter county, Penn., and settled two miles from Brookland, in Ulysses township. Their family consisted of three children: Cordelia, Edwin and Asa, Edwin being about four years of age at that time. The journey of 120 miles was made with an ox-team, and consumed a week's time. They went to work with a will, to hew out a home in the forest, but, though a good start had been made in clearing up a farm, in 1836 the family was moved back to Richford, N. Y. Though so young, much that transpired in those few years in the wilderness is indelibly stamped upon the memory of Edwin. In those days the stern realities of life were early brought home to the children of the pioneers. The condition of things was not much better in Richford. The township was comparatively new and backward in development. The people were poor; the price for labor was low, and the cost of store goods was high. To provide ordinary comforts for a large growing family, it was necessary that each one should contribute something in proportion to his age and strength. Edwin, being the oldest boy and the eldest but one in a family of eleven children, had, from the time he was ten years old, not only to provide for himself, but to contribute one-half of his earnings, from working out upon a farm, to help provide for younger brothers and sisters. The wages he received were from $4 to $12 per month, and board. Under such circumstances, the chances of obtaining even the poor education afforded by the common schools were very small—a month or two in the winter, and often under the instruction of teachers receiving a salary of 75 cents or $1.50 per week, whose qualifications were, in many instances, on a par with the wages they received. Fortunately, however, he had acquired an early taste for reading, and thus obtained a very creditable fund of general information, which in part compensated for lack of instruction at school. Coming to visit his uncle at Brookland in the fall of 1848, he learned that an apprentice could obtain a situation in the office of the *Potter County Journal*, a paper that had been recently started at the county seat, as an organ of the Free Soil party in Potter county. He made application for the place, and was accepted as an apprentice for two years. Being a rather old "devil," he made very good progress in learning to set type; but this, with chopping wood for

office, sweeping floor, washing rollers, distributing *pi*, etc., was not all he strove to accomplish in his first year of apprenticeship. To remedy in part the deficiency of his education, he entered upon a course of self-instruction in arithmetic, grammar, rhetoric and English composition. At the end of the year he had mastered these subjects quite as thoroughly as have most students on graduating from an academy. At the close of the year the paper upon which he had been working suspended publication for a season, and brought his apprenticeship to an end. Being out of employment for the time being, he embraced the opportunity to attend school for two terms at Coudersport Academy. After this he engaged for a season to carry chain for his former employer, who was a surveyor, and to take lessons in practical surveying, but in a few months he found out there was a great deal of the chain carrying and very little of the lessons. Learning that his mother was dangerously sick, he resolved to return to Richford. The next year was passed in working at haying, teaching a term of school, and setting type in an office at Owego. Returning to Coudersport in the fall of 1851, he took charge of the publication of the *Potter County Journal*, being associated with Hon. J. S. Mann as one of the editors. On May 5, 1852, he married Laura A. Canon, an acquaintance with whom had been formed during his attendance at school at Coudersport Academy, and they went to housekeeping in Coudersport. The county was new, and the prospects of providing for a family from the receipts of a newspaper office were not very promising, although reasonable success, under the circumstances, had been achieved. In the fall of 1854, he retired from the *Journal* and went to Waterford, Erie Co., Penn., where he worked as a compositor for nearly a year in the office of the Waterford *Dispatch*. Then he moved to Allegany, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and, in partnership with his brother Asa, engaged in the manufacture of window-sash for three years.

The two brothers having purchased a tract of wild land at Colesburg, Potter county, in 1859, they moved thither, and went to work in clearing up a farm. Asa soon sold out his share in the property, and went back to Allegany, N. Y. Edwin resided on the farm until April, 1875, when he rented and moved upon the S. M. Mills farm in the same neighborhood, and engaged in the dairy business for the next six years, working his own farm at the same time. During his residence at Colesburg, though engaged in the most laborious work—the clearing up of a wild farm—he managed to keep fairly abreast of the times in general information, and to take an active interest in the education of his two daughters, Edith and Bell, who were born soon after he came to Colesburg. Though prospering but moderately in the acquisition of wealth, Mr. Haskell was extremely fortunate in gaining the respect and confidence of his neighbors, and of the people of Allegheny township. In township affairs he always took an active part, serving many years as director and secretary on the school board, township clerk, justice of the peace, township auditor, etc. In the summer of 1880 he received the nomination on the Republican ticket for county treasurer, and in the fall was elected by a large majority. In 1882 he moved to Coudersport, to attend to the duties of his office. January 1, 1883, he purchased a one-half interest in the *Potter County Journal*, and at once assumed control of the paper as publisher and editor. For the last six years he has devoted his whole time to the paper. In politics, from earliest youth, he has depended upon his own judgment in forming his opinions. His father, brothers, and all his relatives were Jacksonian Democrats, as they termed it, but he early entertained anti-slavery opinions, and his first ballot was cast with the Free Soil party, in opposition to the extension of slavery into new territory. In religious belief he extends to all the utmost freedom of

opinion, believing it to be a matter solely between each individual and his Creator, with which no one has a right to interfere, and that honest belief and profession are always entitled to the utmost respect.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Edwin Haskell's life has been one of constant, earnest work, the relaxation in which has been chiefly in studying and reading in those hours which most men devote to absolute rest or social pleasures. He is not an educated man in the common acceptance of the term, nor is his knowledge that of the specialist, yet the fund of information he has acquired is large and varied in its nature, embracing something upon nearly every topic that has claimed the attention of political, scientific and literary men during the past century. He is not a "self-made man," but an indigenous product of the country which requires every man to work out his own destiny to the best of his ability, under the circumstances in which he is placed, in the end accounting to God, only, for the result.

KNAPP R. HODSKIN, clothier, Coudersport, son of Albert A. and Salina (Johnson) Hodskin, was born at Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y., January 27, 1851. His parents, who were natives of New York, removed to Potter county, Penn., locating at Coudersport, where the father was associated with C. S. Jones as dealers in general merchandise, in which business Mr. Hodskin still remains. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Hodskin are as follows: Knapp R., Fannie (now Mrs. James L. Knox), Julius D. (now the main spoke in the wheel of the "regulator," being engaged as clerk in his father's store, also doing business for himself outside), and Kittie J. (now Mrs. James B. Benson). Of these, Knapp R., at the early age of fifteen years, became an employe of A. J. Crandall, of Binghampton, N. Y., as hotel clerk. He then entered the stores of Harry Lyon and Aaron Sloss, both dealers in clothing and gents' furnishing goods. He then worked for Abel Bennett & Co., traveling for that house six months in the year, and remaining in the retail store the rest of the time; afterward became traveling salesman for the house of Marks & Clark, wholesale grocery and provision dealers. He later erected a building at Bolivar, and embarked in the clothing and gents' furnishing business for himself, but came to Coudersport in 1882, where he first occupied the store now used by William Shear, and during that year removed to the store he now occupies on Second street, in the A. B. Crowel block, opposite the court-house. In two or three years Mr. Hodskin discontinued business, and became an employe of E. L. Dickinson, of Corning, jobbers and wholesale dealers in confectionery. November 9, 1887, he severed his connection with that house, and April 1, 1888, resumed business in his old store at Coudersport, as dealer in clothing and gents' furnishing goods. November 9, 1882, Mr. Hodskin married Martha L. Goodsell. At present he is secretary of Coudersport Lodge, No. 815, I. O. O. F. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

W. K. JONES, banker, Coudersport, is a son of Archibald F. and Mary R. Jones, and was born June 22, 1849, in Coudersport, Potter Co., Penn., where he was educated, with the exception of two years, one of which was passed at Collegeville. Immediately following his school days, Mr. Jones became a practical surveyor, a profession he pursued for several years; and afterward became associated with his father (who was then a dealer in general merchandise) in Coudersport, where they transacted business on an extensive scale under the firm name of A. F. Jones & Son. As early as 1873 they found a demand upon them to become the private bankers for many people, and to afford, to a considerable extent, banking facilities to all, which ultimately resulted in the sale of their mercantile interests, and the organization of the banking house known as the Bank of Coudersport. On the death of Mr. A. F. Jones,

March 8, 1879, the entire business fell into the hands of his son, W. K., which the latter still continues, and which has expanded with the growth of the county, till now it is an institution of great magnitude and unqualified popularity, and the executive and financial abilities of Mr. Jones have won for him the confidence of the community generally. He is largely interested in all local enterprises, being a director in the Citizens' Water Company and of the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad, also holds large realties, and is executor of the Ross estate. Beyond doubt he is one of Potter county's ablest men; is unassuming, genial, liberal in his charities, and of an unimpeachable character. He is a past officer in both the Masonic organizations of Coudersport, and member of the Commandery at Bradford, and petitioner for the creation of the Coudersport Commandery. In February, 1890, he was appointed D. D. G. H. P. for the counties of Potter, McKean, Cameron and Elk. Mr. Jones well deserves the honor thus conferred upon him. He is a member of the Republican party, was a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1888, which nominated Harrison, and has frequently been a delegate to Harrisburg. He is chief engineer of the Coudersport fire department, and fire marshal of the borough, of which he has also served two terms as burgess. Mr. Jones married, in 1887, Miss Fannie Holman, and they are the parents of two sons.

DAVID E. KENDIG, tinsmith and plumber, Coudersport, is a son of Jacob and Jane (McDowell) Kendig, and was born in Orrstown, Franklin Co., Penn., in 1853. His parents had a family or sixteen children, of whom nine are living: Harry B., Joseph R , Mary E., Samuel W., Mrs. Sadie J. Kramer, Josie C., David E., Maggie R. and Elmer. One son, William, was killed at the battle of Antietam. Another son, Abram, was captured by the rebels, escaped, and his death resulted from exposure. Joseph R., Harry B. and Samuel W. were also soldiers in the Civil war, and were all wounded in battle. David E. Kendig made his home with his parents until his apprenticeship to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with whom he served from 1873 to 1877 as tinner. He then removed to Colorado, where he remained for a year and a half; then returned and resumed his trade at Renovo with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, remaining with them three years. In 1884 he came to Coudersport, where he was engaged with Olmsted & Sons as tinsmith and plumber, four years, and in 1888 began business for himself. His marriage to Miss Emma Strawbridge took place in 1879. Mr. Kendig is president of the Coudersport Hose Company, and he has served one term as member of the council of that borough.

MRS. MARY T. KENT, Coudersport, daughter of Joseph and Polly (Andrus) Gates, was born in Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1812. She was educated in her native town and at Delhi, the county seat. Her parents removed to the city of Albany, where her mother died, her father then coming to Williamsport, Penn., where he also died. Mary T., in 1831, married Rev. Bloomer Kent, a Presbyterian clergyman, who was pastor of a church at Delhi, but was taken sick and died in Franklin in 1839. Mrs. Kent's family being afflicted with consumption, and as she was in a decline, her physician advised her removal to some place abounding in hemlock timber, hence her coming to Coudersport in 1842. Mary A., an only daughter, accompanied her, and resides with her still. Mrs. Kent taught school, kept boarders, and managed in every way to provide for the future, and now in her declining years has secured a competency. Potter county at the time of her arrival was a wilderness, and she has lived to witness its great growth and development.

HENRY H. KIES, county superintendent of schools, Coudersport, was born in Pitcher, Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1860, and with his parents, Enos J.

and Sarah M., who were natives of New England, removed to Allegheny township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1866, where his father engaged in farming. Mr. Kies received his education at the common schools of the county, with the exception of a few terms at select schools. He began life by teaching in winters, finding employment on the farm during the summers, for a period of years, after which he attended Mansfield Normal School, from which he graduated in 1881. He then resumed his former vocation, and taught in graded and select schools until elected school superintendent of Potter county in the spring of 1887, a position he is eminently qualified to fill, both by study and natural inclination. He now has his residence in Coudersport. He is a Prohibitionist, and a member of the Sons of Temperance. He is a gentleman of sterling worth, is genial and affable, one whom it is a pleasure to meet. July 15, 1883, Mr. Kies married Miss Carrie E., daughter of J. C. and Abigail S. Bishop, natives of Vermont. Carrie E. Bishop was a teacher of wide experience, having graduated from the Lock Haven Normal School.

F. W. KNOX, Coudersport, was born in Deerfield township, Tioga Co., Penn., March 8, 1824, his father, James Knox, being the first white boy born in that county, on March 17, 1800. The grandfather of F. W. Knox, soon after the close of the Revolution, was appointed, by the State of Connecticut, a commissioner to take possession of and hold disputed territory between the Delaware and the lakes, including a twenty-mile strip along the northern portion of the State. These commissioners were stationed twenty miles apart. The grandfather had been a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and his army experience eminently qualified him for this position. Block-houses were built, and trenches dug by the several commissioners. James Knox, the father, and F. W. Knox, the son, were both born in the Deerfield block-house, twenty-four years apart. F. W. Knox received his rudimentary education in select schools at Knoxville, a village in Deerfield township, the academy at Wellsboro, and later attended Alfred University, at Alfred Centre, N. Y., most of the time for five years, graduating in 1848. After leaving the university, he was engaged in teaching; at the same time was a student at law under the instruction of Judge John C. Knox, then of Wellsboro, Tioga, Co., Penn., one of the able and prominent attorneys of the State. During the two years following his leaving the university, most of the time was devoted to teaching; a part of which time he was principal of the academy at Coudersport, and the high school at Whitesville, N. Y. In 1849 John C. Knox was appointed judge of the Jefferson, Armstrong and Clarion judicial district; shortly after, became attorney-general and supreme justice of the State, and so continued until near his death.

F. W. Knox, the subject of these lines, entered the law office of the well-known Hon. James Lowrey. Under the instruction of these able jurists, the subject about which we write was found well qualified, and in September, 1850, was admitted to the bar of Tioga county. In February, 1851, Mr. Knox located at Coudersport, there opened a law office, and very soon had clients, and from that date until 1884 continued in active practice, not only in this county, but also had a very large collection business in McKean and Cameron counties as well. For thirty-two years, practically, all the legal business of this county, and much in adjoining counties, was done in four law offices here, and each office was full of legal work, and continued unbroken until the death of Hon. John S. Mann. Many, very many, important, intricate and interesting cases were tried, and land titles were settled in our courts. During all the years Mr. Knox not only continued in active practice in courts, but gave much time

to the care and management of large landed estates placed in his charge by Philadelphians, and to his credit be it said not one acre was lost by neglect in not paying taxes or by occupancy. Any and everything that in his judgment would benefit his village or county found in him a willing assistant. In 1871 he assisted W. W. Thompson in establishing the *Potter Enterprise*, and gave it his aid and support for some years. In 1869 he became connected with the enterprise of building a railroad from Buffalo to Emporium, now known as The Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad. The subject of this brief sketch became the president of the Pennsylvania portion, but when the two portions were merged, B. C. Rumsey became president, and F. W. Knox became the Pennsylvania attorney of the road, and held the position for many years. He was also largely instrumental in organizing and building the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad, of which he is president, and has been since its organization; and to him Coudersport, and, in fact, the central portion of the county, is indebted for its facilities as regards railroad transportation and communication. The Vanderbilts and Gen. George J. Magee, in the winter of 1881, had procured a controling interest in the Pine Creek Railway. The principal office had been held here. In March Gen. Magee and party came here to attend the annual election. The railroad had been partly graded west of Coudersport. It was well known that if the Vanderbilt and Magee party carried the election, the Pine Creek line was to be diverted to the lines of the above-named parties, and Potter county was to be given the "go-by." At this important crisis an interview was held, at which were Gen. Magee, H. Sherwood, Judge A. G. Olmsted and the subject of this sketch. The result was that the Vanderbilt and Magee party carried the election, and the two Coudersport gentlemen owned practically the partly graded line from Coudersport to Port Allegany, the grading alone costing $120,000. The railroad was completed in the summer of 1882, and has been a very profitable property, managed as it is with economy. Last June the road was changed from narrow to standard gauge. To do this, a mortgage of $75,000 was placed on the road and its franchise, and will earn the interest on mortgage and fair dividend on stock. Mr. Knox also materially assisted in the organization of the Citizens' Water Company, of this village, whereby the citizens have pure spring water in their homes, and the town is well protected from fire by ample pressure, and insurance rates have been reduced one and one-half per cent. His son, J. L. Knox, is secretary of the company, and, in connection with the president, manages the affairs of the company. Mr. Knox is still the owner of large tracts of valuable timbered land, and was formerly engaged in lumbering with profitable results. His oldest son, Oscar D. Knox, after being admitted to the bar here in 1870, took up his residence in southwest Missouri, and engaged in the practice of his profession. About 1881 he became the trial lawyer of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, and during the years following was very much of the time in the courts, embracing a large district of the southwest. While engaged in court during the winter of 1884–85, he broke down, brain fever set in, and he died March 11, 1885. His remains were brought to Pennsylvania, and placed in the family vault. His children are now here, cared for by their grandfather. His death was due to overwork. He was greatly respected in his far distant home; was a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1884 that nominated Cleveland for the presidency, and had the reputation, in connection with Mr. John O. Day, of carrying the entire delegation to Cleveland. James L. Knox, second son of F. W. Knox, is an attorney at Coudersport. A daughter is engaged in the mercantile business, and has a large trade. Katie, a bright school-girl of eleven

years, and Frankie D., an active, bright boy of nine years, constitute the children. James Knox, father of F. W. Knox, died in 1882; the mother a few years prior.

The business life of Mr. F. W. Knox has been one of great activity and constant toil. Having a fine rugged constitution and rare good judgment, he was well equipped to manage successfully a large business. In church matters, while not a member, he assists the Presbyterian Church liberally, and is regarded as "good help."

JAMES L. KNOX, district attorney, Coudersport, is one of the wide-awake young attorneys of the county, having since his admission to the bar, some fifteen years ago, proven himself in many ways well worthy of the popularity he enjoys among the legal fraternity and the public at large. He is a son of F. W. Knox, and was born in Coudersport, Potter Co., Penn., at the public schools of which place he received his early education, completing same at Freeland University (now Ursinus College), at Collegeville, Montgomery Co., Penn., from which he graduated. In June, 1869, he returned to Coudersport, and then removed to Kansas. After a sojourn of two years, he came once more to his old home, where he studied law in his father's office. In 1874 he was admitted to the bar, and has since been engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in Coudersport. He was elected district attorney in 1877, has occupied various official positions in the borough, and has been a member of its council; he is secretary of the Citizens' Water Company, and a director of the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad. Mr. Knox married Fannie, daughter of A. A. Hodskin, formerly of Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y., and to this union has been born one child, Rathbone A. Mr. Knox is a member of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M., Coudersport Chapter, No. 263, and Trinity Commandery, No. 58.

DON CARLOS LARRABEE (deceased). On the brilliant roll of preeminently self-made men of our times who have achieved a large measure of success, stands, among the most prominent, the name of this able jurist and cultured gentleman, whose lustrous light has been so suddenly forever extinguished. The deceased was born March 5, 1830, at Almond, N. Y., the eldest son of Willett and Rosanna Larrabee, the former of whom was one of the pioneers of Almond, as well as one of its prominent attorneys. When the subject of this biographical memoir was quite young, the family moved to Whitesville, N. Y., where the boy was mainly reared, and where he received the greater part of his school training. When fifteen years of age he came to Ulysses, and here entered the store of his uncle (the late Collins Smith), with whom he remained in the capacity of clerk about four years; then, for a time, was employed in the store of W. T. Jones & Bro., in Coudersport. Returning to Ulysses, he was here engaged as a clerk in the store of Ambrose Corey, but shortly after took up a farm west of Lewisville (still known as the Larrabee farm), and for three or four years worked on the same, boarding in the meantime with his uncle. Soon after attaining his majority, young Larrabee obtained employment as a brakeman upon the Erie Railroad, and was quickly promoted to conductor, a position he so successfully filled until the fall of 1857, that he was then advanced to the still more responsible post of train dispatcher, at Dunkirk, N. Y. Leaving the railroad service, however, he returned to his old home in Ulysses, where, in 1859, he associated himself in mercantile business with Burton Lewis, under the firm name of Larrabee & Lewis, carrying on business in the store now owned and occupied by D. J. Chappel & Son. Soon after this he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held until October, 1862, when he was elected sheriff of Potter county. In 1858 his firm became Larrabee, Lewis & Co., by the addition of

another partner, and the following season they built the Ulysses Academy. When partly completed it was blown down, but Mr. Larrabee remarked to his co-partners: "We'll rebuild it." It was rebuilt, and has ever since stood as a monument of his interest in the cause of education. Upon the completion of his term of office as sheriff, Mr. Larrabee entered the office of Hon. A. G. Olmsted as a student of law, and in June, 1866, was admitted to the bar, becoming a partner with Mr. Olmsted, with whom he remained until January 1, 1883, at which time the latter was made judge. He then formed a co-partnership with his nephew, W. I. Lewis, an arrangement which the death of Mr. Larrabee terminated. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, served one term, but declined re-election. Mr. Larrabee left his home on Tuesday evening, March 12, 1889, for Harrisburg, Penn., where he had some business. On his return trip, on the morning of the 14th, while on the cars, and when about three miles below Renovo, he was suddenly stricken with apoplexy, dying almost instantly and without a struggle. So beloved was he, and such was his popularity, that the special train which brought the remains to Coudersport was loaded with people who had come from all along the route to pay their respects to their deceased neighbor, counselor and friend. The funeral, which was conducted by the Trinity Commandery, K. T., of Bradford, Penn., took place on Sunday, March 17, the public services being held in the court-house.

The following extracts from the memorial, presented by the members of the bar, are expressions in enduring form of the estimation in which they hold his character, their regard for his manhood, and their veneration for his memory:

"His professional character was above reproach. While possessed to a reasonable extent of the frailties of human nature, yet he never so far forgot himself, or the respect due to the court, as to allow anger to so far control his acts as to cause language ever to fall from his lips unbecoming to a court-room, a place where the rights of property, personal liberty and sometimes human life, were passed upon. Self-control was one of the marked characteristics of his professional life. To the younger members of the bar he was never patronizing, but always kind, courteous and considerate. In his professional relations with other members of the bar, his word was his bond. He tried his causes upon their merits, rather than upon technicalities and legal quibbles; he sought only the just and legal rights of his clients, and was never willing to be a partner in any way to unjust extortion or oppressive demands. Earnest and zealous in the fight, he was always liberal and manly in compromise or settlement. His mind was clever, logical and vigorous. He readily grasped and analyzed the facts in a case, and was equally clear in his application of law; ingenious in cross-examination, he had an unusual faculty of impressing a jury with the justice of his case and his confidence in the truth of his cause. His whole life, as a lawyer, has been an undying example to the younger members of the bar; and to his courteous dignity and influence is due, perhaps, more than to any other one cause, the almost universal and kindly professional spirit and mutual confidence at present existing among the members of the bar of Potter county, a credit to itself as well as to him through whose influence this result has to a great extent been brought about. As a citizen, his loss falls heavily, not only upon the borough of Coudersport and those within the immediate influence of his daily life, but upon the whole county as well. The activity and usefulness of his life was not confined within the walks of his profession; he was actively engaged with every enterprise looking to the advancement of the public generally. To him was largely due the increased educational interests of Coudersport, and at the time of his death he was earnestly pushing a railroad enter-

prise, the success of which would greatly promote the welfare and growth of the whole county. In the midst of the period of this greatest usefulness in his life work he felt the cold hand of the Angel of Death, paused to rest, and left the wheels of time to move on without him, leaving the record of a life that all would do well to imitate, and which entitles him to a respectful and honored position in the records and history of this court, in the hearts of its members, as well as in the memory of the people of Potter county at large.

"Potter county, ss. Certified from the records, this 21st day of May, A.D. 1889. Signed, Wm. A. Crosby, prothonotary."

In social life Mr. Larrabee was a good citizen, a kind neighbor, a faithful friend; upright in all his dealings, charitable to the poor, and to the unfortunate ever considerate. He was a charter member of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M.; a charter member of Coudersport Chapter, No. 263, R. A. M., and a member of Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T., of Bradford, Penn. He was identified with the Republican party as one of its most active members, having been chairman of the county committee and delegate from time to time. On February 2, 1858, Mr. Larrabee was married to Mary J., daughter of A. A. Gridley, of Lewisville, Potter county, and their children are Carrie M. (now Mrs. S. A. Phillips, of Coudersport) and Leon E. These the husband and father has left with a grief too poignant and too sacred to be commented upon, but with a heritage of his pure life and noble deeds, and a blessed hope of a happy reunion in the home above.

FRED C. LEONARD, attorney at law, Coudersport, was born in Elmer, Potter Co., Penn., February 16, 1856, and at nine years of age removed to Allegany county, N. Y. He graduated in the elementary course at Mansfield in 1874, but, however, studied another year, and taught two years at Mansfield. He was also a student of Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Mass., a preparatory school, for two years, graduating in 1879. He then entered Yale College, and from there graduated in the class of 1883. In the fall of that year he entered the office of Elliott & Watrous, of Wellsboro, as a law student, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1885. He then studied a year at Elmira, and was admitted to the bar of the State of New York in January, 1887. He first began the practice of his chosen profession at Coudersport, where he became a member of the firm of Cobb & Leonard, having an office at Austin also. In 1884 he married Estella G. Cook, of Wellsboro, and they have two children. He is an active Republican.

LAVINIA M. LEWIS, daughter of James and Abigail Hurlburt, was born at Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y., in 1806, and in 1828 married O. A. Lewis, son of Jesse Lewis, of Lisle, N. Y. In 1831 they removed to Ulysses, Potter Co., Penn., whither but five families had preceded them. Mr. Lewis purchased a farm in what is now the center of Lewisville, which he cleared, set out an orchard, built a saw-mill and engaged in sawing lumber, principally pine and cherry. He was the first justice of the peace there, and after the organization of the county became its first treasurer; was afterward auditor, and in 1841 was elected sheriff; was also appointed associate judge, serving two terms. Refusing a commission at the beginning of the Civil war, Mr. Lewis enlisted as a private in Company G, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and at the retreat from the Chickahominy he was taken sick, dying at Harrison's Landing in August, 1862. He was a highly respected gentleman, who won the esteem of all. Lewisville, his former home, was named in his honor. He was active as a temperance organizer, liberal in his charities, social, and a good counselor. His house was always open, and was the retreat of all in distress. He was the general agent through whom people transacted much business in

that locality, and his usefulness will probably never be replaced. To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were born three children: Elvina, now Mrs. Dennis Hall, of Keating; Erastus D., who took his father's place on the farm, was deputy sheriff for twelve years, and register and recorder six years, dying May 13, 1888; the youngest is William Henry H. Mrs. Lewis removed to Coudersport in 1871, when she erected her late residence. She was liberal in her views of the tenets of all churches, but preferred and was a member of the Universalist. Ulysses had never given a license to this denomination, and at one time she found cause to circulate a remonstrance, obtaining to it the signature of every person in that township over twelve years of age, with but one exception, getting in all 120 signatures. Mrs. Lewis departed this life February 17, 1889, sincerely mourned by her family and numerous friends. Her remains were interred beside those of her son, Erastus D., in the family burying ground at Lewisville, and beyond all doubt her last resting place will be kept green and sacredly guarded by her surviving children.

W. I. LEWIS, attorney at law, Coudersport, is a son of Burton Lewis, and was born at Ulysses, Potter Co., Penn., in 1852. He received his early education at Lewisville Academy, and also attended school at Coudersport for several terms. In 1872 he entered Alfred University, from which he graduated in 1876, as bachelor of philosophy. He began the study of law while attending the university, and from July, 1876, to March, 1878, studied law with Olmsted & Larrabee, of Coudersport, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1878. During his course of study he compiled and published the local laws of Potter county, from its organization up to 1877. He began the practice of law at Duke Centre, McKean county, and was associated for about a year with J. C. Johnson, of Emporium, a prominent attorney of Cameron county. In 1882, when Hon. A. G. Olmsted was elected judge of the district, Mr. Lewis removed to Coudersport, becoming one of the firm of Larrabee & Lewis, where he has acquired an enviable reputation as an able lawyer. Burton Lewis, father of W. I., one of the successful men of the county, was the owner of Farmers Mills, hotel property, etc., and, wishing to impress upon the mind of his son the importance and nobility of labor, he retained him in all these industries from 1863 to 1868. Our subject then worked a year as shingle sawyer for E. Hackett, in Lewisville, after which he commenced his education. Thus, by close application, perseverance and unswerving integrity, he has worked his way up until he has become a member of a firm which numbers among its clients many of the largest business interests in the county—among which are railroad companies, and other corporations, tanneries, and the larger landed estates in the county—and enjoys a remunerative and constantly increasing practice. Mr. Lewis is a charter member of Coudersport Chapter, No. 263, R. A. M., being a past high priest therein, and is at present W. M. of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M. He was also an early member of Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T., of Bradford. He is a member of the Republican party, and was chairman of the county committee during 1884 and 1888; but though he takes a lively interest in his party, he does not aspire to political preferment. In 1879 he married Miss Lucretia Rathbone, of Corning, N. Y., and is the father of one child, Robert R. Since the death of his partner, Mr. Larrabee, Mr. Lewis has continued the business under the same firm name, and is maintaining the business of the firm, and retaining the extensive clientage of the office.

A. G. LYMAN, lumberman, P. O. Coudersport, son of Lewis W. and Hannah (Lewis) Lyman, was born in Sweden township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1844. Lewis W., father of A. G., was a son of Isaac and Patience (Mann) Lyman,

and was born at Lymansville, Penn., in 1818. Isaac, grandfather of A. G., was a native of New Hampshire, was married at Mansfield, Tioga Co., Penn., removed to Potter county, and located at Lymansville in the fall of 1809. He built a log-house, and from him the place derived its name, at that time there being but one house within twenty-eight miles. He returned to his former home, and March 10, 1810, brought his family. William Ayers was the first settler in Potter county, locating here in 1808, John Keating giving him 200 acres of land to induce him to remain. Isaac Lyman was the father of nineteen children: Jonathan, Lydia, Charlotte, Eunice, John, Burrell, Laura, Parthinna, Henry, Harry, Isaac, Jr., Otis, Charles, Eulalia (the first white girl born in Potter county), Milo, Edwin, Lewis W., and two that died in infancy, all now deceased but Edwin and Lewis W. Isaac Lyman, Sr., built the first saw-mill in the county, in 1810, and the first grist-mill, in 1811, and in the same year the first blacksmith shop. Lewis W. Lyman married Hannah, daughter of Jesse Lewis, February 11, 1839, and they are the parents of four children: T. B., A. G., Arthur and W. L. He is a member of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M. He was elected county commissioner in 1845, and served one term of three years; was also elected treasurer of the county in 1862, serving a term of two years. A. G. Lyman is one of the large land-holders of Potter county, and one of its heaviest lumbermen. When a young man he located in Sweden township, where he has since lived, and has been heavily engaged in the lumber trade. He married Adelaide A. Jackson, and to them have been born two children: Alice M. and L. Winifred. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman are members of the Methodist Church. He is a member of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M. He supports the Republican party, but is not a politician, devoting his time and energies to his large business interests.

B. A. McCLURE, Coudersport, general superintendent of the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad, was born at Elizabeth, Allegheny Co., Penn., August 14, 1850. When he was a child his parents removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where he received his education; and in March, 1867, he became an employe of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company, and in the second year of his service with this company he became superintendent of its telegraph office. He was trainmaster on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad for two and one-quarter years, after which he became trainmaster on the Pittsburgh, Baltimore & Washington Railroad, in which capacity he served for two years, and afterward was assistant superintendent of the McKean & Buffalo Railroad for a period of eight years; since then he has been general superintendent of the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad. Affable, courteous and accommodating to the patrons of the road, he makes for it many friends, and under his able management it is in a flourishing condition, its construction and shipping departments being perfect. Mr. McClure has been married twice, and has two children: Gertrude and Fanne. He is a member of Coudersport Chapter, R. A. M., No. 263, and of St. John's Commandery, K. T., at Olean, N. Y.

OWEN G. METZGER, lumber dealer, Coudersport, son of William H. and Pomilla C. (Coolidge) Metzger, was born in Hebron township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1853. His father was a native of Lewisburg, Penn., and located at Pike Mills, Potter county, about 1830. He built the old Goodman mills, and later the Metzger mills, being also engaged in the lumber business. About 1857 he was elected county commissioner, and was one of the prominent men of Potter county. His death occurred in July, 1881, after a lingering illness of seventeen years, and his widow died the following year. They had four children: Francis, Margaret (now Mrs. Theodore Cobb, of Spring Mills, Alle-

gany Co., N. Y.), William and Owen G. The last named made his home with his parents until 1874, when he married Phebe R., daughter of D. D. McGee, of Bradford, Penn. After his marriage he located at Coudersport, where he has since lived. He embarked in the lumber trade, which he continued alone until 1881, when he became associated with James White in the same business, under the firm name of White & Metzger, their yards being located at Galeton, Potter county. Mr. and Mrs. Metzger have four children: Stanley, Elsie, Frank and Alice. In politics Mr. Metzger affiliates with the Democratic party.

A. R. MOORE, one of the enterprising citizens of Coudersport, is a son of Ross Aruna and Mary E. (Gleason) Moore, and was born in Belfast, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1858. His father was a native of Richford, Tioga Co., N. Y., and was married there December 31, 1837. He was a stone-cutter by trade, and established marble works, but removed to Alma, Allegany county, thence to Collins, thence to Belfast (all in the same State), where he remained until 1867, when he came to Ulysses township, Potter Co., Penn., where he purchased a farm and remained until his death, November 6, 1883; his wife died October 22, 1881. They united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Belfast, in 1842, of which they were always faithful and consistent members. He was a Knight Templar, and in politics a member of the Republican party. Much might be said of his social and family relations, but it is sufficient to say that he was a devoted husband, a kind and affectionate parent, and a desirable acquisition to the community in which he resided. Their children are Laura J., now Mrs. Charles C. Perry, of Saginaw, Mich.; Wm. W., who married Mrs. Amelia Rodgers, now of Westfield, Tioga Co., Penn.; Mary E., now Mrs. Chester E. Lyman, of Cleveland, Ohio; Nancy J., now Mrs. Theodore Carpenter, of Ulysses; James W., who married Nellie Scott, now of Raymond; Chauncey Z., who married Kate E. Acker, also of Raymond, and Alonzo R., who remained with his parents until their decease. In November, 1883, the subject of these lines embarked in mercantile business at Raymond Corners, Potter Co., Penn., but in 1885 returned to the old homestead and worked the farm. During that year, however, he removed to Coudersport, where he became proprietor of a stage line between Coudersport and Harrison Valley, and removing to the latter place in April, 1886, he became the popular landlord of the Harrison Valley House. December 1, 1888, Mr. Moore leased the Commercial House at Coudersport, its principal hotel, which at this writing he is conducting. In 1885 he married Miss Mary L., daughter of Frank B. Langdon. Mr. Moore is a member of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M. In politics he is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DANIEL NEEFE, son of Edward and Anna M. (Benauer) Neefe, was born in Allegheny township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1844. He remained at home until 1864, and began his business life as a carpenter and joiner, a trade he followed about two years, when he went into the carriage-building trade for himself, at Brookland, where he remained until 1872, in which year he removed to Coudersport. Here he was in the same business until 1873, when he sold his establishment, but has since worked at his trade as usual. He married Caroline Blackman, and has two children: Bertha and Anna. Mr. Neefe is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife of the Methodist Church. He is a member of the Sons of Temperance, and of the Knights of the Maccabees. In politics he is a Democrat. Edward Neefe, father of Daniel, was born and educated in Sachsen-Altenburg, Germany, and came to America in 1834. He located in Allegheny township, Potter Co., Penn., where he purchased and cleared a farm. He married Anna M. Benauer, in 1842, and their children

were Daniel, Frank E., William, Adolph, Julius (deceased) and Frederick. Frank E. Neefe was born in Allegheny township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1846, remained at home till 1866, learned the carriage maker's trade at Brookland, Penn., and soon after went into business for himself at Coudersport, Penn., the firm name being F. E. Neefe & Co. In 1879 he married Mrs. Mira Seible, and their children are Carrie and Leon. He is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, and in politics is a Democrat.

ALMERON NELSON, Coudersport, is a son of Cephas and Eunice Nelson, and was born in the town of Putnam, Washington Co., N. Y., January 15, 1817. His grandfather, John Nelson, was one of four brothers—Paul, Moses, John and Daniel completing the number—all of whom married and reared families. John was born in Massachusetts about 1750. He removed to Washington county, N. Y., town of Hebron, where he married Mollie Hare, a lady of Scotch descent, and they had a family of fourteen children: Ezekiel, John, Moses, Joel, Cephas, Silas, Lyman, Isaac, David, Betsy, Polly, Sallie, Annice and Eleanor. Cephas, the fifth son of John Nelson, was born in the town of Hebron, Washington county, near the Vermont line, and there married the daughter of Hon. Isaac Lyman, whose residence was at Pollett, where he built a saw-mill over 100 years ago, and who was a major of the Revolution, a member of the State legislature, and afterward a resident of Lake George and of Charleston, Tioga Co., Penn. Having made the acquaintance of extensive land holders, who in him perceived good executive ability, his services were engaged as their agent, necessitating his removal to Lymansville, Potter Co., Penn., which, later, was named in his honor. There he remained as their agent until his decease. Cephas and his family removed to Lake George, and eventually to Potter county, locating in 1820 on the farm now owned by Almeron Nelson, at Lymansville. Here Cephas and his family underwent the privations and experiences incident to pioneer life. The family comprised six children: Horatio, Henry, Charlotte, Lyman, James and Almeron. The eldest three are deceased, as are also the parents. Almeron the fifth son of Cephas, after serving an apprenticeship at hard work, married Henrietta M. McClelland in 1844, and to them were born three children, of whom but one lives, Eunice M. (now Mrs. Daniel Park, of Tioga Co., N. Y.). Almeron lost his wife in 1866, and in the following year he married Elizabeth A. Taggart, and has by this marriage two children: Henrietta M. and Almeron T. Mr. Nelson was elected county commissioner in 1849, and jury commissioner in 1859, and served three terms—nine years. He was the nominee of the Democratic party for State senator, and also for judge, but was defeated. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M.

LYMAN NELSON, retired, Coudersport, is a son of Cephas and Eunice Nelson, and was born at Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., in 1812. His early life was passed in securing a common-school education, and in hard work. February 15, 1832, he married Anner M., daughter of Dennis Hall, of Coudersport. They located in Eulalia township, engaged in farming, and raised a family of nine children—four boys and five girls: Lydia R. (now wife of Rev. Joseph Latham, of Franklinville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.), Louisa M. (now Mrs. Nelson H. Goodsell, of Coudersport), Carthagena (now Mrs. F. A. Gleason, of Franklinville), Almeron E. (of Hinsdale, N. Y.), H. T. (of Coudersport), Orrell (now Mrs. M. L. Gridley, of Coudersport), Ralph L. (of Genesee, Potter county), Oliva A. (now wife of John J. Park, of Barton, Tioga Co., N. Y.), and Alva T. (of Hinsdale, N. Y.). Mr. Nelson was elected associate judge in 1870, has been justice of the peace for fifteen years, and has been in the higher and lower courts for a period of twenty years. He and his

wife are members of the Methodist Church. He is a supporter of the Republican party.

F. B. NELSON, proprietor of meat market, drover, etc., Coudersport, is a son of Henry and Speedy (Clark) Nelson, and was born in Allegheny township, Potter Co., Penn., March 14, 1837. His father's family consisted of eight children: Samantha (now Mrs. Albert Presho, of Colesburg), Daniel (of Jefferson county, Penn.), Amelia (now Mrs. James Booth), F. B., Sabrina (the late Mrs. Uriah Butler, of Cincinnati, Ohio), F. A. (of Colesburg), Oscar (of Lewisville), and Charles H. (of Coudersport). F. B. Nelson remained at home until twenty-two years of age, and was engaged in assisting his parents in various ways. He married, July 24, 1863, Delphine Thompson, a daughter of Samuel Thompson, and granddaughter of Miles and Elizabeth Thompson. Her grandfather located in Harrison township in 1827, and was the second sheriff of the county, subsequently serving another term. He was a farmer, and eventually removed to Kettle Creek, where he died; his widow returned to Ulysses, and there died. Samuel Thompson married Permelia Hackett in 1845, and located on the farm he now owns in Eulalia township, upon which he has erected fine farm buildings. Mrs. Nelson is their only surviving child. After the marriage of F. B. Nelson he removed to Emporium, where he engaged in the lumber trade, remaining nine years. He then became a merchant at Raymond's Corners, and later a farmer, after which he settled in Coudersport and engaged in the butcher business; associated with his son he has a market at Odin. He is also a general buyer, speculator, drover, etc. His children were Arthur F., Mittie Bell (who died when one year of age), Mart J. and Bessie A. Of these Arthur F. married Cora, daughter of Washington Wyckoff, of Sinnemahoning, and has one child, Mina Bell.

C. H. NELSON, meat market, Coudersport, is a son of Henry and Speedy (Clark) Nelson, and was born at Colesburg, Potter Co., Penn., May 11, 1856. After attending the common schools and Coudersport Academy, he taught for six terms, and then graduated at the State Normal School, at Lock Haven, in the class of 1881. He was in the employ of C. H. Armstrong for a time, and then accepted a position in an engineer corps, remaining three years, when he became, in February, 1884, a butcher, with a market on Main street, where he furnishes food for the epicures of the county seat. He married June 5, 1884, Mary, daughter of John Evans, of Painted Post, Steuben Co., N. Y. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the I. O. O. F., also of the Equitable Aid Union, and his wife is a member of the Episcopal Church.

RODNEY L. NICHOLS, surveyor and conveyancer, and dealer in real estate, Coudersport, is a son of Col. Samuel and Sarah (Dutton) Nichols, the former of whom was a soldier of the war of 1812, being present at the burning of Buffalo, and who was commissioned a colonel of the New York State Militia by Govs. Dewitt Clinton and Daniel D. Tompkins. In 1808 he located at Arcade, N. Y., where he built a log house, the nearest neighbors at the time being fifteen miles distant; and the following year he revisited his native place, Francestown, Hillsborough Co., N. H. Here he married Sarah Dutton, then returned to Arcade the same year, where he began clearing up his farm. He died at Arcade in 1856, his wife having preceded him in 1848. John Nichols, grandfather of Rodney L., was one of a large family, and was born at Londonderry, Ireland, whence he was brought in his infancy to this country by his parents, who settled in New Hampshire. He followed his father, Col. Samuel Nichols, to Arcade, N. Y., where he died, aged ninety-eight years, leaving a large family of children and several grandchildren. The children of Col. Samuel and Sarah (Dutton) Nichols were as follows:

Eurilia (now of Arcade, aged seventy-seven years), John (deceased), Bradford (now of Jessup, Iowa), Mianda (who died at Maquoketa, Iowa), Rodney L., Roxana (who died at the age of twenty-two years) and Alcina (the late Mrs. Skeele).

Rodney L. Nichols is emphatically a self-made man. He was born at Arcade, N. Y., October 29, 1818, and there spent the early portion of his life. He taught school, commencing at the age of sixteen years, and when twenty-two went to Kentucky and Tennessee, where he became a teacher in slave-holding families; afterward he was principal of an academy in Fulton county, Ill., for three years. In 1848 he returned to Arcade, and in 1850 located at Millport, Potter Co., Penn., being connected with the Oswayo Lumber Association. In the fall of 1851, in company with Joseph Mann, he bought out their land, and was in business as merchant, manufacturer of pine lumber, dealer in real estate and land surveyor at Millport from 1850 till 1877, in which latter year he moved to Coudersport, where he now resides, engaged in the business named at the commencement of this sketch, though he still owns a farm and other real estate at Millport. Mr. Nichols has been twice married, first on October 9, 1850, to Mary E., second daughter of Andrew Shedd, Esq., of Sardinia, Erie Co., N. Y. She died in 1871 without issue, and on May 1, 1873, Mr. Nichols married his present wife, Jennie Wentworth, of Portage, Wyoming Co., N. Y., by whom he has one daughter, Nora Eola, born September 9, 1876. Mr. Nichols is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs in the Encampment; he is also a member of Olean Lodge, F. & A. M. He is a Presbyterian of the Scotch-Irish pronounced type, which faith largely predominates in the family. In politics he is a stanch Republican. He voted for William Henry Harrison for the presidency of the United States, became allied to the anti-slavery party, and voted for John C. Fremont for the same great office, and afterward joined the Republican party, to which he has given his earnest support from the day of its formation until the present time. He did good and earnest work for the elevation of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency; was also an ardent supporter of the martyr's war policy, and rendered personal service in raising men and money for the carrying out of the same. The present head of the administration, "Ben" Harrison, also received his vote. Mr. Nichols is still a thorough Republican, and believes in a liberal pension policy in aid of worthy soldiers and their families. While a resident of Millport, Mr. Nichols was school director, postmaster and justice of the peace almost constantly for twenty-six years, and county commissioner three years. He took a leading part in the construction of the Coudersport Water Works, and is a stockholder in the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad. He owns real estate at Arcade, N. Y., also extensive tracts of land in the northern part of Potter county and in Iowa. Though a gentleman of wealth, he never alludes to the fact, and has nothing of sham or show in his conversation or manners. Mr. Nichols resides in a pleasant home in Coudersport, and has a business office near the house. His life has been marked by continual struggles and by indomitable perseverance. The results which have come to him are not due to favorable influence or the aid of friends; on the contrary, they have been the outgrowth of his own innate course and temperate habits of life.

A. G. OLMSTED, Coudersport, the president judge of the Forty-eighth Judicial District, was born September 3, 1827, at Masonville, Delaware Co., N. Y., and is a son of Daniel and Lucy A. (Scofield) Olmsted, both natives of Delaware county, N. Y. At the age of nine years he moved with his parents to Ulysses, Potter Co., Penn., where he lived until he was twenty years of age.

During this time he was employed upon his father's farm, attending the district school during the winter, and this, with the exception of a short experience at the Coudersport Academy, was the extent of his school advantages. He must have made good use of these meager opportunities, however, for in conversation he is found to be well informed upon any topic. His rhetoric is almost faultless, his vocabulary exceptionally large, and his choice of words most happy; which acquirements, together with his impressive and pleasant manner of address, make him a most successful advocate and interesting speaker. Mr. Olmsted commenced the study of law with Hon. John S. Mann, and was admitted to the bar January 12, 1850, Hon. Isaac Benson, Carlton B. Curtis and Jas. Lowery comprising his examining committee. In those days Messrs. Curtis, Lowery, S. P. Johnston and others used to travel what was called the "circuit," generally on horseback, through Warren, McKean, Potter, Tioga, Bradford and other counties. Before he was eligible to the office, at the general election of 1850 Mr. Olmsted was elected district attorney of the county, and served his term with credit. The office could not have been very lucrative, however, for (the Judge himself being the authority for the statement) he only received ninety dollars from his profession for the first three years after his admission to the bar. He very soon, however, became the leading lawyer of his county, his practice widening out into McKean and Cameron, and into even more remote counties, so that, when he left his office for the bench, he enjoyed a pleasant and extensive practice. In his own county he was identified with nearly every important case on the calendar, which alone must have afforded a nice income. In 1862 he was elected assemblyman, representing Tioga and Potter counties, then an assembly district having two members. In this capacity he served three successive terms, in the last of which he was chosen speaker of the house. On account of ill health, however, he was compelled to abandon public life, and was an invalid for a year or more. In 1868 he was elected to the State senate, in which he took a very active part, and during his term was the author of many of our most carefully drawn acts—the "Attachment Act" of 1869 being an instance of his skillful legislation. Upon retiring from the senate, he was appointed president judge of the district, comprising Montgomery and Bucks counties, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the resident judge. He was there offered an election, if he would move into the district, but this he declined, and returned to his practice. In 1874 he was the Republican nominee for lieutenant-governor, but, that being an "off year," he was defeated. From this time forward the Judge insisted that he was out of politics—"shelved," as he styled it. In 1882, however, his popularity asserted itself, and he was elected additional law judge for the Fourth Judicial District, but this district having been divided, he is now president judge of the Forty-eighth District, comprising McKean and Potter counties. Judge Olmsted has been very fortunate in his rulings, and during the comparatively short time he has sat upon the bench in this county he has kept attorneys and litigants busy, holding unprecedented sessions of courts in order to dispose of the business which was four or five years behind. In court he is a very patient listener, quick to act and rule, and most persistent in urging business. Being possessed of natural executive ability, his courts are very decorous and orderly. He has a system of routine which is strictly adhered to, and the wheels of justice under his direction run very smoothly. In his younger days, it is said, the Judge was very diffident, and in spite of his most active public life this character has remained with him to such an extent that he appears, to those who know him but little, of a cold and repelling disposition, though this is a mistaken idea. He does not generally seek acquaintance, but when called upon

at his chambers or at his house he is found most entertaining and courteous. On account of his economy in early life, the Judge has acquired a habit of business which some would call closeness, but there is none of that element in his nature. In his own town (Coudersport) he is at the head of every public movement; his time, money, and business ability being always given toward improvements for the public good. For several years the Judge had been trying to secure the building of a railroad to Coudersport, but at last, becoming convinced that there was no other method, he headed the enterprise himself, orgahized a company and constructed the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad, which has proved a good investment, and a great boon to both borough and county. He also organized the Citizens' Water Company, of which he is president, and was also instrumental in the erection of the Soldiers' Monument, an honor to the builders and an ornament to the borough. In all his business enterprises, which have been quite extensive, Judge Olmsted has been singularly fortunate. His business interests are extensive enough now to occupy any ordinary man's mind, but he has never allowed them to interfere with his professional duties, nor are they ever likely to weaken aught of his energies as a judge. He has just passed his sixty-second year, but having always been temperate in his habits, he is a well-preserved man. The Judge married, May 8, 1860, Miss Ellen, daughter of David and M. A. Ross, natives of New Hampshire, sister of Hon. Sobieski Ross, at that time a member of congress from this district, and they have two children: Ellen and Robert.

H. J. OLMSTED, hardware merchant, Coudersport, was born in Masonville, Delaware Co., N. Y., November 22, 1825, and with his parents removed to Ulysses, Potter Co., Penn., in 1836, where they engaged in farming. He remained there with his parents until 1846, and in March, 1848, he removed to Coudersport, where he attended school, and afterward taught in Coudersport Academy for a year, and in the district school for a couple of terms. He was elected prothonotary of Potter county in 1851, and served one term, but was defeated at the next election. He then secured a position as clerk at Harrisburg, in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, and in May, 1857, received the appointment of prothonotary for Potter county, and was elected at the ensuing election, which necessitated the resignation of his position at Harrisburg. He then served for a period of eighteen years as prothonotary, and as deputy for three years. In 1878 he engaged in hardware trade, but in 1880 suffered from the fire which devastated the business portion of Coudersport; with the characteristic enterprise of a business man, however, he rebuilt, and now has a fine brick store on Main street, where he has associated with him his two sons, H. C. and A. S., the firm name being H. J. Olmsted & Sons; they also have a branch store at Emporium, of which H. C. has charge, A. S. remaining at Coudersport. Mr. Olmsted having lost an arm in a threshing machine during the fall of 1847, fills the position of book-keeper. He is interested in the Coudersport Water Company; is an active Republican in politics, and has the respect and confidence of the entire community. He married, in 1846, E. T., daughter of Lucas Cushing, of Ulysses, and to them were born ten children: M. E. Olmsted, a prominent attorney of Harrisburg, Penn., being attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the Standard Oil Company; C. Ardella, now wife of Rev. C. B. Sparrow; Clara, who died when eighteen years of age; H. Clinton, of Emporium; A. S. and Sumner P., of Coudersport; Mary W., now Mrs. Frank L. Andrews; George C. and Daniel L., clerks in the Coudersport store; and Will E., at home, who is, unfortunately, an invalid. Mr. Olmsted is a member of the Methodist Church, his wife being a member of the Baptist Church.

C. L. PECK, attorney at law, Coudersport, was born in Farmington, Tioga Co., Penn., in 1845, and was educated in the common schools and at Union Academy, near Knoxville, Penn. His father, William Peck, was born in Manlius, N. Y., and married Harriet Paul, a native of Masonville, same State. After completing his studies, C. L. Peck taught school until 1870, when he became a law student with R. T. Wood, of Elkland, and later with Elliott & Bosard, of Wellsboro. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1872, and first practiced at Knoxville, Penn., for a period of five years, when, a desirable opening presenting itself, he removed to Coudersport, where he was associated with the Hon. Isaac Benson in the practice of law until 1883, when this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Peck became associated with Mr. H. A. Scoville, the firm name being Peck & Scoville. In 1886 Mr. Scoville was elected district attorney, and Mr. Peck has since been alone in business. Mr. Peck conceived the idea of the construction of the Coudersport, Hornellsville & Lackawanna Railroad, running from Coudersport to Hornellsville and connecting with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and he, with Hon. D. C. Larrabee, has been instrumental in securing a sufficient amount of stock to complete the organization of a company, and active in trying to make the project a success. He procured the organization of a telephone company to operate a line from Coudersport to Harrison Valley, of which he was entrusted with charge of construction, and became its first president. Mr. Peck has for eight years been attorney for the Joel Parkhurst estate, of Elkland, Penn., makes large loans on real estate security in Potter county, and enjoys a remunerative and constantly growing practice. He takes a lively interest in local educational matters, and was a member of the building committee in the construction of what is said to be one of the most perfect school buildings in the State, he having drawn the floor plans for it. It has perfect ventilation, fire escape, and is heated by the Ruttan system. He has also been school director for eight years. He is a member of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M., and procured the organization of the Knights of Honor lodge. He is an active Democrat, but has never sought political preferment, yet he procured the establishment of a postal service between Harrison Valley and Lawrenceville, Tioga county. Mr. Peck is proud of the fact that he was reared on a farm, where he remained until twenty-three years of age, and which he still owns, taking a lively interest in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. He married, in 1875, Ida Stoddard, of Wellsboro, Penn., and they have two children: Lee and May Peck.

N. J. PECK, county treasurer, Coudersport, was born in Gananoque, Canada, in 1856. His parents are J. B. and Louisa Peck, the former a Methodist minister, who was stationed for the first thirteen years of our subject's life in Canada, and was then called back to the United States, his present residence being in Bath, N. Y. N. J. Peck remained in Canada with his parents until thirteen years of age, as stated, when he removed to Woodhull, Steuben Co., N. Y., and there attended an academical institution until twenty years of age, when he graduated. He then taught for several years, afterward becoming a merchant, and eventually studied law with L. H. Cobb, of Coudersport, Penn. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1885, and is now one of the ambitious and promising young attorneys of Coudersport, and the future to him is auspicious and full of encouragement. He is a member of Coudersport Lodge, No. 815, I. O. O. F., and of Forest Encampment, No. 283. He is a member of the Republican party, was chairman of the county committee in 1887, and at present is county treasurer. Mr. Peck married, April 14, 1878, Grace, daughter of Joel L. Raymond, of Potter county, and they have two children: Louisa

and Raymond. November 5, 1889, Mr. Peck was elected on the Republican ticket, by a flattering majority, to the office of county treasurer.

L. S. QUIMBY, proprietor of the Commercial House, Coudersport, was born in the town of Caroline, Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1821. His father, Joseph Quimby, a native of Eastern New York, married Margaret Craton, who was born on shipboard, her parents being then on the voyage from Germany. Joseph Quimby died when L. S. was a child, and the latter began life for himself when about eighteen years of age. He was one of seven children, viz.: James E.; Maria, now Mrs. L. Perry, of Tioga county, N. Y.; Eliza A., deceased wife of Furman Quick, of Iowa; John M.; William C.; Rachel, deceased wife of Daniel Mead, of Tompkins county, N. Y., and L. S. L. S. Quimby removed to Steuben county, N. Y., and worked in Addison and Woodhull, where he was engaged in various occupations, and for a period of six years was a commercial traveler. In 1843 he married Susan Northrup, and they became the parents of six children: Alice A., now Mrs. Eli Glossby, of Homer township, Potter county; Alda, now Mrs. Wm. Crosby, also of Homer township; Wilbur M.; Truman N.; A. J., of Coudersport; and J. A., of Eulalia township, Potter county. In 1866 L. S. Quimby, with his family, removed to the township of Homer, Potter Co., Penn., where he purchased a farm, and, being a carpenter, devoted his time to his trade, the boys being entrusted with the management of the farm. He lost his wife in 1867, and in 1869 he married Mrs. Sally M. Northup, of Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., and to them have been born two children: Homer N. and Minnie M. In 1884 he sold his farm and removed to Coudersport, where he purchased the Commercial House, now one of the noted hostelries of northern Pennsylvania, and although he found it in a dilapidated state and with but little custom, he built a large addition, rearranged and refurnished the house throughout, and, by affability and courtesy to all, has secured the immense trade the house now enjoys. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-first New York Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. Disease, the result of exposure during that period, has weakened his constitution, and he has never recovered from its effects. He is an honored member of the G. A. R., and is now serving his third term as senior vice-commander. He is also a member of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M. In religion he belongs to The Age to Come Adventists. He is a Republican, but takes no prominent part in politics.

O. J. REES, county surveyor, Coudersport, son of Eli and Harriet A. (Jackson) Rees, was born at Ayer's Hill, Summit township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1839. His grandfather, Eli Rees, was a native of Chester county, Penn., but removed to Potter county in 1828, and located on Sinnemahoning creek, Sylvania township. He came as agent for Samuel Webb to look after his land interests here, and, as an inducement to come, was given a deed of 400 acres of land and two village lots in Sylvania. Here he remained as agent for Mr. Webb throughout his life. Eli Rees, father of O. J., was a native of Chester county, Penn., and came here with his parents. When eighteen years of age (in 1837) he married, and in 1838 located at Coudersport, where he engaged in business as contractor and builder, erecting the court-house, churches, and most of the old buildings of the borough; for some time he was engaged in bridge building, having constructed many of the large bridges spanning the Susquehanna river. He was elected treasurer of the county in 1856. He was accidentally and fatally shot November 17, 1859, and thus terminated his career when in the prime of life, and when it was full of promise for the future. His widow is now in her sixty-seventh year, and living with her youngest son. O. J. Rees read law with F. W. Knox, beginning at the age of

nineteen, but as the law required a three-years course, he gave the study up before the time was completed, as he felt it his duty to volunteer his services in response to his country's call for soldiers. He enlisted, in 1861, in Company H, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged in 1864. He then lived in several of the Western States until he returned to Coudersport, in 1871. Here he followed the business of contractor and builder until 1877, when he lost an arm in a molding machine, which necessitated a change of occupation, and in the winter of the same year he began surveying. He was appointed county surveyor in 1884, was elected in 1885, and still holds that office. In 1866 Mr. Rees married, at Lafayette, Ind., Martha M., daughter of Joseph Hitchcock, and they have three children: Leonora, Eva and William Burton. Mr. Rees is a member of the G. A. R., Knights of Honor, Sons of Temperance, and Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. &A. M. He is a Democrat, is active in politics, has served as register and recorder for a period of five years, and has also been justice of the peace.

CHARLES REISSMANN, dealer in furniture, Coudersport, was born in Sachsen-Altenburg, Germany, in 1824. He came to America in 1854, and settled in New York City, but removed thence to Stedman, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and from there to Coudersport. Being a carpenter and joiner, he worked here for a time at his trade, and then went into the furniture and undertaking business, which he continued until the fire of 1880, in which he met with a very heavy loss. He rebuilt in 1883, and has since continued business on Second street, in his commodious quarters, where his enterprise is meeting with the success it merits. Mr. Reissmann married Miss Catharine Schmitt, a lady of German birth, and they have three children: Julius, Anna (now Mrs. Shellenberger) and Kate (now Mrs. Stone). Mr. Reissmann is a member of the Knights of Honor. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, and has been a member of the council. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

BENJAMIN RENNELLS, Coudersport, is a son of Ezra and Lydia (Clark) Rennells, and was born in Bradford county, Penn., in 1822. He remained with his parents until fourteen years of age, during which time the family removed to near Coudersport, Potter Co., Penn., where Benjamin, our subject, attended school. In 1836 he became an employe of Isaac Strait, at that time proprietor of a hotel, with whom he remained until 1843. He then learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until within a few years. He has been continually a resident of Coudersport since the date of his coming, with the exception of a brief period he passed at Port Allegany, where he was employed in the lumber business. When he came here the present site of the borough was an almost unbroken wilderness, the land low, in fact a swamp; in excavating for the cellar of his present residence, he was compelled to dig to a depth of thirteen feet before reaching a good gravel foundation. While digging here he found a solid white-ash log, pine knots, hemlock buds, leaves, and what, under a microscope, proved to be sawdust; upon examination of the logs found, with a powerful glass, it became evident that it was occasioned by the work of beavers, and gave unmistakable evidences of its having been, in past ages, a beaver dam. Of those who are now residents of the borough that were here in 1831, but two are now living—Mrs. Ross and Titus Losey. Mr. Rennells is a member of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M. He is an active Republican, and has been honored by being elected burgess of the borough, member of the council, school director, and to various other positions of honor and trust. In 1847 he married Maria, daughter of John Nelson, of Sweden township, Potter Co., Penn., and they have one son, W. C. Rennells, who married

Ella, daughter of Isaac Strait; they also had one daughter, Martha, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Rennells, in the evening of their life, are enjoying the fruits of earlier labor, and are living in Coudersport.

ALBERT L. RENNELLS, register and recorder of Potter county, Coudersport, was born in Homer, Potter Co., Penn., in 1844. He attended the common schools of that locality until 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, remaining in the army for three years. At the battle of Spottsylvania he received a wound, which necessitated the amputation of a leg. After recovering, he returned to Coudersport, where he was engaged in various ways until in the fall of 1887, when he was elected register and recorder of Potter county. He is a member of Coudersport Post, No. 104, G. A. R. He is an ardent Republican, and is thoroughly imbued with the principles of the party. He is a gentleman of good abilities, eminently qualified to fill the position he holds with credit to himself and acceptability to the people of the county. Mr. Rennells married, in 1867, Miss Elmina, daughter of Charles Parish, of Ulysses, Potter county, and they have two children (twin girls): Mary Belle and Kate M.

CAPTAIN DAVID ROSS (deceased), a native of Grafton county, N. H., was born in 1795, and died in 1872. He was of Scotch descent on his father's side, and Puritan on his mother's. His father was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. David Ross, the subject of these lines, came to Pennsylvania in 1820, and was more or less engaged in the lumbering business in Ceres, McKean county. In 1827 he moved to Coudersport, Potter county, where for several years he was surveyor and local agent for the sale of the Bingham lands, there being no general agent for the same in the county. He was also engaged in viewing and surveying the roads that became necessary in the county, for many years; also in clearing and improving village lots, in building, etc. In July, 1827, he married Mary Ann, daughter of John and Seclendia (House) Knight, and born January 21, 1810, near Syracuse, N. Y. John Knight was a native of Ireland, of Irish-English parentage, and about the close of the eighteenth century came to America with his father's family and an uncle, they being implicated in the Irish rebellion of 1798. They settled in Philadelphia, and started iron works there, which still bear their name, or did up to a few years ago. John Knight was educated in the Moravian school at Bethlehem, near Philadelphia, and in 1807 came to Onondaga county, N. Y., where, in 1808, he married Seclendia House. He was in the war of 1812, and was discharged from the army early in 1815, dying in June, same year, from sickness contracted by privations while in the army. Seclendia House was of Puritan parentage, a daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Smith) House, and born in Bennington county, Vt., in 1788. Her father was a volunteer in the Revolutionary war, and was with Gen. Stark at the battle of Bennington in August, 1777. His ancestors fought in the King Philip wars. The ancestors of Mary Smith House came to this country early in the seventeenth century, and shared in the privations of the early colonists at Plymouth, Mass. Jonathan House and family removed, in 1797, to Onondaga county, N. Y., at that time a new country with few houses and no churches. Mary Ann Knight came in May, 1825, to Coudersport, Potter county, with her mother and stepfather (J. L. Cartee), her mother having married John L. Cartee, in 1819 (four years after the death of Mr. Knight). Mary Ann Knight taught school at Lymansville, and in July, 1827, as already related, was married to David Ross. The children born to this union were Sobieski, Mary, Pulaski and Ellen.

Sobieski Ross, eldest of these children, was born May 16, 1828, and when five years of age commenced attending the common schools. In 1840 he

entered the academy opened that year at Coudersport, which he attended several years. At the age of sixteen he commenced surveying, and in the fall of 1845 we find him in the Bingham land office, his time being occupied for the next year or two in that office, in teaching school, and in buying land. In 1850 Mr. Ross was the nominee of the Whig party for the legislature, but was defeated. In 1852 he was appointed associate judge by Gov. Johnson, and about the same time took charge of the Barber and Fox lands, and some others, which he continued to hold until his death. In 1853 or 1854 he made a large purchase still known as the Fox and Ross lands, and other purchases known as the Ross lands. From this time on, for many years, he was engaged in the duties of his land office, and in clearing, building and making improvements generally, which operations gave employment to many laboring men. When the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad Company was organized, early in the "seventies," he became president of the company, a position he filled up to the time of his death. He was elected to the XLIIId Congress, and re-elected to the XLIVth; in 1877 he received the nomination to the XLVth Congress, but declined on account of business responsibilities and impaired health. He died October 24, 1877. In October, 1846, Sobieski Ross married Mary Spangler, who was born in February, 1828. By this marriage there were born three sons and one daughter: John Sobieski, Mary, Henry Dent and George Fox. The mother of these children dying November 22, 1862, Mr. Ross married, in 1864, Isabella Havens (who survives him), who bore him one child, Thomas Havens Ross, now a practicing physician in Buffalo, N. Y. John Sobieski Ross, eldest son of Sobieski Ross, was born January 7, 1848, and died December 14, 1882. He was truly a Coudersport man. Thoroughly business like and upright, he contributed largely to the progress of his native town, and his death, while still young, brought genuine sorrow in the community. He was credited with being the most scholarly man in the village. Mary Ross, said to be the only graduate of Vassar College from this county, married Alfred Stanton, of Virginia, and now resides in Belmont, Va.; George Fox Ross, born June 19, 1859, died September 27, 1887, leaving a widow and two children, residents of Coudersport.

Mary Ross, daughter of David and Mary A. Ross, was born in August, 1830, and was married in September, 1848, to Capt. Archibald F. Jones, late merchant of Coudersport, who died March 8, 1879. To this union, one child, William Knight Jones, was born.

Pulaski Ross, second son of David and Mary A. Ross, was born in December, 1833, and died in February, 1841.

Ellen Ross, second daughter of David and Mary A. Ross, was born in November, 1836, and in 1860 was married to A. G. Olmsted, at present judge of this judicial district. They have two children—one daughter, Nellie, and one son, Robert.

JOHN S. ROSS (deceased), son of Sobieski Ross, was born at Coudersport, Potter Co., Penn., January 7, 1848. He completed his education at Andalusia College, Bucks Co., Penn. Being of a studious and literary nature he spent much time in the study of geology, in which he took great pleasure, and as helps he collected a large cabinet of geological specimens, also a library on that subject. In 1872 he married Miss Lydia S., daughter of W. J. Colegrove, of Smethport, McKean Co., Penn. After his father's decease Mr. Ross devoted his time and energies to the proper management of the large interests which that event entailed upon him. Our subject was active in politics, but was not an office-seeker. He died December 14, 1882, at Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Penn.

GEORGE F. ROSS (deceased), son of Sobieski Ross, was born June 19, 1859, at Coudersport, Penn. He received his early education here, and attended the academy at Washington, Penn. After leaving school he was engaged in a bank, and in a custom and flouring mill. He married, July 3, 1878, Miss Frank Brown, daughter of William Brown, of Mansfield, Tioga Co., Penn. Mr. Ross died September 27, 1887. He was a young man of extended acquaintance, and his prospects for future prosperity were full of promise.

JOHN SCHAFER, baker and confectioner, Coudersport, is a native of Germany, born in 1850. He was reared in his native country, and in 1869 came to America. He first located in New York City, where he lived until 1875, when he moved to New Jersey, and thence, in 1881, to Coudersport, Penn. He learned the baker's trade in his native country, and on coming to Coudersport embarked in business on Main street, where he has built up a good trade, being now one of the leading business men of the place. He was married in New Jersey, in 1878, to Maggie Stucker, and they have two children: Caroline and Georgie. In politics Mr. Schafer is a Democrat, but is in no sense a politician. He is a member of the order of Knights of the Maccabees. In religious faith he is a Protestant, but is a member of no denomination.

JASPER M. SPAFFORD, surveyor, Coudersport, was born June 16, 1834, on the farm he now owns at Lymansville, Potter Co., Penn., and is a son of Lorenzo D. and Almira (Taggart) Spafford. They were among the earliest pioneers of Potter county, in fact the second family to become residents thereof, having settled in the county in the year 1810. Lorenzo D. Spafford's first home was in a log cabin, located near the site occupied by the store at Lymansville, near which place he cleared a farm, and became a practical agriculturist. He is now the father of four children: Cordelia, the late Mrs. G. B. Williams, of Columbus City, Iowa; Orlo J., of Williamsport, Penn.; Jasper M., and Augusta, now Mrs. John Rodgers, of Emporium. Jasper M. Spafford received such educational advantages as were afforded in this then a new country, and was brought up on the farm. In 1863 he married Miss Ellen Bird, and located on the old homestead, where he has since resided. For twenty years he followed surveying, and for ten or fifteen years carried on a general store, being also largely interested in the hardwood trade and in timber lands, besides various other business interests. He was elected treasurer of the county in 1872, and has held many official positions. Mr. Spafford is a supporter of the Republican party, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

CONSIDER STEARNS, associate judge, Coudersport, son of Rufus and Polly (Wilcox) Stearns, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., in 1822. In 1841 he removed to Hebron, Potter Co., Penn., and engaged in farming. At that time this portion of the county was a wilderness, but he cleared a farm of 130 acres, and later one of 150 acres; then purchased one in Eulalia, of which he cleared about 100 acres. He remained on this last purchase until 1886, when he bought a lot in Coudersport, upon which he built his present residence, and to which he removed when elected associate judge. He is a member of the Republican party, and has held various official positions in his former home, both of honor and trust. Mr. Stearns married, in 1848, Sarah, daughter of George Stillman, of Hebron, and to them were born two children: Roscoe (who married Sarah Weimer, and resides in Coudersport), and Lydia, now Mrs. Dr. Tassell, of Eulalia. Mr. and Mr. Stearns are members of the Baptist Church.

E. N. STEBBINS, merchant, Coudersport, is a native of Hammondsport, N. Y., born in 1835. He received a common-school education, and in

1855 went to Green Bay, Wis., where he engaged in mercantile business, but after a time returned east, and in 1857 located at Coudersport, Potter Co., Penn., becoming here a dealer in general merchandise. At the beginning of the Civil war he was appointed paymaster and military storekeeper in the ordnance department, U. S. A., and stationed at Washington arsenal. Soon after the close of the struggle (in October, 1865) he resigned, and located at Bridgeport, Conn., where he engaged in the manufacture of hardware, having a store in New York City. In 1875, under the administration of President Grant, he was appointed a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, upon which he served three years, when he resigned and returned to Coudersport, where he has since been one of its prominent merchants, and is one of its representative men. He has cast his fortune with the Democratic party, and after one of the hottest fights ever made for a post-office in Pennsylvania, received the appointment of postmaster in 1887. While a resident of Bridgeport he married Miss Mary T. Clapp, and they are the parents of nine children, five of whom, with their parents, are members of the Episcopal Church of Coudersport, which Mr. Stebbins was largely instrumental in building.

P. A. STEBBINS & BRO., general merchants, Coudersport. This well-known house has been in trade for many years, and its members are known far and wide as enterprising and reliable dealers. Their annual sales are very heavy, and their operations in general merchandise cover every line except hardware and drugs. Their store is a double one, with a large store-room in the rear. The front is of plate-glass, and the interior of the store is conveniently arranged for the careful inspection of goods. The three leading departments are dry goods, groceries and boots and shoes. In dry goods the firm handle every texture, from the finest fabrics to substantial goods for common wear. Elegant novelties and ladies' fine dress goods are displayed in connection with the sober colors of coarse textures, suitable for hard service. In boots and shoes the firm carry lines of ladies' and gentlemen's wear of the leading makes, and can give satisfaction to parties in search of a fancy shoe or a heavy boot; all styles and sizes are kept. In groceries, extra select lots of teas and coffees are carried; in fact, their whole stock of family groceries has been selected with great care, and can be depended upon in actual use. The firm are also known as exporters of ginseng, and their transactions in this article foot up to many thousands of dollars. Their establishment is a model one, and their trade is exceptionally large. Both members of the firm are good business men.

P. A. Stebbins, Jr., was prothonotary of the county for a term, and is the present superintendent of the fire department of the borough. C. A. Stebbins is a member of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, and of Coudersport Chapter.

Z. J. THOMPSON, grocer, Coudersport, is a native of Plymouth, Chenango Co., N. Y., born January 3, 1820, and was there reared and educated. His grandfather, Jacob Thompson, was of German descent, and was one of the pioneers of Chenango county, but removed to the Western States, where he died. Henry Thompson, son of Jacob, and father of Z. J., was born in Smyrna, Chenango Co., N. Y., and was married to Jane Henry. He was a farmer by occupation, and later in life followed shoemaking at Sherburne Four Corners, in his native county—the first pair of shoes he made being for his son Z. J. He and his wife died at Sherburne Four Corners. The subject of this sketch married, October 3, 1848, Julia A. Shuart, born June 7, 1820, daughter of Col. William and Hannah (Wortendyke) Shuart, natives of Bergen county, N. J., and of Holland and French descent, respectively. In

1849 Z. J. Thompson moved to Mansfield, Tioga Co., Penn., where he took up the trade of wheelwright. He afterward went to Wellsboro, and in 1855 came to Coudersport, Potter Co., Penn., where he engaged in business as a wagon-maker, which he continued until the disastrous conflagration of 1880, when he lost everything he had excepting his residence. He, however, erected a new place of business on Second street, where he is now located in the grocery trade. He has been honored by being placed in many positions of trust and honor, and is at present justice of the peace. He has but one child living—W. W.; a daughter, Ella J., born March 7, 1853, at Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Penn., died January 13, 1874.

W. W. THOMPSON, printer, Coudersport, son of Z. J. Thompson, was born at Mansfield, Tioga, Co., Penn. He was educated at Coudersport, and in 1865 commenced an apprenticeship to the printing trade. In 1867 he purchased the *Potter County Journal* (having become associated in business with Mrs. V. C. Dyke), the oldest paper in the county. In 1871 he disposed of his interest to Mrs. Dyke, spent three years in Kansas, and in 1874, upon the organization of a stock company, he became the principal stock-holder, editor and publisher of the *Enterprise*, of Coudersport, Penn. He, however, was one of the sufferers by the fire of 1880, and lost heavily, but at once erected the building the *Enterprise* now occupies, and started anew. This profession he continued until 1886, when he sold out the business. In 1882 Mr. Thompson married Miss Eva, daughter of C. L. and V. C. Dyke (the latter of whom was his former partner), and they have one child, two years of age. Mr. Thompson is a member of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M., and Coudersport Chapter, No. 263, R. A. M., and of Bradford Commandery, No. 58, K. T. In politics he is an ardent Democrat.

M. S. THOMPSON, druggist, etc., Coudersport, was born in North Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1842, where he received his education, enjoying such advantages as the common schools afforded. The parents of Mr. Thompson were Henry and Jane (Henry) Thompson. His paternal grandfather was of German descent, and his paternal grandmother of Scotch extraction. Grandfather Henry was of Irish blood, and it is thought that the name was originally McHenry. Mr. Henry's wife was a genuine Yankee, but the nationality of her ancestors in unknown. M. S. Thompson came to Coudersport, Potter Co., Penn., in 1859, and worked at the wheelwright's trade for about three years, when he entered the employ of P. A. Stebbins & Son, with whom he remained until the fall of 1866, at which time he became associated with Dr. O. T. Ellison, in the drug trade, Mr. Thompson beginning business on a cash capital of $100. The firm name was Ellison & Thompson, which in 1868 was changed to Thompson & Mann, and in 1879 to M. S. Thompson & Co. Their place of business is on the corner of Main and Third streets, the mammoth double store at once attracting attention. It is 80x26 feet, with a rear apartment measuring 34x26. The building is owned by M. S. Thompson & Co., and is a handsome structure built of brick, the second floor being divided into offices. There are but few drug stores along the main line of the Erie Railroad that will compare with this. In its construction both exterior and interior, very fine work has been done. The stock is an immense one, and comprises drugs, books, stationery, wall paper, fancy goods, paints, oils, curtains, watches, jewelry, silverware, smokers' supplies and many other lines, and Mr. Thompson also has the exclusive agency for the Sherwin-Williams and the H. W. Johns paints. Physicians' prescriptions are compounded with the utmost care. Toliet articles of every variety are here found. Fancy cutlery, lamps and lamp fixtures are displayed, and school supplies are

also kept. Mr. Thompson was postmaster at Coudersport from 1869 to 1887, and this post-office is one of considerable importance, owing to the fact of the town being the county seat. In the long period of Mr. Thompson's service, he made marked improvements in the standing of the office, and placed it on a firm footing of prosperity. The interior arrangements are admirably planned. The store is a noted center of trade, and people throughout Potter county find it profitable to do business with Thompson & Co., owing to the high standard of the stock and the low figures at which goods are sold. In addition to his valuable realty, Mr. Thompson has an interest in the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad. He is a member of the Republican party, and is at present the very able burgess of the borough of Coudersport. He is a public-spirited man, and takes a lively interest in all local matters, having contributed toward the erection of the Soldiers' Monument, churches, etc. Mr. Thompson was married September 30, 1868, to Miss Cora E., daughter of John S. Mann. He has two adopted daughters: Marcia C., seventeen years of age, and Marion I., eleven years old.

AMOS VELEY, proprietor of a livery stable at Coudersport, was born in Lycoming county, near Haneyville, Clinton Co., Penn., in 1849. His parents, Minard and Abby Veley, were natives of New Jersey, but lived and died in Lycoming county, near the village of Jersey Shore. Their children were Barney, Jeanette, Minard, Emily, Hagerman, Amos, George, Jane (deceased) and a babe (also deceased). When twenty years of age Amos started in life for himself and removed to Coudersport in 1870, where he engaged in the stage and livery business, his first line being from Kettle Creek to Coudersport. He continued that line of business, and now has several mail contracts over as many routes, in addition to which he does a general livery business. In 1871 he married Ella S., daughter of William and Amanda A. (Woodcock) Benson, of Lymansville, Potter Co., Penn., and they have two children, Edgar H., and Harry M. Mrs. Veley's father, W. H. Benson, was born at Southport, Chemung Co., N. Y., January 17, 1814, and her mother at Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., April 26, 1821. They were married in Eulalia township, Potter Co., Penn., in October, 1837. Almond Woodcock, grandfather of Mrs. Veley, was one of the first settlers of Lymansville, where he lived and died. Her parents also located at Lymansville, and they are also deceased. Their children were Harvey H., William W., Dallas, Ella S., Mortimer and Wesley.

S. C. WHITE, attorney at law, Coudersport, son of James and Mary A. (Boyd) White, was born at Richburg, Allegany Co., N. Y., January 1, 1859. His parents were natives of Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1848, locating in Steuben county, N. Y., removing thence to Richburg, and thence to Potter county, Penn. They located in Sharon township in 1866, and engaged in lumbering, from there moved to Coudersport, their present residence. Their family consisted of four children: S. C., Jennie, Amy and Homer R., the last named a resident of Chicago. S. C. White attended school at Sharon Centre, and graduated at the Central State Normal School, at Lock Haven, Penn., in July, 1882, Jennie, his sister graduating in the same class, and Amy a year later. He read law with District Attorney L. H. Cobb, of Coudersport, was admitted to the bar March 2, 1885, and at once located at Coudersport, where he has since been in the active practice of his profession, and is now one of the rising young lawyers of the borough.

W. G. WILBER, commissioner of Potter county, is a son of Randall Clark Wilber, and was born in Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1851. In 1855 his father died, leaving four children, and in 1868 his mother removed to Potter county, Penn. Here W. G. Wilber engaged in lumbering

and farming until 1887, when he was elected commissioner of Potter county, having previously been jury commissioner. He is a member of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M. He is a Republican, and received the appointment of postmaster at Wilber under President Arthur's administration, a position he held for a period of five years. Mr. Wilber married, in 1872, Miss L. A., daughter of John Brooks, and they have five children.

CHAPTER XXV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—SHARON, OSWAYO AND GENESEE TOWNSHIPS.

SHARON TOWNSHIP.

ANDREW J. BARNES, lumberman and farmer, P. O. Millport, was born in Wayne county, Penn., March 30, 1836, a son of Gabriel and Salena J. (Starr) Barnes, who settled in Sharon township, Potter county, in 1838, where the father engaged in lumbering, at which business he continued until his death. He reared a large family of children, named as follows: Ann, Adeline (Mrs. F. Fuller), Andrew J., George H. (killed at the battle of Chattanooga), Charles, James (both in the army), Susan (Mrs. William Caldwell), Alice (Mrs. George Corwin) Mary (Mrs. William McMurray), Thomas, Fremont, Rodney and Ida. Andrew J. Barnes was reared in Sharon township, and began life as a lumberman. He enlisted in the Civil war in October, 1861, in Company G, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving eleven months, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability. After his return home he re-embarked in the lumber business, as agent for Weston Bros., of Olean, N. Y., in which he has been very successful. He has cleared and improved most of the farm he now occupies, which was his father's homestead, and has been in the mercantile trade at Millport since 1878. He married twice. His first wife was Delia, daughter of Silas Babbitt, of Sharon township, by whom he had five children: Guy S., Silas, Belle (Mrs. O. B. Howard), Charles and Jessie. His present wife was Laura, daughter of William Lockwood, of Oswayo township, by whom he has four children: Alfred, Leslie, Salena, and Weston (an infant son). Mr. Barnes is one of the leading citizens and business men of Sharon township. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is a Democrat.

ZALMON BARNES, farmer, P. O. Honeoye, was born in Barton, Tioga Co., N. Y., November 11, 1840, and is a son of Christopher and Mary H. (Lott) Barnes, natives also of Barton, N. Y. His father settled in Sharon township, this county, in 1852, and cleared and improved the farm now occupied by Zalmon, who was reared in Sharon from fourteen years of age. September 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-fifth New York Volunteers. He was taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., and sent to Andersonville prison, where he remained five months; from there he was taken to Charleston prison, and one month later to Florence prison, where he also remained two months, when he was paroled. He was honorably discharged at Elmira, N. Y., March 25, 1865. He then returned home to Sharon township, where he engaged in farming,

and for twelve years was in the lumber business. He married, January 1, 1870, Rosetta F., daughter of Nathan and Clarissa (Chapel) Hayward, of Bolivar, N. Y., and they have one son, Charles E. Mr. Barnes is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican, and has held the office of school director four years.

GEORGE M. BRIGHTMAN, farmer, P. O. Shinglehouse, was born in Oneonta, N. Y., June 24, 1820, a son of George and Sally (Brightman) Brightman. He was reared in his native town, and settled in Sharon township, this county, in 1849, and in 1869 located on the farm he now occupies, most of which he cleared and improved. His wife was Alzina, daughter of Charles and Chloe (Perry) Perry, of Saratoga Co., N. Y., by whom he had seven children: William, George, Charles, Warren B. (now district attorney of Potter county), Minerva (Mrs. John T. Smith), Helen (Mrs. Avery Moshier) and Georgia. Of these, William was in the Rebellion, and died in the service of his country. Mr. Brightman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He cast his first presidential vote for Gen. William H. Harrison in 1840, and his last for the grandson, Gen. Benjamin Harrison, in 1888.

WILLIAM J. BROWN, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Millport, was born in Washington county, N. Y., October 20, 1826, a son of William and Ruth (Saxon) Brown. He was reared in St. Croix, Wis., and Tioga county, Penn. In 1845 he enlisted in the Mexican war, in which he served eleven months. In 1846 he settled in Sweden, Potter county, where he was engaged in lumbering up to 1865. He then removed to Millport, in Sharon township, where he has since resided, and been engaged in lumbering and farming. July 29, 1849, he married Lucinda, daughter of Silas and Cyntha (Felt) Nelson, of Eulalia township, this county, and they have six children, viz.: Ella (Mrs. Joshua Dunning), Alice (Mrs. Ransom Munger), Rose (Mrs. Charles McDonald), Herbert (married to Nettie Sloat), Fannie (Mrs. Eugene C. Drake) and Charles (married to Libbie Hallett). Mr. Brown is a prominent and leading citizen of Sharon township. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, both lodge and chapter.

PELEG BURDIC, proprietor of the Sharon Centre House, Sharon Centre, was born in Addison, Steuben Co., N. Y., April 24, 1830, a son of Thomas J. and Ursula (Gibbs) Burdic, who settled at Millport, Sharon township, Potter Co., Penn., about 1838, where they resided two years; then moved to Sharon Centre, locating on the land now owned and occupied by their son Peleg, where the father engaged in lumbering for many years. They reared a family of nine children, viz.: John, Peleg, George, Jesse, Roxie, Melvin, Helen (Mrs. Dana Drake), Ralph and Almira (Mrs. DeWitt Gustin). Peleg Burdic was reared in Sharon, and his early life was spent in lumbering, at which he continued up to 1861, when he erected the Sharon Centre House, which he has since successfully conducted. December 31, 1863, he enlisted in Company L, Fifteenth New York Cavalry, participated in the Shenandoah raids and was honorably discharged July 4, 1865. He married Matilda, daughter of Joseph and Esther (Gibbs) Manley, of Addison, N. Y., and they have one son, Wallace) a merchant of Sharon Centre. Mr. Burdic has been postmaster of Sharon Centre since Lincoln's first administration. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, both lodge and chapter, and of the Knights of Labor. Politically he is a stanch advocate of the Greenback doctrine.

DE WITT C. CHASE, retired, P. O. Millport, was born in Jerusalem, Yates Co., N. Y., September 24, 1818, a son of Rev. John B. and Rebecca (Winship) Chase, early settlers of Yates and Allegany counties, N. Y. Mr. Chase settled in Sharon township, Potter county, in 1844, where, for a number of years,

he was engaged in farming. In 1865 he embarked in general mercantile business, in which he successfully continued up to 1878, when ill health compelled him to retire. Mr. Chase is an honored and respected citizen of Millport. He cast his first presidential vote for William H. Harrison in 1840, and his last for the grandson, Benjamin Harrison, in 1888.

CHARLES H. COLE, county commissioner, justice of the peace and lumberman, Shinglehouse, was born in Clara township, Potter Co., Penn., June 10, 1855, a son of William A. and Almira (Smith) Cole, the father a native of Cortland county, N. Y., and the mother of Harrison, Potter Co., Penn. His paternal grandfather, Jonathan Cole, was a pioneer of Sharon township, and later removed to Oswayo township, and died there. His maternal grandfather, Jonathan Smith, was a pioneer of Harrison township, this county. William A. Cole was a farmer of Clara township, and there Charles H. was reared and educated. He began life as a teacher in the common schools, and in 1879 entered as a clerk the store of George W. Dodge, of Shinglehouse, by whom he was employed four years. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Dodge, and embarked in the hardware trade at Shinglehouse, under the firm name of Dodge & Cole, and carried on business for four years. In May, 1884, Mr. Cole married Jessie A., daughter of Amos A. and Dolly (Jones) Newton, of Sharon township, and they have two children: Harold and Dolly. In 1884 Mr. Cole was elected justice of the peace for Sharon township, which office he still holds, and in 1888 was elected county commissioner for a term of three years. He is a popular citizen and business man. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican.

ABRAM DEREMER, farmer, P. O. East Sharon, was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., July 13, 1821, a son of Joseph and Rachel (Bishop) Deremer, natives of New Jersey and pioneers of Tompkins and Steuben counties, N. Y., and later of Crawford county, Penn. Abram Deremer was reared in Steuben county, N. Y., where he married Caroline, daughter of Daniel and Polly (Opdyke) Richey, by whom he has six children living: Delia and Adelbert (twins, former married to J. A. Smith), Alice (Mrs. Almon Pearsall), Fannie (Mrs. Walter Crosby), Dora (Mrs. Edgar Smith) and Daniel. Mr. Deremer, who has always been a farmer, settled in Sharon township in 1868, where he has since resided, a prominent and respected citizen. In politics he is a Democrat, and served as auditor of the township three years.

JAMES W. DICKINSON, lumberman and farmer, P. O. Millport, was born in Tioga county, Penn., August 18, 1842, a son of James and Electa Dickinson. In 1849 he removed to Sharon township, Potter county, with his brother-in-law, Archibald Sloat, where he was reared and educated from seven years of age. February 1, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Eighty-fifth New York Volunteers. He was captured at Plymouth, N. C., and sent to Andersonville, where he was kept a prisoner ten months; from there was sent to Richmond and paroled, and was honorably discharged from the service July 14, 1865. He then returned to Sharon township, where he has since resided, and followed the business of lumbering and farming, clearing and improving the farm he now occupies. Mr. Dickinson married, June 17, 1861, Jeanette M., daughter of Richard and Emily Corwin, of Sharon township, and they have three children: Ellsworth, Marion and Jessie. Mr. Dickinson is a member of the G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE W. DODGE, merchant, Shinglehouse, was born in Pike, Wyoming Co., N. Y., December 21, 1843, a son of Daniel and Adelia E. (Newcomb) Dodge. His father was an early settler of Sharon township, Potter county, where he engaged in farming and lumbering, and resided until

his death. By his first wife, Adelia Newcomb, he had four children: George W., Catherine L. (Mrs. E. D. Holmes), Mary A. (Mrs. Ralph Burdic) and Jerome D. (a physician at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio). His second wife was Jeanette, daughter of Lewis Wood, of Sharon township. George W. Dodge was reared in Pike, N. Y. He was a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting September 21, 1861, in Company F, Fifth New York Cavalry. He was wounded in the foot at Hagerstown, Md., in July, 1863, and was honorably discharged after a service of three years and one month. After the war he located in Sharon township, where he was engaged in the lumber business with his father for a number of years. In 1878 he embarked in mercantile business at Shinglehouse, in which he has since been engaged, and has been a member of the firm of Dodge & Newton, at Rixford, McKean county, since 1879. He also carries on the homestead farm. His wife is Emma, daughter of Nelson and Lorinda (White) Parmenter, of Sharon township, and they have three sons, Ulric S., Fred and Daniel. Mr. Dodge is a prominent citizen and merchant of Shinglehouse. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1888 was elected member of assembly from his district.

DANA DRAKE, farmer, P. O. Sharon Centre, was born in Sharon township, Potter Co., Penn., November 4, 1844, a son of Simon and Mary D. (Warner) Drake. His paternal grandfather was a pioneer of Ceres, McKean Co., Penn., afterward removing to Illinois, where he died; and his maternal grandfather was Seth Warner, a pioneer of Bingham township, this county. The parents of our subject settled in Sharon township about 1839, and cleared and improved the farm now owned by Jacob Falling, his father dying in that township in 1886, aged seventy-three years. Simon Drake was married twice, his first wife being Mary D. Warner, by whom he had four children who grew to maturity: Haline (Mrs. George Burdic), Seth B., Dana and Mary L. (Mrs. William Crocker). His second wife was Mrs. Melissa Murray, and by her were born six children: John W., Lydia B. (Mrs. A. Wright), Eugene, George H., Milton and Gertrude. Dana Drake was reared and educated in Sharon township, and began life as a lumberman and farmer. He cleared a part of the farm he now occupies, and made all the improvements in buildings. In 1866 he married Helen, daughter of Thomas J. and Ursula (Gibbs) Burdic, of Sharon township, and they have four children: Maggie (Mrs. Horace Pratt), Jesse, Eddie and Fillmore. Mr. Drake enlisted September 17, 1864, in Company D, Thirteenth New York Volunteers, and at the end of one year was honorably discharged. He has served one term of three years as commissioner of Potter county, and has held nearly all the local offices in Sharon township; is now serving his second term as justice of the peace. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the G. A. R., and is a Republican.

WILLIAM R. HALLETT, veterinary surgeon, Millport, is a native of Steuben county, N. Y. At the age of thirteen years he left home and located in Iowa in 1857, and attended the veterinary school at Marengo, that State, under the tuition of Coon, Stage & Talbert, where he remained four years. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-eighth Iowa Volunteers. He was taken prisoner on the St. Francis, but escaped, the rest of the party being paroled after four months' captivity and sent to St. Louis. While a member of the Twenty-eighth Iowa he was for a number of months on detached service with the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, and after three years' army service was honorably discharged. He then returned to Iowa and began the practice of veterinary surgery with Coon, Stage & Talbert, of Marengo, remaining there several years; later he located in Hebron township, Potter

county, and since 1879 has been located at Millport, in Sharon township, where he has built up a large practice, and a successful one. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he votes independent of party.

PHILANDER D. HAWLEY, proprietor of the Hawley House, Shinglehouse, was born in Bingham township, Potter Co., Penn., May 9, 1849, a son of Salmon and Salaria L. (Canaan) Hawley. His paternal grandfather was James Hawley, and his great-grandfather was Solomon Hawley, both natives of Connecticut, who settled in Bingham township in 1827, where James Hawley erected a grist-mill (probably the first mill in Potter county), which, with his eldest son, Philander, he conducted for several years, and it was afterward operated by the latter until his death in 1851. The children of James Hawley were six: Philander, Abigail, Salmon, Leman, Marilla (Mrs. Henry Hurlbut) and Caroline (Mrs. William S. Burdick). Of these Salmon, father of our subject, was a physician, began practice at Ellisburg, this county, and later was at Oswayo, where he died August 18, 1855. His children were Josephine O. (Mrs. Henry Park), Philander D. and Salmon B. The subject of this sketch was reared in Oswayo, this county, and for a number of years worked at the carpenter and joiner's trade. He then followed the occupation of a miller for six years, and since 1881 has been a successful practitioner of veterinary surgery. He was the proprietor of the Lee House, Oswayo, from January, 1882, until April 1, 1883. In 1885 he purchased the hotel property at Shinglehouse, which he has since successfully conducted. March 15, 1870, he married Emma C., daughter of George and Mary A. (Bryant) Crouch, natives of England, who settled in Hebron, this county, in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Hawley are the parents of two children, S. Belle and George C. Mr. Hawley is widely and favorably known in Potter and adjoining counties, and is a popular landlord. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Equitable Aid Union. In politics he is a stanch Republican.

L. C. KINNER, general merchant, Shinglehouse, was born in Tioga county, Penn., September 23, 1840, a son of James and Julia (Curran) Kinner, formerly of Orange county, N. Y., and early settlers of Tioga county, Penn. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county until seventeen years of age. In 1857 he entered the employ of William McDougall, of Oswayo, this county, acting in the capacity of clerk until the spring of 1858. He then entered the employ of C. H. Simmons, of the same place, with whom he was engaged until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted, in May, 1861, in Company H, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He lost his left leg at the latter engagement, July 2, 1863, and was honorably discharged from the service in June, 1864. He then returned to Oswayo, and resumed his former position of clerk in the store of C. H. Simmons, remaining with him until 1873, when he embarked in business for himself, on a small scale, at Shinglehouse. Here he built up a large and successful business, and has occupied his present commodius quarters since 1878. Mr. Kinner is one of the leading and prominent merchants of Shinglehouse. He has served one term as justice of the peace, is a member of the G. A. R., and is a Democrat.

CAPTAIN LEVI H. KINNEY, farmer, P. O. Shinglehouse, was born in Old Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y., July 27, 1819, a son of Barnabas and Naamah (Holcomb) Kinney, natives of Hillsdale, Columbia Co., N. Y. His paternal grandfather was Barnabas Kinney, a native of Scotland, who served through the Revolutionary war, and was a pioneer of Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y. Though exempt from duty, he raised a company at Sodus, to participate in the war of 1812.

His maternal grandfather was Return Holcomb, a native of Connecticut, who served in the French war of Canada, went through the Revolution, and was long a resident of Columbia county, N. Y., but died in Greene, Chenango Co., N. Y. Our subject was reared in Jasper, Steuben Co., N. Y., from five years of age, where he received a limited common-school education. In 1845 he came to Sharon, this county, where he worked in a saw-mill two years for $18 per month, and boarded himself. In the spring of 1847 he purchased the farm he now owns and occupies, all of which he has cleared and improved; for many years prior to the war he was engaged in lumbering. In August, 1861, he raised Company D, Eighty-fifth New York Volunteers, with whom he was mustered into the service as captain, and served three years, when he was honorably discharged. In 1839 he married Mary, daughter of Caleb and Deborah (Silsby) Tyler, of Steuben county, N. Y., and to them were born three children: Angie, Alanson T. and Bryce B. Alanson T. was in the Civil war, and served two years as a private in his father's company, but was promoted to second lieutenant; he resigned and returned home, and raised Company F, Two Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with which he was mustered in as captain; was wounded twice, and was disabled at Gravelly Run, April 4, 1865; he was mustered out with the company in June, 1865; he is now the sheriff of Branch county, Mich. Bryce B. was also a soldier, a member of Company B, Second Iowa Cavalry, and died, in 1872, of disease contracted while in the service. Capt. Kinney is a prominent and representative citizen and farmer of Sharon. He has served one term of three years as commissioner for Potter county; he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and politically is a stanch Republican.

RINALDO D. McDONALD, farmer, P. O. Shinglehouse, was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., April 17, 1840, son of Thomas and Catherine (Bacon) McDonald, the former a native of Ithaca, N. Y., and the latter of Dansville, N. Y. They settled in Sharon township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1841, where they resided until 1864, then removed to Watkins, and later to Portville, N. Y., where the mother died in 1865; the father died in Ceres, McKean Co., Penn., in 1888. They reared a family of ten children: William, John, Rinaldo D., Leander, Adelia (Mrs. Aaron Walker), Aurora (Mrs. George Metcalf), Laura (Mrs. C. J. Tubbs), Charles, Theodore and Ida (Mrs. M. Manley). R. D. McDonald was reared in Sharon township. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting October 15, 1861, in Company G, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served faithfully over two years, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability, December 31, 1863. After returning home he engaged in farming. He cleared a part of the farm he now occupies, and made all the improvements in buildings. In October, 1861, he married Victoria, daughter of William and Caroline (Savage) Cole, of Delaware county, Penn., and they have five children: William B., Maude, Ernest, Jennie and Harry. Mr. McDonald is a prominent farmer of Sharon township. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the G. A. R.

AMOS A. NEWTON, farmer, P. O. Sharon Centre, was born in Bainbridge, Chenango Co., N. Y., April 16, 1822, a son of Marshall and Prudence (Aylesworth) Newton. His paternal grandfather was Amasa Newton, a native of Vermont and a pioneer of Chenango county, N. Y., and was a son of Thaddeus Newton, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, also a pioneer of Chenango county. His maternal grandfather was Andrew Aylesworth, of French descent, also a pioneer of Chenango county, N. Y.

Amos A. Newton was reared in his native county and settled in Sharon township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1846; was for many years engaged in the lum-

ber business, and was a member of the firm of Nichols, Stevens & Co., for ten years. He settled on the farm he now occupies, in 1867, most of which he cleared, and has made all improvements in buildings, etc. In 1850 he married Dolly S., daughter of Isaac W. and Nancy (Colvin) Jones, who were among the first settlers of Sharon township. They have five children, viz.: William E., Fred N., Jennie (Mrs. Arthur Cole), Jessie (Mrs. Charles H. Cole) and Kate. Mr. Newton is a prominent farmer of Sharon township, and an enterprising citizen. In politics he is a Republican.

FRED N. NEWTON, attorney at law, Shinglehouse, was born in Sharon township, Potter Co., Penn., February 22, 1854, a son of Amos A. and Dolly S. (Jones) Newton [see sketch of Amos A. Newton]. He was reared in his native town, and educated at the Coudersport public school and the State Normal School at Edinborough. He began the study of law in 1878, in the office of Olmsted & Larrabee, Coudersport, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1881. He married, November 2, 1873, Rose, daughter of Nelson and Lorinda (White) Parmenter, of Sharon, and they have three children: Lloyd S., Lawrence L. and Laura L. (twins). Mr. Newton is one of the justices of the peace of Sharon township, and is, politically, a Republican.

FRANCIS P. NICHOLS, lumberman, Shinglehouse, was born in Sharon township, Potter Co., Penn., October 12, 1846, a son of Maleck and Cordelia (Perry) Nichols, natives of Chemung and Otsego counties, N. Y., respectively, who settled in Sharon township in 1845, and cleared and improved the farm on which they still reside. Francis P. was reared in his native township, where he received a common-school education. He began life as a farmer, and since 1872 has been successfully engaged in the lumber business at Shinglehouse. In 1873 he married Josephine, daughter of Luke and Hannah Stevens, of Sharon township, and they have three children: Harry, Anna and an infant son. Mr. Stevens was a participant in the war of the Rebellion, having enlisted, in 1862, in Company B, One Hundred and Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which regiment he served one year. He again enlisted in 1864, this time in Company K, Thirteenth New York Heavy Artillery, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Politically he is a Republican, and has held the office of constable and collector one term in Sharon township.

CHARLES D. PARMENTER, lumberman, Shinglehouse, was born in West Virginia, August 14, 1846, a son of Nelson and Lorinda (White) Parmenter, who settled in Sharon township, in 1850, locating at East Sharon, where the father engaged in lumbering, which he followed until his death. He also cleared and improved a farm at East Sharon. He was a native of the State of New York, and died November 2, 1888, at the age of seventy-five years. His family consisted of four children: Laura (Mrs. Alonzo Newton), Charles, Emma (Mrs. George W. Dodge) and Rose (Mrs. Fred N. Newton). Charles D. Parmenter was reared in Sharon township, and received a common-school education. He has always followed lumbering as a business, and has resided at Shinglehouse since 1884. He married, July 22, 1869, Anna L. Ward, of Ripley, Ohio, and they have one son, Nelson. Mr. Parmenter is a representative citizen and business man of Sharon township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican.

JOHN S. PEARSALL, farmer, P. O. Shinglehouse, was born in Switzerland county, Ind., January 29, 1821, a son of Samuel and Betsey (Pearsall) Pearsall, who settled in Sharon township in 1829, and later settled on the farm now occupied by John S. Pearsall. His father's principal business was lumbering, though he farmed to some extent. In later life he removed to Clinton county, Iowa, and died there. His children were Solomon, Harriet (Mrs.

William Scott), John S., Polly (Mrs. Alfred Warren) and Nelson. John S. was reared in Sharon township from eight years of age, and with the exception of four years that he lived in Crawford county, Penn., and one year in Iowa he has always made this his home. In 1845 he married Eleanor M., daughter of Ezra and Sophronia Graves, of Sharon township, and they have reared eight children to adult age, three of whom have since died: Theressa (Mrs. Seymour Farley), Helen (Mrs. William Hunt, deceased), Eliza (Mrs. James Thompson), Eva (Mrs. A. C. Voorhees), Lillie (Mrs. Frank Farley), May (Mrs. W. B. Brightman, deceased), Dora (Mrs. M. J. Bridge) and Belle (deceased). Mr. Pearsall was in the Rebellion, enlisting in 1864, in Company F, Two Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers; he participated in the Weldon raid, and was honorably discharged after ten months' service. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he advocates Prohibition.

EDGAR A. PERKINS, lumberman and miller, Shinglehouse, was born in Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn., February 20, 1850, and is a son of Benjamin and Polly (Palmer) Perkins, formerly of Herkimer county, N. Y., and among the early settlers of Ceres township, where they cleared and improved a farm, on which they lived and died. They had two children: Isaac (deceased) and Edgar A. The subject of these lines was reared in his native town, where he received a common-school education, and in 1876 he began the business of lumberman at Shinglehouse, where he also erected a grist-mill and a saw-mill, which he has since successfully conducted. He married Lorena, daughter of L. P. and Clarissa (Fisk) White, of Ceres township, and they have one son—Elmo. Mr. Perkins is an enterprising citizen and business man. In politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE W. PRINCE, farmer, P. O. Shinglehouse, was born in Bradford county, Penn., February 22, 1825, a son of Joseph and Hannah (Stiles) Prince, formerly of New Hampshire, and pioneers of Bradford county, Penn. George W. was reared in his native county, where he resided up to 1866. He then settled in Sharon township, Potter county, on the farm he now owns and occupies. His original purchase was 600 acres, a part of which he has since sold and given his sons, and about 200 acres of which he cleared and improved. Mr. Prince was a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting, October 12, 1863, in the United States Construction Corps, served a year and a half, and in the spring of 1865 he was honorably discharged, on account of disability. He married, November 16, 1845, Phebe, daughter of Moses and Jerusha Burbank, of Bradford county, Penn., and they have four children living: Melvina (Mrs. Riley Allen), Loren, Alfred, and Caroline (Mrs. Horace Pratt). Mr. Prince, politically, was formerly a Democrat, but is now a stanch Republican. His paternal grandfather served through the Revolutionary war, and was with Washington when he crossed the Delaware. George W. Prince now has the gun in his possession, carried by his grandfather through the war, and which he captured from a British soldier.

A. A. RAYMOND, hardware merchant, Shinglehouse, was born in Allegheny township, Potter Co., Penn., April 12, 1846, a son of Amos and Rhoda (Daniels) Raymond. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Raymond, was a native of Massachusetts, a pioneer of Allegheny township, where he cleared and improved a farm and lived for many years. He is still a resident of the township, at the ripe age of ninety-six years. Amos Raymond, father of subject, is a farmer by occupation, and a resident of Ulysses township. He reared a family of five children: H. Lovina, Lavina (Mrs. F. D. Leet), Asa A., Josephine (Mrs. Louis Huntington) and Sarah (Mrs. Frank Conable). A. A. Raymond was reared and educated in Allegheny township, and began life as a farmer.

He engaged in the mercantile business at Raymond's Corners, this county, in 1877, where he remained two years, then removed to Lymansville, where he was engaged in business three years. He then kept store two years in Coudersport, and then followed farming two years in Ulysses township. August 15, 1888, he embarked in his present business at Shinglehouse, where he has succeeded in building up a trade that is daily increasing. Mr. Raymond, in 1875, married Mary M., daughter of Harvey and Harriet (Meicham) Cutler, of Bingham township, and they have four children living: Marion C., Daisy D., Dora M. and J. Spafford Raymond; they buried one son, Amos Harvey, when eight months old.

JAMES N. SHERWOOD, farmer, P. O. Shinglehouse, was born in Solon, Cortland Co., N. Y., November 22, 1829, a son of Stratton Sherwood and Barbara A. (Barnard) Sherwood. He was reared in his native county and in Bradford county, Penn. He settled in Sharon township, Potter county, in 1852, and in 1854 married Fannie M., daughter of Joseph Armstrong, of Tompkins county, N. Y. After his marriage he located on Horse run, Bolivar township, Allegany Co., N. Y., and in 1861 removed to the farm he now occupies, most of which he cleared and improved. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-eight Pennsylvania Regiment. He was wounded in the face at Fort Damnation, and honorably discharged from the service April 10, 1865. During his term of service his wife was a nurse in the Harwood Hospital, near Washington, D. C., and afterward at Fairfax Seminary. Mr. Sherwood is a representative citizen of Sharon township, and is a member of the United Brethren Church. He has held the office of treasurer of Sharon township one year, and politically is a Republican.

SALA C. STEVENS, lumberman, P. O. Shinglehouse, was born in Jamaica, Windham Co., Vt., February 18, 1813, a son of Asa and Patty (Hazelton) Stevens, natives of Vermont and pioneers of Tioga county, Penn. He was reared in Vermont and settled in Sharon township, Potter county, in 1838, embarking in the lumber business, in which he has been very successful and in which he is still interested. He also, for fifteen years, was interested in a large lumber yard and mill in Cincinnati, Ohio, in which he accumulated a competency. Mr. Stevens was twice married. His first wife was Lydia, daughter of Anthony and Katie (Stevens) Jones, of Bingham township, this county, by whom he had children as follows: Fendora M. (Mrs. J. E. Terwilliger), Florence E. (Mrs. Robert Sayers), Florentine S., Grace G. (Mrs. Robert Hook), Edith G. and Mabel (Mrs. Samuel Booth). His second wife was Mrs. Kate (Haley) Seals, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Stevens is a representative and leading citizen of Shinglehouse. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Republican.

WILLIAM G. SUTHERLAND, farmer, P. O. Shinglehouse, was born in Maryland, Otsego Co., N. Y., August 28, 1834, a son of James and Betsey (Kaple) Sutherland, who settled in Sharon township in 1857, and resided there until their death. Their children were Charles, William G., Diantha (Mrs. George M. Burbank), Jane (Mrs. Reuben Hickok), Orburt and Fannie (Mrs. Barton Holly). William G. Sutherland was reared in his native county and Bradford county, Penn. He settled in Sharon township, Potter county, in 1856, on the farm he now occupies, all of which he cleared and improved; for over thirty years he was engaged in lumbering in the winter season. He was twice married; his first wife was Belle, daughter of Orlando and Minerva (Arnold) Johnson, of Hume, N. Y., by whom he had two children: Don and Paul. His present wife was formerly Nancy Kinney, daughter of Alanson Kinney, of Steuben county, N. Y., and they have three daughters: Dora,

Ella and Vinnie. Mr. Sutherland has served the township as supervisor and school director. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and is a Republican.

CHARLES D. VOORHEES, M. D., a physician and druggist of Shinglehouse, was born in Sharon township, Potter Co., Penn., October 6, 1856, a son of John and Cordelia (Fisk) Voorhees. His father was born in Steuben county, N. Y., October 3, 1817, and was a son of Luke and Mary P. (Pellitt) Voorhees, natives of New York and New Jersey, respectively, and pioneers of Howard, Steuben Co., N. Y. John Voorhees was reared in his native county, and remained at home until twenty-one years of age. He then worked by the month on a farm and at building a canal. At the age of twenty-four years he learned the millwright trade in Ceres, N.Y., which trade he followed from 1841 to 1877. He settled in Sharon township in 1849, and located at Shinglehouse in 1852, where he has since resided. His wife, Cordelia, was a daughter of Harvey and Eliza (Campbell) Fisk, formerly of Madison county, N. Y., who settled in Sharon in 1829. The issue of this union was two sons, Adelbert C. and Charles D. Charles D. Voorhees was reared in his native town, where he received his early education, later attending the Pike, N. Y., Seminary. He began life as clerk in a general store, and in the spring of 1876 located at Sharon Centre, where he conducted a general merchandise business one year. He was six months in the grocery trade at Sawyer City, and in 1879 embarked in the drug business at Shinglehouse, which he has successfully continued since. He began the study of medicine in 1885 with Dr. H. A. Place, of Ceres, N. Y., and entered the University Medical College, New York City, in September, 1887, and was graduated March 12, 1889, immediately beginning the practice of his profession at Shinglehouse, where he is now located. In 1886 Dr. Voorhees spent six months in Kansas, and conducted a grocery and drug store at Dodge City, and during that time pre-empted 160 acres of land and proved his claim. In September, 1880, he married Jennie B., daughter of Charles and Addie E. (McNamire) Meakinster, of East Sharon, and has one son, Lee G. Dr. Voorhees is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is local agent for the Travelers Life and Accident Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. Politically he is a Republican, and was appointed postmaster August 28, 1889, now serving.

DANIEL P. WHITE, farmer, P. O. East Sharon, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, October 10, 1817, a son of John and Mary (Kennedy) White. His father was a native of New Hampshire, and his mother of Elmira, N. Y. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served under General W. H. Harrison. In 1821 they settled in Ceres, McKean Co., Penn., and later located in Hebron, Potter Co., Penn., where they cleared a farm and made their home until death. They had fourteen children, seven of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Daniel P., Arvilla (Mrs. Peter Pulver), Melinda (Mrs. Noah Dunning), Albert, Levi, Martin (died of disease contracted in the army during the Civil war), and George W. (also a soldier of the Civil war, now living at Ridgway, Penn.). Daniel P. White was reared in Ceres, McKean county, until fifteen years of age, and then moved to Hebron, Potter Co., Penn., with his parents, where he grew to manhood and first located, clearing a farm in that township. In 1859 he removed to Sharon township, where he has since resided. He married, December 24, 1837, Eunice, daughter of Judson Hinds, of Hebron township, and they have reared seven children: Samuel J., Mary J. (Mrs. Hiram Root), Sarah (Mrs. William Waer), William H., Marinda (Mrs. Brown) James and Adelbert. Mr. White was a soldier in the Rebellion, enlisting in August, 1861, in Company D, Eighty-fifth New York Volunteers, and served a year, but was honorably discharged on account of disability, September 1, 1862, at David's Island, N. Y.

SAMUEL J. WHITE, his eldest son, was also in the service. He was born January 16, 1839; enlisted in September, 1861, in Company C, Eighty-fifth New York Volunteers, and was a prisoner at Andersonville and Florence prisons ten months and eight days. He was honorably discharged at Elmira, N.Y., in June, 1865. He died at his home in East Sharon, August 16, 1889, of disease contracted while in the army; at the time of his death he was serving his fifth term as commander of G. H. Barnes Post, No. 175, G. A. R., his funeral being attended by about 600 persons; he is much missed in county, town and home. In 1866 he was married to Maryette, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Preston) Jones, of Sharon township, and they have six children, viz.: Gertie (Mrs. Alfred Prince), Josie, Ernest, Laphron, Ola and Leon. Mr. White resided on his farm in Sharon township from 1867 until his death. He served his township two terms as school director, and inspector and judge of elections one term. In politics he was a Republican.

CHARLES A. WOLCOTT, farmer, P. O. Shinglehouse, was born in Sharon township, Potter county, May 19, 1861, and is a son of Aaron and Lucretia (Jones) Wolcott. His paternal grandparents were John and Rhoda (Brainard) Wolcott, who settled in Eldred, McKean Co., Penn., in 1833. His maternal grandparents were Anthony W. and Harriet (Nichols) Jones, who settled in Sharon township, Potter county, in an early day. Aaron Wolcott was born in Portville, N. Y., December 9, 1832, and was reared in Eldred, Penn. He settled in Clara township, this county, in 1853, where he engaged in lumbering and farming for three years. He then removed to Sharon township, and has occupied his present farm since 1868. He was twice married, and by his first wife, Lucretia, he has three children living, viz.: Cora (Mrs. Jos. Bump), Charles A. and Hugh. His second and present wife was Mrs. Sarah (Emery) Gile. Charles A. Wolcott was reared in Sharon township, where he received a common-school education. He married, December 25, 1882, Hattie B., daughter of A. W. and Margaret J. (Blood) Humphrey, of Sharon township, and they have one daughter, Ruby. After his marriage Mr. Wolcott engaged in farming one year at Eldred, McKean county, and in the fall of 1883 he returned to Sharon, and in the spring of 1885 located on the farm he now occupies. He has held the office of collector and constable two terms in Sharon. Politically he is a Republican.

OSWAYO TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL BEEBE, pension agent and notary public, Oswayo, was born in Columbus, Chenango Co., N. Y., May 22, 1827, a son of Stephen and Dorcas (Church) Beebe, who settled in Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1839, and lived and died there. From eight years of age Samuel Beebe was reared in Allegany county, and was educated in the common schools at Spring Mills, Allegany Co., N. Y. He began life as a farmer, and for six years was proprietor of a woolen factory in Independence, N. Y. In 1867 he located at Oswayo, and carried on mercantile business for one year, since which time he has been engaged in his present business. In September, 1847, he married Dorothy, daughter of Philo and Mary (Darling) Colvin, of Independence, N. Y. They have six children: Eber J., Gaylord C., Clara A. (Mrs. William L. Campbell), Prentice W., Joel H. and John S. Mr. Beebe was justice of the peace in Independence, N. Y., for twenty years, and filled the same position in Oswayo for fifteen years. He was appointed associate judge of Potter county to fill a vacancy, and served one year; was county auditor three years. Politically he was formerly a Whig, and has been a stanch Republican since the organization of the party.

WILLIAM DALRYMPLE, farmer, P. O. Chrystal, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., December 4, 1826, a son of Ephraim and Abigail (Bridgman) Dalrymple. He was reared in Chemung county, and settled in Oswayo township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1850, locating on a part of the farm he now occupies, most of which he has improved himself, where, with the exception of seventeen years, he has since resided. His father also settled in Oswayo in 1850, and together they embarked in the lumber business, erecting a mill in Oswayo, said to be the first steam saw-mill built in Potter county. They did an extensive business until the father's death, April 22, 1856, after which the son carried on the business until 1869, when he embarked in the lumber industry at Wellsville, N. Y., and also ran a sash and blind factory there for five years. He then engaged in the lumber business at Duke Centre, McKean Co., Penn., for seven years, and afterward at Alma, N. Y., for six years. He returned to Oswayo in 1886, where he has since attended to his farm and engaged in lumbering. April 16, 1853, he married Sarah, daughter of Sylvester and Mary (Kirtland) Weeks, of Chemung county, N. Y., and they have three children: Reuben, Arthur and Agnes (Mrs. Chas. Monroe). Mr. Dalrymple is a member of the F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F.; politically he is a Democrat. Mr. Dalrymple is the owner of the first millstone that ground corn in Chemung county, N. Y., and uses it for a horse block.

JAMES H. DEXTER, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Oswayo, was born in Oswayo township, Potter Co., Penn., March 3, 1858, the only son of William and Lucy M. (Parker) Dexter, natives of Chenango county, N. Y., who settled in Oswayo township in 1854, where his father for many years was a prominent lumberman, but since 1870 has been engaged in farming. James H. was reared in Oswayo, and since attaining his majority has been prominently identified with the lumbering interests of the county, and at the same time has conducted his father's farm. He married in October, 1883, Eloise, daughter of Isaac and Mahala (Casterline) Griffin, of Allegany county, N. Y. Mr. Dexter is a prominent lumberman and citizen of Oswayo. He was, in 1887, elected one of the auditors of Potter county, for a term of three years, and has filled many of the local offices of the township. Politically he is a Republican.

JAMES T. LOCKWOOD, lumberman and farmer, P. O. Chrystal, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., October 31, 1834, a son of William and Laura (Lucas) Lockwood, natives of Vermont, who settled in Oswayo township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1849, locating on the farm now owned by the heirs of Jacob Lockwood. This farm William Lockwood (who in his lifetime was a prominent lumberman) cleared and improved, with the assistance of his sons, making it his home until his death, which occurred in December, 1880. He had ten children: Eliza (Mrs. Hugh Hahey), William L., Mary (Mrs. C. A. Pineo), John, Jacob, Betsy (Mrs. Thomas Crittenden), James T., Joseph, Nancy (Mrs. Martin Fisher) and Wealthy (Mrs. William Woodard). James T. came with his parents to Oswayo township, and on reaching manhood began his business career as a lumberman, which he has since followed, doing an extensive business. In 1871 he located on the farm he now occupies, comprising 145 acres, 115 of which he improved. In 1866 he married Sarah B., daughter of Elias and Electa (Cummings) Torry, of Sharon township, Potter Co., Penn., and to them have been born six children: Mary, Minnie, Jacob J. (deceased), Florence, Lottie and Laura. Mr. Lockwood was a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting August 1, 1861, in Company G, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was wounded through the hip at Atlanta, Ga.; was taken prisoner at the battle of Chancellorsville and sent to Libby prison, but

was paroled after fifteen days' confinement. After serving nearly four years, he was honorably discharged July 21, 1865. Politically he is a Republican; has held the office of school director of Oswayo six years, and is now serving his second term as town auditor.

BENJAMIN F. LYMAN, farmer, P. O. Eleven Mile, was born in Castleton, Rutland Co., Vt., March 21, 1822, a son of Eleazer and Mary (Dudley) Lyman. His father settled in Oswayo township in 1855, locating on the farm now owned by his son, Algernon S. Lyman, a part of which he improved, and where he resided until his death. He was twice married, and by his first wife, Mary (Dudley), five children were born: Mary R., Lucy L., Benjamin F., and the twins, Henry H. and Esther M. By his second wife, Mary E. (Hollister), he had five children: Jennie M. (Mrs. Henry Yale), Sarah (Mrs. Walter Wells), Algernon S., Lucretia and Ashbell. Benjamin F. was reared in Vermont, settled in Oswayo in 1855, and in 1858 located on the farm he now occupies, all of which he cleared and improved. He enlisted in the Civil war in October, 1862, in Company H, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; was taken prisoner while on picket duty at Harwood Church, Va., and after sixteen days spent in Libby prison was paroled, and was honorably discharged from the service May 29, 1865. He married Sophia, daughter of Samuel Wood, of Fair Haven, Vt., and they have had five children: Mary S. Lyman (dead), Helen (Mrs. Charles Day), Don F., Samuel F. and George H. Mr. Lyman has held nearly all the local offices of the township, was justice of the peace before the war, and is now holding the same office. Politically he is a Republican.

GEORGE F. ROWLEE, farmer, P. O. Oswayo, was born in Southport, Chemung Co., N. Y., April 16, 1828, a son of Peter B. and Elizabeth (Briggs) Rowlee. His father was a native of Connecticut and of Scotch descent, and his mother of Cayuga county, N. Y., and of German parentage. They were residents of Chemung county, N. Y., and died there, both at the age of eighty-two and one half years. George F. was reared in his native county. In 1850 he settled in Oswayo township, where he has since resided, and in 1851 located on the farm he now occupies, which he cleared and improved himself. He was married, December 31, 1849, to Sophia L., daughter of Ephraim and Abigail (Bridgman) Dalrymple, of Chemung county, N. Y., and they have five children living: Susan A. (Mrs. D. C. Kelley), Sarah I. (Mrs. James F. Goit), Ida V. (Mrs. S. E. Crittenden), George M., and Edith M. (Mrs. Charles L. Wilbur). Mr. Rowlee for many years was engaged in lumbering. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers. He was taken prisoner in the seven days' fight before Richmond, June 30, 1862, and after twenty-one days was paroled with McClellan's sick and wounded, and was discharged September 19, 1862. He re-enlisted September 7, 1864, in Company F, Two Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged. He has held the offices of supervisor, auditor and school director of Oswayo township. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Equitable Aid Union, and of the Knights of Labor; politically he is a Democrat.

ANSEL T. SMITH, grocer, Oswayo, was born in Cortland county, N. Y., November 30, 1822, a son of Walker and Sarah (Taylor) Smith, who settled in Ulysses, Potter Co., Penn., in 1838, where they cleared and improved a farm and reared a family of ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity: Ansel T., Arnold W., Parmeno A., Joshua T., Walker O., Sarah A. (Mrs. Sherman Lane), Delana (Mrs. Horace Chandler) and Esther A. (Mrs. Buck). Ansel T. Smith was sixteen years of age when he settled with his parents in Ulysses township. He followed blacksmithing for a number of years, and for eight

years was a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He located in Oswayo in 1869, where he carried on a blacksmith shop for several years. Since 1886 he has been engaged in the grocery business. He has been twice married; his first wife was Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah Reed, of Eulalia, this county, and they had two children: Nathan L. and William W. His present wife was Savina Brown, of Ulysses. Mr. Smith is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically he is a Prohibitionist.

DAVID E. SMITH, stationary engineer, Oswayo, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., April 22, 1847, a son of David D. and Mary B. (Gray) Smith. His father was a native of Rutland, Vt., and his mother of Danbury, Conn. They settled in Oswayo township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1851, where his father engaged in lumbering for two years, then embarked in farming, at which he continued until his death in October, 1863. He was the father of seven children, five of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Thomas, Robert, Joanna (Mrs. James W. Chase), Frederick and David E. David D. Smith cleared a large farm in Oswayo, and during the time made more improvements, considering his means, than any man in the community. He erected, in 1856, the largest barn then in the county, and was a prominent and representative citizen. David E. Smith was reared in Oswayo from five years of age, and received a good common-school education. He has followed the occupation of stationary engineer for twenty years, and, since 1879, has been in the employ of J. J. Lapham & Co., as engineer in their Oswayo tannery. He married, in 1872, Joanna, daughter of James B. and Jane (Steele) Carmer, of Hebron, this county. They have six children: James, Elmer, Gertrude, Mary, Amasa and Jennie. Politically Mr. Smith is independent; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

CHRISTOPHER J. TUBBS, furniture dealer, Oswayo, was born in Woodhull, Steuben Co., N. Y., August 29, 1831, a son of Levi and Electa B. (Colvin) Tubbs, natives of Cortland and Herkimer counties, N. Y., respectively, and pioneers of Steuben Co., N. Y. The father of Levi was a native of Vermont. The father of Electa B. Tubbs was born in Rhode Island, and her mother in Connecticut. Christopher J. Tubbs was reared in his native county, where he secured a common-school education and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1849 he located in Hector, Potter county, where he worked as a journeyman for four years. He then returned to Steuben county, N. Y., remaining there until August, 1858, when he returned to Ulysses, Potter Co., Penn., and worked on a church until April, 1859, when he went to Conneautville, Crawford Co., Penn., where he worked at his trade until the last of November. He next went to Ceres, McKean county, and worked at his trade until October 17, 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served four years, four months and ten days, and was honorably discharged at Philadelphia February 27, 1866. He then returned to Ceres and worked at his trade one year, then removed to Annin township, McKean county, where he lived three years, thence to Port Allegany, and a year later to Roulette, Potter Co., where he spent seven years. In 1881 he located at Oswayo, where he now resides, and has conducted a furniture store since 1884. He was married, July 4, 1866, to Laura A., daughter of Thomas and Catherine W. H. (Bacon) McDonald, of Sharon, this county, and they have two children: Catherine J. and Lena A. Mr. Tubbs is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the G. A. R., and in politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM H. TURNER, physician, Oswayo, was born in Elmira, N. Y., October 4, 1829, a son of David and Elizabeth (Atwood) Turner, and is of French and Scotch descent. His parents settled in Bingham township about

1835, where his father purchased a timber lot, erected a saw-mill, and engaged in lumbering for about fifteen years, when he removed to Crawford county, Penn. He died in 1849, of cholera, while on a visit to Iowa. William H. was reared in Bingham township until fifteen years of age. He then located at Whitesville, N. Y., and afterward attended school at Alfred, N. Y., one year. In 1846 he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. G. Horton, of Whitesville, N. Y., and in August, 1849, entered Castleton Medical College, Castleton, Vt., from which he graduated in the spring of 1850. He began the practice of his profession at Ellisburg, this county, in 1852, where he remained one year, and then practiced two years in Oswayo, when he removed to Andrews Settlement in Allegheny township, where he remained until 1871, when he returned to Oswayo, where he has since been in active practice. He was married August 6, 1854, to Spiddie W., daughter of Thomas and Jane (Carson) Gilliland, of Hebron township, and they have five children: Robert, Bennie, Edgar, Emma (Mrs. Frank Gee) and Lizzie. Dr. Turner is a prominent physician, has an extensive practice, and is a member of the Potter county Medical Society. In politics he is a Republican.

WALTER WELLS, general merchant, Oswayo, was born in Oswayo township, Potter Co., Penn., February 25, 1836, a son of John and Polly (Potter) Wells, natives of Petersburg, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., who settled in Oswayo township in 1832. His father was a carpenter by trade, but, after settling in Potter county, spent most of his life in farming and lumbering. He erected a saw-mill in Oswayo, and did an extensive business. His family consisted of four daughters and one son, viz.: Esther (Mrs. Stillman Green), Sardinia (Mrs. Isaac Pierce), Sally Ann (Mrs. Perry Potter), Wealthy (Mrs. Charles H. Simmons) and Walter. Walter Wells was reared in Oswayo, where most of his life has been spent. He began life as a farmer and lumberman, and for twenty-two years has been engaged in the mercantile business at Oswayo. He married, November 13, 1858, Sarah M., daughter of Eleazer and Mary E. (Hollister) Lyman, of Oswayo, formerly of Vermont. They have four children: Arthur G., Ernest L., Myrtle W. and J. Walter. Mr. Wells served as sheriff of Potter county from 1875 to 1878; was postmaster of Oswayo in 1872–73, and from 1879 until the present time, still holding the office. He has held nearly all the local offices of the township. Politically he is a Republican.

GENESEE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN H. CARPENTER, general merchant, Genesee Fork, was born in Bingham township, Potter Co., Penn., April 11, 1852, a son of Dorous and Charity (Cuatt) Carpenter, natives of Tompkins county, N. Y., who settled in Bingham township about the year 1829, where the father cleared a good farm on which he lived and died. His children were George, Alva, Betsey (Mrs. Josiah Howe), Harriet (Mrs. Truman Hart), Belinda 1st, Belinda 2d, Michael, Louisa (Mrs. William Lamberson), Theodore, Esther (Mrs. Robert Wilcox), Julia (Mrs. William Scovill) and John H. The subject of this sketch was left an orphan when twelve years of age, and was obliged to rely on his own resources. He started in life working on a farm by the month, at which he continued five years. He then worked a farm on shares in Bingham township one year, and two years in Ulysses. In 1873 he purchased a farm in Allegheny township, most of which he cleared, and where he resided five years, following also butchering in connection with farming. In the spring of 1879 he embarked in mercantile trade at Genesee Forks, carrying on business in what had formerly been a cheese factory, for one year. In 1880 he purchased the property he now occupies, which from time to time he has had to

enlarge to accommodate his increasing business. His store-room is now 24x152, and is one of the largest stores, if not the largest, in Potter county. He is an extensive dealer in agricultural implements, harness, buggies, etc. He also deals largely in horses and cattle, and handles nearly every line of merchandise. Mr. Carpenter started in business at Genesee Forks with limited means, but he is a man of push and enterprise, and is deserving of the success he has met with, and the reputation he enjoys of being one of the leading and substantial business men of Potter county. He married in September, 1878, Ida, daughter of Martin Avery, of Hornellsville, N. Y., and they have two children: Grace and Jennie. Mr. Carpenter was postmaster at Genesee Forks for seven years. Politically he is a stanch Republican.

NORMAN CHAPMAN, farmer, P. O. Genesee Fork, was born in Independence, Allegany Co., N. Y., July 22, 1838, a son of Fielder and Sarah (Knight) Chapman, who settled in Genesee township in 1854, where they cleared and improved a farm adjoining that now owned by their son Norman. They reared a family of seven children, viz.: Anson, Norman, Martha (Mrs. John R. Fessenden), Cemantha (Mrs. Josiah Webster), Percis (Mrs. J. J. Waterman), Ladurney and Ethlin. Fielder Chapman was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., November 15, 1811, and was a son of Samuel and Martha (Tyler) Chapman, natives of Connecticut, who settled in Independence, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1824. He was married, June 24, 1835, to Sarah, daughter of Silas and Anna Knight, of Steuben county, N. Y., and, as above stated, settled in Genesee in 1854. Norman Chapman was reared in Independence and Genesee townships, and has always followed farming as an occupation. He has occupied his present farm four years. He was married, March 11, 1868, to Cordelia, daughter of John and Prudence Kruson, of Allegany Co., N. Y., and they have two children—Bertie and Guy. Mr. Chapman was a soldier in the late war, enlisting August 16, 1862, in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served nearly three years. He was wounded at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, and was honorably discharged from the service in July, 1865. He is a prominent farmer and citizen, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Sons of Temperance. In politics he is a Prohibitionist.

BARNA DANIELS, farmer, P. O. Keech, was born in Bingham township, Potter Co., Penn., September 12, 1828, a son of George W. and Achsah (Hawley) Daniels, formerly of Broome county, N. Y., who settled in Bingham township in March, 1828. His father was a prominent and representative farmer, cleared and improved three farms in Bingham township, and lived and died there. He had fifteen children: Charles, Olive (Mrs. James Ardrey), Lydia A. (Mrs. Levi Quimby), Barna, Joseph W., Ruth (Mrs. George W. Gurnsey), Nathan H., Betsey J. (Mrs. Lester M. Crum), Harriet E. (Mrs. Lester Dingman), Silas, Sarah (Mrs. Thomas Morrison), Emma (Mrs. Charles Gridley), Ezra, William and John. Barna Daniels was reared in Bingham township, and in 1852 purchased the land in Genesee he now occupies, and on which he settled in 1857, and which he cleared and improved himself. He married, July 4, 1855, Julia H., daughter of Willis and Sarah (Grover) Young, of Ulysses township, this county, and to them have been born three children: Rosalie (Mrs. Gaylord Crum), Adell (Mrs. W. D. Smith), and Fannie (deceased). Mr. Daniels has held the offices of school director and judge of election. He is a Democrat in politics, and one of the enterprising and representative farmers of Genesee township.

IRA E. EASTON, farmer, P. O. Genesee Fork, was born in Madison county, N. Y., January 6, 1846, a son of Resolved and Rosina (Payne) Easton.

His paternal grandfather was Theophilus Easton, a native of Providence, R. I., who was among the early settlers of Genesee township, and cleared and improved the farm now owned by William Cobb, on which he resided for many years. He is now a resident of Bingham township, and is in the ninety-seventh year of his age. His children were Resolved, Orpha (Mrs. D. Buckley), Joseph, Delighta (Mrs. Ira Robbins), Asia A. (Mrs. Graham Hurd), Cornelia (Mrs. Urial Sherman), Lincoln, William, Henry, James, John, Emeline (Mrs. A. Amidon) and Harriet (Mrs. Henry Merritt). Of these Resolved was a native of Rhode Island, and lived for a number of years in Madison county, N. Y. He settled in Genesee, Potter Co., Penn., in 1856, and was engaged in farming up to 1883, when he retired. His children were four in number, viz.: Louisa (Mrs. W. L. Roberts), Adeline (Mrs. John Leet), Ira E. and Maryette (Mrs. Colonel Cady). Ira E. Easton was reared in Genesee from nine years of age, and has always been a farmer. He married, July 4, 1867, Eliza J., daughter of Harry and Jane (Pye) Hurd, of Genesee township, and to them have been born four children: Gertrude, Maud, Esther A. and Harry. Mr. Easton is a member of the Knights of Honor and of the Equitable Aid Union. He has held most of the minor offices of the township, and is now serving his second term as justice of the peace. Politically he is a Democrat.

OLIVER W. HICKOX, farmer, P. O. Genesee Fork, was born in Windsor, Broome Co., N. Y., February 18, 1811, a son of Thomas and Hannah (Wolcott) Hickox, natives of Connecticut and Massachusetts, respectively, who were among the early settlers of Broome county, N. Y. Oliver W. Hickox was reared in his native town, and there married Harriet, daughter of Andrew and Hannah (Cole) Moore, early settlers of that county, and grand-daughter of William Moore, a native of Schenectady, N. Y., and one of the pioneers of Broome county, N. Y. The issue of this union was five children: Willard, Ansel, Hannah (Mrs. F. B. Sherman), Sarah (Mrs. Volney Stannard) and Josephine. Mr. Hickox located in Tioga county, Penn., in 1837, and one year later he proceeded to Portville, N. Y., where he remained two years. In 1841 he removed to Friendship, N. Y., where he lived three years, and then lived seven years in Belmont, N. Y., and after another year's residence in Friendship located in Genesee township, this county, about 1852, where he has since resided. For several years he was engaged in lumbering, and cleared and improved the farm he now occupies. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he has always been a Democrat, and has held several of the local offices of the township.

WILLARD HICKOX, farmer, P. O. Genesee Fork, was born in Windsor, Broome Co., N. Y., February 9, 1837, a son of Oliver W. and Harriet (Moore) Hickox, who settled in Genesee township, Potter Co., Penn., about 1851. He came to Genesee with his parents, received a common-school education, and after attaining his majority began life as a farmer and lumberman, and from 1861 to 1866 was located at Titusville, Penn., where he followed teaming, and was also an inspector of oil. Since 1866, with the exception of two years, he has resided in Genesee township. In 1869 he located on the farm he now occupies, most of which he cleared, and made all improvements in buildings. In May, 1861, he married Phebe, daughter of Samuel and Charity (Thompson) Hurd, of Genesee township. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Equitable Aid Union and of the Sons of Temperance. In politics he is a Democrat, and has held most of the offices of the township.

BRYAN McGINNIS, farmer, P. O. Shongo, N. Y., was born in Ireland in 1839, came with his parents to Boston in 1842, and in 1845 removed to Angelica, Allegany Co., N. Y., thence to Wellsville, and eventually located in

Genesee township at the Irish settlement. His father's family consisted of seven boys and four girls; both parents are deceased. Bryan made his home with his parents until 1860, when he married Helen Moran, daughter of Martin Moran, the first Irish settler of Genesee township, where the newly married pair also located and engaged in farming. Their children were Dennis (who was killed by lightning August 23, 1883), Maggie (now Mrs. John Chapel of Ulysses), Frank H., James, Benny, Conny and Clare. Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis are both members of the Catholic Church. Mr. McGinnis enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, in Company D, One Hundred and Seventieth New York Volunteers, but was discharged on account of disability. He is a member of Estes Post, No. 125, G. A. R. In politics he is a Democrat; was elected county commissioner in 1884, and re-elected in 1887. He has been supervisor of Genesee township nine successive years, poormaster, eight years, and secretary of the school-board seven years.

HERBERT O. PERRY, woolen manufacturer, Genesee Forks, was born in Vermont, July 22, 1814, a son of John and Margaret (Wade) Perry. He was reared in Manlius, N. Y., where he worked in a cotton factory nine years. From there he went to Pratt's Hollow, Madison Co., N. Y., in 1832, and was there superintendent of a cotton-mill until 1848, and six years of that time had an interest in the mill. In 1848 he settled in Genesee township, Potter Co., Penn., and erected a woolen factory in what at that time was a wilderness, and this he has conducted ever since. During the war he employed eight hands, but since 1870 has employed but four in the busy season. For five years he conducted a grocery in connection with his woolen factory, and in the first years of his settlement did considerable business in pine lumber. He was married, March 8, 1835, to Rebecca, daughter of Robert and Phebe (Peet) Dunbar, early settlers of Eaton, Madison Co., N. Y., and they have had four children: Harriet H. (Mrs. Benjamin Noble), Emeline (deceased), Margaret (deceased) and Herbert A. Mr. Perry is a Republican in politics, and has filled several of the minor offices of the township.

BENJAMIN F. SHERMAN, farmer and produce dealer, P. O. Genesee Fork, was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., January 20, 1840, a son of Thomas W. and Sophronia (Hurd) Sherman, who settled in Genesee township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1856, where they resided until their death. They had nine children: Phebe (Mrs. Wm. H. Jones), Benjamin F., Ellen (Mrs. Chauncey Gilber), Thomas J., Henry, Walter, Mary (Mrs. Edwin Caple), Caroline (Mrs. Norman Keech) and Samuel S. Benjamin F. Sherman in early manhood was a jobber in lumber, and from 1858 to 1862 was engaged in farming in Bingham township. He then located at Titusville, Penn., where he was engaged in various branches, including real estate and oil producing, for six years. In 1868 he purchased the farm he now occupies, in Genesee township, where he has since resided, and which he cleared and improved. He has also been more or less engaged in lumbering and in the live-stock business, and since 1884 he has made a specialty of the butter business, which averages from two to three tons per month, to supply his customers. In December, 1863, he married Hannah, daughter of Oliver W. and Harriet (Moore) Hickox, of Genesee, and they have two children: Charles W. and Harriet S. (Mrs. G. C. Russell). Mr. Sherman has held the office of mercantile appraiser, and was census enumerator for the townships of Genesee and Oswayo in 1880. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also belongs to the Knights of Honor and the Knights of the Maccabees. In politics he is a Republican.

JEROME J. WATERMAN, proprietor of the Waterman House, Genesee Forks, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., June 19, 1842, a son of Artemas and

Amanda (Worden) Waterman. His father died when Jerome was a child, and his mother afterward married William F. Smith. In 1852 his mother and stepfather settled in Genesee township, Potter Co., Penn., on the farm now owned by Mr. Waterman, which they cleared and improved. Of this family there was, besides Jerome J., one daughter, Julia A., now Mrs. John S. Atherton. Jerome J. Waterman was reared in Genesee township from ten years of age. He was in the late war of the Rebellion, enlisting in June, 1861, in Company H, Thirty-seventh New York Infantry. He was shot through the cheek at the battle of Fair Oaks, in 1862, and was wounded in the left leg at the battle of Chancellorsville, in May, 1863. He was honorably discharged, on account of expiration of term of enlistment, in June, 1863; re-enlisting January 31, 1864, in Company D, Fiftieth Wisconsin Infantry, he served one year and four months, and was again honorably discharged. After the war he engaged in farming in Genesee township, and in 1871 purchased the homestead farm which he still owns and on which he resided for seventeen years. In 1887 he erected the Waterman House at Genesee Forks, of which he has since been the popular landlord. In 1866 he married Percis, daughter of Fielder and Sarah (Knight) Chapman, of Genesee township, and they have one son, William D. Mr. Waterman is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the G. A. R. He has served one term as justice of the peace of Genesee, and in politics is a Republican.

CHAPTER XXVI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—BINGHAM AND HARRISON TOWNSHIPS.

BINGHAM TOWNSHIP.

ZERA O. BACON, farmer, P. O. Genesee Fork, was born in Wellsville, N. Y., March 12, 1837, a son of Ira and Naomi (Bennett) Bacon, who settled in Bingham township in 1843, on the farm now occupied by Zera O., where they died. They had eleven children, viz.: Franklin, Emily (Mrs. James Briggs), Henry, Feedus, Barbara (Mrs. Asahel Lewis), Zera O., Willard, David, Amanda (Mrs. Henry Silvus), Ira and John. Zera O. Bacon was reared in Bingham township from the age of six years, and has lived on the old homestead, most of which he cleared and improved. He married Lucinda, daughter of George and Angeline (Porter) Keech, of Madison county, N. Y., and they have five children, viz.: Jennie (Mrs. Simeon Boon) Wallace, Bessie, Lizzie and Ira. Mr. Bacon is a Republican in politics, and is a representative farmer and citizen.

ABEL BISHOP, farmer, P. O. Genesee Fork, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., November 28, 1842, a son of George W. and Cyrene (Wedge) Bishop. He was reared in his native county, and in 1869 settled in Bingham township, where he has since resided. He was twice married, his first wife being Angeline, daughter of Caleb and Angeline (Wilson) Lewis, of Independence, N. Y., and grand-daughter of Abram Lewis, a pioneer of that township. They had two children, Bertha (Mrs. Dennis Hill) and Fred. Mr.

Bishop's second wife was Mary, daughter of William and Lucy (Howe) Spencer, of Bingham township. Mr. Bishop is a representative farmer and citizen; in politics he is a Republican.

ASAHEL H. BRIGGS, farmer, clergyman and dealer in agricultural implements, P. O. North Bingham was born in Bingham township, Potter Co., Penn., February 19, 1840, a son of Ebenezer P. and Lydia (Matteson) Briggs, his father a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., and his mother of Madison county, N. Y. His paternal grandfather was Job Briggs, formerly of Dutchess county, N. Y., and among the pioneers of Bingham township. He was a farmer and mechanic and resided in the township until his death. Four of his sons were pioneers of Bingham township, named as follows: David S., Ebenezer P., Vose P. and Uriah S. His father Ebenezer P., settled in Bingham township in 1826, and cleared and improved the farm now owned by his sons A. H. and J. M., and Eli Hall. He drew the lumber for his first residence twenty-two miles with an ox team. His children were four in number, as follows: Martin D., James M., Emily (Mrs. L. E. McCarn) and Asahel H. A. H. Briggs was reared in his native township, and now occupies a part of the old homestead. He was ordained a minister of the Christian Church, and has been a member of the Advent Christian Conference of Northern Pennsylvania since its organization in 1871. He married, July 3, 1858, Sarah M., daughter of John and Thankful (Turner) Potter, of Independence, N. Y., and they have two children: Ione G. and Martin G. Mr. Briggs is a representative citizen of the county. Politically he is an advocate of Prohibition.

CHARLES M. BURT, farmer, P. O. North Bingham, was born in Ulysses, Potter Co., Penn., September 4, 1846, a son of Titus W. and Elizabeth (Lewis) Burt. His paternal grandfather was Anson I. Burt, a native of the Mohawk Valley, N. Y., and among the pioneers of Ulysses township, where he cleared and improved a farm on which he lived and died. His wife was Betsey Blackmer, by whom he had the following children: Sally (Mrs. William Canfield), James, William, Laura, Betsey (Mrs. Charles Monroe), Titus and Kate (Mrs. Thomas Parker). The maternal grandfather was Seth Lewis, also a pioneer of Ulysses. Titus W. Burt was a native of Broome county, N. Y., and was reared in Ulysses from nine years of age. He cleared and improved a farm there and is now a resident of Lewisville. He served one term as member of the assembly from this district, and is a prominent citizen. His children are Charles M., Anson S., Marion (Mrs. Charles E. Hosley), Clarence E., Arthur S, Kate (Mrs. John F. Stone). Charles M. Burt was reared in Ulysses, and after attaining his majority engaged in farming for himself. In 1869 he located in Bingham township on the farm he now occupies, part of which he cleared and made all the improvements in the erection of present buildings. In June, 1867, he married Kate, daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Colvin) Jones, early settlers of Bingham township, and they have two children, Titus M. and Carl C. Mr. Burt is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Democrat and an advocate of Prohibition.

IRA B. CARPENTER, farmer, P. O. Bingham Centre, was born in Dryden, Tompkins Co., N. Y., March 27, 1823, a son of Barber and Eleanor (Bronson) Carpenter, natives of Massachusetts, who settled in Bingham township in 1838, on the farm now owned and occupied by our subject, and resided in the township until their death. They had eleven children who grew to maturity: Theodorus, William, Melissa (Mrs. Peter Teeter), Selden, Mary (Mrs. Francis Drake), Bethiah (Mrs. Amos R. Lewis), Matilda (Mrs. G. W. Lewis), Arvilla (Mrs. Alonzo Mudge), Irena (Mrs. Wm. Knapp), Ira B. and Cordelia (Mrs. S. K. Niles). Ira B. Carpenter was sixteen years of age when he came to Bing-

ham township, and he now occupies the old homestead of his father, which he assisted in clearing and improving. He was married September 8, 1845, to Mary A., daughter of David and Margaret (Gibson) Baldwin, of Hector, this county, by whom he had six children who grew to maturity: Selden, Sarah (Mrs. Dr. E. S. Mattison), Eugene, Roselle, Elma (Mrs. Chas. Allen) and Della (Mrs. Fowler Lewis). Mr. Carpenter was in the Civil war, drafted September 29, 1864, and was assigned to Company D, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was honorably discharged June 16, 1865. He has been justice of the peace of Bingham township twenty-four years, and has held other minor offices. His commissions for the office of justice have been signed by five different governors for five successive terms. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Republican.

GAYLORD E. COLVIN, farmer, P. O. North Bingham, was born in Bingham township, Potter Co., Penn., January 11, 1854, a son of George W. and Adelia (Nichols) Colvin. His paternal grandparents were Joshua and Dorothea (Castler) Colvin, who settled in Bingham township in 1833, and cleared and improved a farm. They afterward removed to Cook county, Ill., where they died. His maternal grandparents were Samuel and Nabby (Chase) Nichols, pioneers of Eldred, McKean Co., Penn. George W. Colvin was reared in Bingham township from nine years of age. He cleared and improved the farm now occupied by G. E. Colvin, and for a number of years was engaged in lumbering in Sharon township, Potter county. He is now a resident of North Bingham. He held the office of commissioner of Potter county two terms, and is a respected and prominent citizen. His children were Ann (Mrs. William G. Raymond) and Gaylord E. The latter resides on and conducts the old homestead. He married, October 10, 1877, Hattie, daughter of Harmon P. and Jane (Millard) Matson, of Woodhull, Steuben Co., N. Y. Mr. Colvin is a representative young farmer of Bingham township, and in politics he is a Republican.

AUSTIN C. CRUM, farmer, P. O. West Bingham, was born in Caroline, Tompkins Co., N. Y., September 18, 1826, a son of Lyman and Bathsheba (Stevens) Crum. His father, who was a farmer, cooper and carpenter, settled in Bingham township in 1840, where he resided until his death. He had a family of nine children: Lyman R. S., Lillis (Mrs. Orrin Ennis), Sally (Mrs. Henry Wilmuth), Harriet (Mrs. G. M. Perry), Clark, Julia (Mrs. Moses Hackett), Truman, Waite and Austin C. The last named was thirteen years of age when he came with his father to Bingham township. He cleared a part of the farm he now occupies and part of another. In 1847 he married Mary, daughter of Dexter and Alma (Bronson) Barnes, of Bingham township, and to them have been born four children: Mary D. (Mrs. John E. Harvey), Clark, Cirelda (Mrs. Sylvester Sherman) and Morris D. Mr. Crum is a well-known and respected citizen. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican, and has held the office of school director.

JOHN DANIELS, miller, P. O. Ulysses, was born in Bingham township, Potter Co., Penn., August 8, 1842, a son of George W. and Achsah (Hawley) Daniels, who settled in that township in 1827. He was reared in his native township, where for many years, he was engaged in farming. He had been following his present business two years, and operates the oldest grist-mill in Potter county. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in Company I, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth New York Infantry, and served one year, when he was honorably discharged. He married Maria, daughter of Ephraim Utter, of Tioga county, Penn.

WILLIAM DANIELS was born in Bingham township, Potter Co., Penn.,

December 12, 1844, a son of George W. and Achsah (Hawley) Daniels, who settled in that township in 1827. His maternal grandfather was Solomon Hawley, a native of Connecticut, who settled in Bingham township in 1827. William Daniels was reared in his native township, and April 1, 1862, enlisted in Company F, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was wounded at the battle of Chapin's Farm, September 29, 1864, and was honorably discharged from the service April 20, 1865. After the war he engaged in farming in Bingham township, which he followed up to 1880. He then embarked in the grocery business at Lewisville with G. H. Cobb, and a year later purchased his partner's interest, conducting the business alone for a short time, when he sold out. He then opened a clothing store in same town, the first exclusive establishment of the kind in the place, which he conducted two years. He then traveled for an Elmira commercial house for two years, and afterward again engaged in mercantile business in Lewisville for one and a half years. January 14, 1866, he married Ellen H., daughter of John and Martha (Lewis) Harris, of Lewisville, and they have two children: M. Inez and Henry H. Mr. Daniels is a well-known citizen of Potter county, and is a member of the F. & A. M. and G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican.

JEROME HARVEY, farmer, P. O. West Bingham, was born in Triangle, Broome Co., N. Y., May 11, 1825, a son of Joseph and Rhoda (Baker) Harvey, who settled in Bingham township in 1847, locating on the farm now owned and occupied by their son, Jerome, which, with his assistance, he cleared and improved. Mr. Harvey was reared in his native county, being twenty-two years of age when he accompanied his father to Potter county. He participated in the Civil war, being drafted in October, 1864, in Company D, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was honorably discharged in September, 1865. He was twice married: His first wife was Adeline Saxton, of Broome county, N. Y., and his second wife was Cynthia Greene, of the same county. Mr. Harvey is a representative farmer and citizen of Bingham township. He has held the offices of road commissioner and school director, and has also been postmaster of West Bingham. In politics he is independent.

DAVID T. HAUBER, farmer and lumberman, P. O. North Bingham, was born in West Union, Steuben Co. N. Y., November 29, 1835, a son of John and Jane Hauber. His paternal grandfather was Frederick Hauber, and his maternal grandfather was Guy Hauber, both from the Mohawk Valley, N. Y., and among the first settlers of West Union, N. Y. David T. Hauber, was reared in his native town, began life as a farmer, and resided there up to 1870, when he removed to Bingham township, locating on the Hiram Ives farm, a good share of which he cleared, and made most of the improvements, erecting all the commodious farm buildings. He resided there until 1887, when he purchased the farm he now occupies at North Bingham, the best located and one of the finest and best farms in the township, where he has since resided. Besides the two places above mentioned, he owns the James Burt farm, a part of which he also cleared, and on which he erected a large barn, 40x50 feet in dimensions. Although not an old settler, Mr. Hauber has probably done as much toward the development of Bingham township as any other citizen, and, besides attending to his farm interests, has been engaged in lumbering more or less since 1883. He married, in 1865, Eugertha, daughter of Alvin and Alvina (Horton) Chapin, of West Union, N. Y., and they have three children: Blanche, Mary and Giles. Mr. Hauber was in the Civil war, enlisting August 22, 1862; he became corporal in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-first New York Volunteer Infantry, was promoted to second sergeant, and honorably discharged June 26, 1865. He is a prominent and progressive farmer, is a member of the Meth-

odist Episcopal Church, the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Masonic fraternity. He has been supervisor and school director of the township for nine years. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN HENRY, farmer, P. O. Ulysses, was born in Luzerne county, Penn., December 31, 1818, a son of Christian and Barbara (Whaner) Henry, who settled in Bingham township in 1842, remained there about three years, and then removed to Livingston county, N. Y., where he died in 1846, his wife surviving him till the year 1886, when she died at the residence of her son, John Henry, in Bingham township, Potter Co., Penn. John Henry settled in Bingham township in 1842, and cleared and improved the farm he now occupies. He was married, December 8, 1844, to Susan A., daughter of Joshua and Polley (Rome) Thompson, who settled in Bingham township in 1824. By this union there were five children born: George, Andrew J., Charles, Betsey (Mrs. J. C. Hawley) and Caroline (Mrs. James E. Mulford). Mr. Henry is a prominent citizen of Bingham township, is a member of the Free Will Baptist Church; he is a Democrat, and has held the offices of supervisor and school director.

ASAHEL B. HOWE, farmer, P. O. Spring Mills, N. Y., was born in Lansing, Tompkins Co., N. Y., May 30, 1816, a son of Isaac and Betsey (Buck) Howe, who located in Bingham township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1832, and a year later settled on the farm now occupied by Asahel B., which, with the assistance of their sons was cleared and improved, and here the parents lived until their death. Timothy Howe, paternal grandfather of subject, was a pioneer of the Mohawk Valley, N. Y., a soldier of the Revolution, and an early settler of Lansing, N. Y., where he resided until his death. His maternal grandfather, Benjamin Buck, was also a pioneer of Lansing, N. Y. A. B. Howe is a prominent and well-known citizen of Bingham township, having resided on the old homestead since 1833.

RUFUS H. HOWE, farmer and merchant, P. O. Bingham Centre, was born in Lansing, Tompkins Co., N. Y., January 7, 1823, a son of Isaac and Betsey (Buck) Howe, who settled in Bingham township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1832, on the farm now owned by Asahel B. and Laverne Howe, which, with the assistance of their sons, they cleared and improved, making it their home until death. Their children were Asahel B., Simeon P. B., Lucy (Mrs. Wm. Spencer), Rufus H., Susan (Mrs. Martin V. Briggs), William, Nelson (who died of disease contracted in the army), Jane A. and Sally A. Rufus H. Howe was reared in Bingham township from nine years of age. In the fall of 1844 he purchased the farm he now occupies, and has cleared and improved it besides other farms in the vicinity. He has worked at the carpenter's trade more or less since he was seventeen years of age, and has erected a great many buildings in Bingham, also in Independence, N. Y. For a number of years he operated a saw-mill and manufactured considerable lumber. He was a soldier in the Civil war, having been drafted February 21, 1865, and went out with Company E, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Veterans. He was at the front before Petersburg, witnessed Lee's surrender, and was honorably discharged July 8, 1865. He was twice married; his first wife was Caroline, daughter of Herman and Betsey (Lewis) Ainsworth, of Independence, N. Y., by whom he had two children: Clinton E. and Alice C. (Mrs. John Holbert). His present wife was Luthera Bishop, of Independence, N. Y. Mr. Howe engaged in the mercantile business at Bingham Centre, before the war, which he has since continued. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Bingham. In politics he is a Republican.

LEVI B. LEWIS, farmer, P. O. Bingham Centre, was born in Bingham township, September 4, 1836, a son of Amos R. and Bethiah (Carpenter) Lewis,

who settled in Bingham township in 1834, locating on the farm now owned by David T. Hauber, a part of which they cleared and improved. In 1839 they settled at Bingham Centre and cleared and improved the farm now occupied by Levi B., where the father died in December, 1873, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. They had six children who grew to maturity, viz.: Lurinda (Mrs. Russell Grover), Alvin P., Levi B., Elonzo, Oscar and Rachel (Mrs. Jared Thompson). Levi B. Lewis was reared in his native township, and has always followed farming as an occupation. He was a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting March 31, 1864, in Company G, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Regiment; was in the battle of the Wilderness, and was wounded at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, where he was taken prisoner and sent to Libby prison; was paroled August 24, 1864, exchanged at Annapolis, and rejoined his regiment in November, 1864. He was honorably discharged June 16, 1865. Mr. Lewis was married May 9, 1859, to Sarah, daughter of George and Eliza (Burt) Ransom, of Bingham township, and they have three children: Frank, Fowler and Selden. Mr. Lewis has been postmaster of Bingham Centre since 1872, succeeding his father, who had held the office for twenty years. He is a member of the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F,; is one of the auditors of Potter county, to which office he was elected in 1887, and has held the office of township clerk seventeen years. In politics he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL MUNROE, farmer, P. O. Ulysses, was born in Washington county, N. Y., September 16, 1815, a son of Garner and Rosanna (McAllister) Munroe, who settled in Tioga county, Penn., in 1821. Samuel Munroe was reared in Tioga county, Penn., from the age of six years. He settled in Bingham township, Potter county, in 1839, and in 1842 located on the farm he now occupies, most of which he cleared and improved, and where he has since resided. He has been married twice. His first wife was Mariam, daughter of John and Susanna (Salisbury) Howland, of Tioga county, Penn., and his second and present wife is Susan, sister of his first. Mr. Munroe's uncle, Ashbel Munroe, settled in Bingham township in 1826, cleared and improved the Ferris farm, and died there. He had two daughters. Mr. Munroe is a prominent and successful farmer, and has served one term as commissioner of Potter county. Politically he is a Republican.

JOEL L. RAYMOND, farmer, P.O. North Bingham, was born in Hinsdale, Berkshire Co., Mass., March 2, 1816, a son of William G. and Betsey (Freeland) Raymond, who settled in Bingham township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1837, and died there. They had a family of nine children: Maria (Mrs. Lyman Blackmer), Persus J. (Mrs. Squire Rightmyer), William P., Joel L., Hannah M. (Mrs. John Robbins), Mary C. (Mrs. Ebenezer Huntington), John G., Julia A. (deceased wife of John Smith, also deceased) and Eliza (Mrs. Charles Grover).

Joel L. was reared in Berkshire, Tioga Co., N.Y., and settled in Bingham township in 1837. He cleared and improved a farm of 200 acres, besides other farms, and has resided at North Bingham since 1876. His paternal grandfather, Amos Raymond, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and a pioneer of Allegheny township, this county, where he died at the advanced age of ninety-six years. Joel L. Raymond was twice married. His first wife was Jane Searles of Tioga county, N.Y., and his second wife was Lydia M., daughter of David and Lydia (Lyman) Grover, of Bingham township, by whom he had eight children: Jane (Mrs. Norman W. Lewis), Minerva (Mrs. L. P. Lewis), Louisa (Mrs. A. H. Cobb), William G., Pauline (Mrs. E. W. Reynolds), Ruth (Mrs. George Cobb), John L. and Grace (Mrs. N. J. Peck). Mr. Raymond is a member of the Baptist Church. He is a prominent and leading

citizen, is a Democrat, and has served one term as treasurer of Potter county. He is descended from an old American family, his paternal grandfather having fought at White Plains, Stony Point, and assisted in the capture of Gen. Burgoyne. The parents of Joel L. Raymond were married by Rev. John Leeland, of Massachusetts.

AMASA ROBBINS, retired, P.O. Genesee Fork, was born in Marcellus, N.Y., December 2, 1807, a son of David and Mercy (Burleigh) Robbins, who settled in Independence, N.Y., in 1825. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in Bingham township; his family consisted of nine children, as follows: Marcia (Mrs. Comfort Felt), Amasa, Phebe (Mrs. Ephraim Slade), Almira (Mrs. Clark Lewis), David, John, James G., Laban and Ira. Amasa Robbins settled in Bingham township in 1834, locating on the farm now owned by M. D. Briggs, part of which he cleared and improved. He then settled on what is known as the Parker farm, clearing forty acres there, and in 1857 located on the farm he now occupies, all of which he cleared and improved, and where he has since resided. He was married October 12, 1830, to Electa, daughter of John G. and Phebe R. (Slocum) Huyler, of Tioga county, Penn. John G. Huyler was a soldier in the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Robbins have had six children, named as follows: Mercy C. (Mrs. Edgar Peet), Eliza J. (Mrs. Dwight Genung), Zilpha A., James B., Rachel (Mrs. Alonzo Race) and Hannah E. (Mrs. David Peet). Mr. Robbins chopped 116 acres of timber by the job, before he was married, and as much more since. He is one of the oldest citizens of the township. In politics he is a Democrat.

ORA THOMPSON, farmer, P. O. Bingham Centre, was born in New Jersey, April 16, 1818, a son of Joshua and Polly (Romer) Thompson, who settled in Bingham township in 1824, locating on the farm now owned by Wilson Gee, which they cleared and improved, and resided in the township until their death. They had a family of eight children: Maria (Mrs. Ichabod Graham), Ora, Sally (Mrs. Sidney Abbott), Alvah, Susan A. (Mrs. John Henry), Wilbert, Clark and Milton. Ora Thompson was reared in Bingham township from the age of six years. In 1839 he settled on the farm he now occupies, all of which he cleared and improved. In 1845 he married Julia, daughter of Ezekiel and Mary (Cartwright) Lane, and to them have been born eight children: Levi J., Mary A. (Mrs. A. C. Evans), Angelia (Mrs. L. Merritt), Melissa (Mrs. Charles Henry), Byron, Lottie (Mrs. Wm. Sherman), Chandler and Grant. Mr. Thompson is one of the oldest residents of Bingham township, and is a prominent farmer. Politically he is a Republican.

LEVI J. THOMPSON, farmer, P. O. Bingham Centre, was born in Bingham township, September 19, 1845, a son of Ora and Julia (Lane) Thompson. His paternal grandfather was Joshua Thompson, who settled in Bingham in 1824, and his maternal grandfather was Ezekiel Lane. Levi was reared and educated in his native township, and after the breaking out of the Civil war enlisted, February 5, 1864, and was assigned to Company G, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Regiment. He participated in the Wilderness campaign, and lost his right arm at the battle of Spottsylvania May 12, 1864. He was honorably discharged from the service January 5, 1865. He located on the farm he now occupies, in 1865, a good share of which he cleared and improved. He has been twice married. His first wife was Rachel, daughter of Amos R. and Bethiah (Carpenter) Lewis, of Bingham township, by whom he had the following children: Iva, Addie, Lula and Asa. His second wife is Ada, daughter of Benjamin R. and Lorinda (Lewis) Grover, of Bingham township, and they have four children: Lillie, Grace, Asahel and Clara. Mr. Thompson is a representative citizen, and has held several of the local offices of the township. In politics he is a Republican.

AARON S. WORDEN, P. O. Ulysses, was born April 19, 1847, in Bingham township, Potter county, on the farm he now owns and occupies, a son of Charles and Clarissa (Bice) Worden. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Worden, formerly of Otsego county, N. Y., settled in Bingham township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1831, and made this his home until his death. His maternal grandfather, John A. Bice, settled in the same township in 1838. Charles Worden came to Bingham township when ten years of age, in 1831, and in 1842 settled on a farm now owned by his son, Aaron S., which he cleared and improved, living there until his death. His children were Erastus S. (who died in New York City at the close of the late war, of disease contracted in the army), Ephraim S., Aaron S., Charles V. (deceased), Emma (Mrs. Alonzo Howe) and Ella (Mrs. Charles Stillman, of Ulysses). A. S. Worden was reared in Bingham township, and has owned and occupied the old homestead since his marriage, September 22, 1869, to Mary A., daughter of John L. and Electa (Webster) Van Deboe, of Otsego county, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Worden have one daughter, M. Alma. Mr. Worden is a leading farmer and a breeder of Devon cattle and Percheron horses. Politically he is a Republican.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

F. P. BADGERO, merchant, Mills, was born at Loon Lake, Steuben Co., N. Y., June 21, 1847, a son of Francis and Electa L. (Tompkins) Badgero, who settled in Harrison township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1854. His father was a native of Livingston county, N. Y., and a carpenter by trade; was reared in his native county, and when four years of age became partially blind from cataracts. He erected many prominent cottages and buildings in Livingston and Ontario counties, N. Y., which were marvels to those who knew him and of his affliction. He was for many years a resident of Steuben county, N. Y., but has been a resident of Harrison township, Potter Co., Penn., since 1854, where he worked at his trade more or less up to 1884, and is now conducting a small farm. Though of slight build and weighing but 136 pounds, he has performed some wonderful feats of strength, at one time lifting 2,200 pounds dead weight, on a wager of $100, winning the money. He has two children: F. P., and Mary (Mrs. John Blanchard), a music teacher. F. P. Badgero was reared in Harrison township from the age of seven years. He worked with his father for a number years at the carpenter's trade, and is a natural born mechanic. He has conducted a general store at Mills since 1885, and has also been engaged in farming, owning a farm of 200 acres adjoining his father's. He has been married twice. His first wife was Adelaide, daughter of Barber and Sarah (English) Phillips, by whom he has three children living: Theresa (Mrs. John Beaubien), Eva and Clara. His present wife is Laura, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Boucher) Sanders, of West Union, N. Y. They have two children: Laura M. and Edna E. Mr. Badgero is a member of the I. O. O. F. He has been assessor of Harrison township two years, and in politics he is a Republican.

DARIUS W. COFFIN, farmer and dairyman, P. O. North Fork, was born in Brookfield township, Tioga Co., Penn., March 17, 1839, a son of John R. and Hannah J. (Nobles) Coffin. He was reared in his native township, receiving a common-school education. He was in the Civil war, enlisting March 8, 1862, in Company F, Seventy-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, and, on account of disability, was honorably discharged from the service June 16, 1862. In 1864 he settled in Harrison township, Potter Co., Penn., and in 1868 located on the farm he now owns and occupies, a good share of which he has cleared and improved. In 1864 he married Matilda J., daughter of John D. and Sally

A. (Marble) Snyder, of Harrison township, and they have three children: May (Mrs. David Stedman), John N. and Elsie G. Mr. Coffin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is a Republican.

RAY CUMMINGS, farmer, P. O. Harrison Valley, was born in Harrison township, Potter Co., Penn., in June, 1852, a son of Henry and Angeline (Dodge) Cummings. His paternal grandparents were Abel and Martha Cummings, who were among the pioneers of Harrison township, clearing what is now known as the George Stevens farm; their children were Calvin, Alfred, Henry, Ezra, Samuel and Martha (Mrs. Thomas Lawton). His maternal grandparents were Israel and Sally (White) Dodge, who settled in Harrison township in 1842. Henry Cummings was a farmer by occupation. He was in the Civil war, serving three years in Company G, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, and was killed at Peach Tree Creek, near Atlanta, Ga., April 14, 1865. He had two children, Ray being the only survivor. Ray Cummings was married to Esther, daughter of Harmon and Rose (Watrous) Swetland, of Harrison township, and they have two children, Louie L. and Henry N. Mr. Cummings has always followed agricultural pursuits, and was born and reared on the farm he now occupies. In politics he is a Republican.

MARTIN DODGE, farmer, P. O. Harrison Valley, was born in Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., January 30, 1831, a son of Israel and Sally (White) Dodge, who settled in Harrison township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1842. He was reared in Harrison township, where he received a common-school education. He was in the Civil war, enlisting in August, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of nine months' service. March 30, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. In 1863 he settled on the farm he now owns and occupies, on which he made a start prior to his second enlistment, and has since cleared the same and made all the improvements in buildings, etc. He was married, June 17, 1863, to Jane, daughter of Isaac Horton, of Tioga county, Penn. Mr. Dodge is a prominent and representative farmer and citizen of Harrison township, has served one term as treasurer of Potter county, and has filled several of the local offices of the township. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

A. F. DODGE, lumberman, merchant and farmer, P. O. Elmer, was born in New York State, December 3, 1834, a son of Israel and Sally (White) Dodge, who settled in Harrison township in 1842. He was reared in that township from the age of seven years. In 1857 he settled on the farm he now occupies, a part of which he cleared, and made most of the improvements in buildings. Since attaining his majority he has been engaged in lumbering, and is prominently identified with the lumber interests of Potter county, being junior member of the firm of Manning & Dodge, general merchants, at Elmer. Mr. Dodge married, in 1859, Louisa, daughter of Sylvanus and Sally (White) Moore, of Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., and they have one daughter, Hattie. Mr. Dodge is a representative and leading citizen of Harrison township. He has held the office of supervisor twenty years, and is now serving his third term as school director. Politically he is a Republican, and has been postmaster at Elmer since 1880.

VINCENT DODGE, farmer, P. O. Elmer, was born in Addison, N. Y., December 18, 1840, a son of Israel and Sally (White) Dodge, natives of Chenango county, N. Y., who settled in Harrison township, in 1842, on the farm adjoining that now owned by our subject, which they cleared and improved,

and made their home until death. They had nine children, viz.: Angeline (Mrs. Henry Cummings), Martin, A. Franklin, Elizabeth (Mrs. Horatio Aldrich), James, Vincent, Clarissa (Mrs. John Champlin), Annis (Mrs. Eugene Stevens) and Eugene. Vincent Dodge was reared in Harrison township. He was in the Civil war, enlisting in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in August, 1862; served nine months, and was honorably discharged. He was afterward drafted into Company D, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which he also served nine months. In August, 1862, he married Hannah, daughter of Rev. Benjamin and Catherine (Gorton) Thomas, of Harrison township, and they have one daughter, Edith. Mr. Dodge has resided on the farm he now owns since the war, and has made all improvements in buildings. He is a member of the G. A. R.; in politics he is a Republican.

CHARLES H. DOUD, carpenter, P. O. Harrison Valley, was born in Windsor, Broome Co., N. Y., May 10, 1836, a son of Russell C. and Polly (Dow) Doud, who settled in Harrison township in 1854. His father was a farmer by occupation, which he followed until 1866, and died in Susquehanna, Penn., in 1871. His children were Marilla (Mrs. Ambrose Elwell), Tryphena (Mrs. Ira Martin), Clarinda (Mrs. Jonathan Baldwin), Leander H., Sylvia (Mrs. Charles Phillips), Almira (Mrs. William Andrews), Edward and Emily (twins, the latter married to Rowland Farnham) and Charles H. The last-named came with his parents to Harrison township in 1854, and has since then followed the carpenter's trade, more or less. He has also been interested in farming to some extent, and for several years was engaged in the furniture business at Harrison Valley. He was in the Civil war, enlisting, April 1, 1864, in Company D, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Regiment. He was wounded at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, and was honorably discharged from the service in June, 1865. He married, in June, 1857, Mary, daughter of Rev. Benjamin and Catherine (Gorton) Thomas, of Harrison, and they have two children: Kate (Mrs. Chester A. Swetland) and Lapette. Mr. Doud is a representative citizen of Harrison Valley, and has been constable of the township four years, assessor three years, and is the present treasurer. He is a Republican.

JOHN B. ERWAY was born in Harrison township, Potter Co., Penn., May 22, 1836, a son of P. P. and Harriet (Hurlbut) Erway. His paternal grandparents were John and Christiana M. (Arter) Erway, who settled in Harrison township in 1829, where they resided until their death. They reared the following named children: Jacob, Anna (Mrs. John Wilbur), Sally (Mrs. David McConnell), Elizabeth (Mrs. William Colvin), Julia (Mrs. Israel Merrick), Catherine (Mrs. John Rose), Pearl P., Henry and George K. The maternal grandparents of John B. Erway were Giles and Jediah (Metcalf) Hurlbut, who also settled in Harrison township in 1829. P. P. Erway was a farmer by occupation, and a pioneer of Harrison township. He reared a family of eight children: John B., Hestina (Mrs. Hamilton Warner), Elizabeth (Mrs. David Mascho), Aurilla (Mrs. Alex. Logue), Caroline (Mrs. Benjamin Crandall), Oscar, Benjamin F. and Emmett. J. B. Erway was reared in his native township, where most of his life has been spent. He participated in the Civil war, enlisting in August, 1862, in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He lost his left leg, below the knee, at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, and was honorably discharged from the service in September following. After his discharge he returned home, where he remained some time, and afterward went West, spending several years in the Territories, returning to Harrison township in 1883, where, with the exception of one year, he was engaged in business. His wife was Mary Fletcher,

daughter of William Fletcher, of Tioga county, Penn., by whom he has had two children: Addie M. (Mrs. Ernest Edmunds) and Grace. Mr. Erway is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics he is a stanch Republican.

WILLIAM B. FOX, farmer, P. O. Harrison Valley, was born in Chemung, Chemung Co., N. Y., May 16, 1819, a son of Silas and Abigail (Brooks) Fox, who settled in Harrison township in 1856, and whose children were Aurelia (Mrs. Robinson), William B., Jesse, Fidelia (Mrs. Jones Little) and Cecelia (Mrs. Byron S. Potter) Mr. Fox settled in Harrison township in 1853, and has cleared and improved most of the farm he occupies. He was in the Civil war, enlisting in Company G, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, February 29, 1864. He was wounded at Spottsylvania, and was honorably discharged from the service May 26, 1865, at Philadelphia. He married, October 11, 1843, Cynthia S., daughter of Thomas and Tamma (Mead) Johnson, of Chemung, N. Y., and they have two children living: Chrischanna (Mrs. C. L. Stone) and George M. Mr. Fox is a representative farmer and citizen; is a Republican in politics, and has held several local offices of the township.

CHARLES A. GILBERT, lumberman, P. O. Elmer, was born in Palmyra, N. Y., September 26, 1841, a son of George and Philena (Durfee) Gilbert, who settled in Harrison township in 1852. He was reared in Steuben county, N. Y., and Potter county, Penn., his parents coming here when he was eleven years old. He was in the Civil war, enlisting September 1, 1861, in Company G, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was honorably discharged, on account of disability, in December of the same year. In January, 1864, he again enlisted, this time in Company L, Fiftieth New York Engineers, and was in the following named battles: front of Petersburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and others, and was honorably discharged, June 27, 1865. After the war he operated a shingle-mill at Westfield, Tioga county, one year; engaged in farming two years, and then embarked in the lumber business in Clearfield county, where he remained two years. He then engaged in farming at Clymer, Tioga county, for three years. In 1881 he embarked in the lumber business at Elmer, in which he has since successfully continued. He was married March 11, 1866, to Mary, daughter of Harvey and Sarah (Potter) Metcalf, of Westfield, Penn., and they have two children, James F. and Josie A. Mr. Gilbert is a prominent lumberman. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

WILLIAM E. GILBERT, farmer, P. O. Harrison Valley, was born at Painted Post, N. Y., June 24, 1846, a son of George and Philena (Durfee) Gilbert, who settled in Harrison Valley in 1852. Here his father, a blacksmith by trade, resided one and a half years, when he purchased the farm now occupied by the subject of this sketch, which, with the assistance of his sons, he cleared and improved, and where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1886, when he was aged seventy-one years. He had seven children: Frank, Charles A., Edward, William E., Jay, Susie (Mrs. Andrew Wallis) and John. William E. Gilbert has always resided in Harrison township, and, with the exception of the five years he was engaged in the drug business at Harrison Valley, has followed farming; he now owns and occupies a part of the old homestead. In 1873 he married Mary, daughter of James and Sarah (Breese) Douglass of Hector township, this county, and to them has been born one son, Harry. Mr. Gilbert has held the office of town clerk of Harrison township four terms. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

CHARLES P. GILL, farmer, P. O. North Fork, was born in Brookfield township, Tioga Co., Penn., August 13, 1847, a son of Nelson and Clara (Joseph) Gill. His paternal grandfather was Charles Gill, who settled at Fox

Hill, in Harrison township, Potter county, in 1834, on what is now known as the A. J. Hoffman farm, which he cleared and improved, and made his home until death. His first wife was Parmelia Hurlbut, by whom he had four children: Nelson, Lamantha (Mrs. Theodore Metcalf), Molinda (Mrs. Rowland Hunt) and John. His second wife was Eliza Winchester, by whom he had five children: Charles, Frank, Parmelia (Mrs. Francis Holdridge), Lavira (Mrs. Persing) and Flora (Mrs. Ed Schutch). The paternal great-grandfather of our subject was John Gill, a native of Yorkshire, England, and a pioneer of Cortland county, N. Y. His maternal grandparents were George Joseph, a pioneer of Brookfield, Tioga Co., Penn., and Clara (Plumb) Joseph. Nelson Gill cleared and improved a farm where he died. He had two children: Charles P. and Hattie (Mrs. A. J. Hoffman). C. P. Gill was reared in Harrison township, and now owns and occupies the old homestead. He has been married twice. His first wife was Anna, daughter of Simeon B. and Mary A. (Lampman) Hauber, of Steuben county, N. Y., by whom he had two children, George and Ross. His present wife was formerly Miss Emma Hubbard, daughter of M. B. and Jemima (Cady) Hubbard, of Steuben county, N. Y. Mr. Gill is a prominent farmer and a representative citizen. He is a Democrat in politics.

BURDETT W. HARRISON, merchant, Mills, was born in Taylor, Cortland Co., N. Y., July 11, 1847, a son of Hubbard and Abbie (Rockwell) Harrison, who settled in Harrison township in 1854, on the farm they now occupy, most of which they cleared and improved. They have had nine children: Mary, John (died at Washington, D. C., of disease contracted in the Civil war), Burdett W., Henry, Ella, Leonard, Hattie (Mrs. Burdett Boyce), Cora and Etta (Mrs. Andy Gee). Burdett W. Harrison was reared in Harrison township, and has had a varied business career. He spent nineteen years of his life in Cortland and Allegany counties, N. Y., and in Tioga county, Penn., and returned to Harrison township in 1888, in the spring of which year he embarked in the grocery trade at Mills, which he has since succesfully conducted. His wife was Alma, a daughter of Lewis and Keziah (Cady) Vanderburg, of Southport, N. Y., by whom he has one child, Louisa. Mr. Harrison is a member of the Baptist Church. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the E. A. U.

JAMES S. HAYNES, farmer, P. O. Harrison Valley, was born in Guilford, Chenango Co., N. Y., August 17, 1839, a son of Samuel and Eunice (Copley) Haynes, both natives of the State of New York, who settled in Harrison township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1842, where the father cleared and improved the farm now occupied by James S., and on which both parents died. Their children were Maria (Mrs. Henry Outman), Rowland V., James S. and Sarah A. (Mrs. John Olney). James S. Haynes was reared in Harrison township, receiving a common-school education. He has always devoted his attention to farming, and at his father's death succeeded him to the ownership of the homestead by purchase, and here he has always resided. He was married, October 16, 1860, to Elizabeth, daughter of Willis and Julia (Yale) Spencer, of Harrison township. They have one son, Lewis E. Mr. Haynes is a representative farmer and citizen. Politically he is a Republican, and has held several of the local offices in the township.

AUGUSTUS E. HOLCOMB, farmer, P. O. Harrison Valley, was born in Broome county, N. Y., July 30; 1836, son of Lloyd and Minerva (Cook) Holcomb, natives of Connecticut and New York, respectively, who settled in Harrison township Potter Co., Penn., in 1850, and cleared and improved most of the farm occupied by Augustus E Holcomb, where they passed the remainder of their lives.

They had three children: Walter B., Theodore F. and Augustus E. Augustus E. Holcomb was fourteen years of age when he settled with his parents in this township, and here he has since lived. He was a soldier in the Rebellion, enlisting in February, 1864, in Company G, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He married Susan, daughter of Nathan and Amanda (Hurlbut) Fletcher, of Harrison township, and to them were born three children: Nathan, Walter and Milton. Mr. Holcomb is a worthy and respected citizen. He is a member of Union, No. 522, E. A. U., and also a member of the G. A. R. Post, No. 586. Politically he is a Republican.

NEWTON W. HUBBARD, of the firm of Chapin & Hubbard, hardware dealers, Harrison Valley, was born in Tyringham, Berkshire Co., Mass., October 25, 1829, a son of Nathaniel and Sophia (Judd) Hubbard, both natives of Berkshire county, Mass., who settled in Harrison, Potter Co., Penn., in 1850, locating on the farm now occupied by their grandson, Curtis Hubbard, which they cleared and improved, and here spent the remainder of their lives. They had two children: Jane S. (Mrs. Jesse Mattison) and Newton W. Newton W. Hubbard was reared in his native county, and settled in Harrison township with his parents in 1850. He was engaged in farming for many years, and cleared and improved the farm adjoining that of his father, and erected all the buildings. He removed to Harrison Valley in 1879, where he has since resided, and in 1883 embarked in the hardware business with his son-in-law, D. D. Chapin, under the firm name of Chapin & Hubbard, in which he has since successfully continued. He was twice married. His first wife was Eleanor, daughter of Thaddeus and Diana (Gill) Stone, of Harrison township, by whom he had one son, Curtis. He was married, the second time, to Hannah S., daughter of Jesse and Caroline (Barnes) Bartoo, of Chenango county, N. Y. They have had five children: Orpha (Mrs. D. D. Chapin), Edith (Mrs. George E. Stone), Amy, Sadie and Madie (twins). Mr. Hubbard was a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting in 1864 in Company I, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers, was at the front, and witnessed Lee's surrender. He was honorably discharged in June, 1865. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically he is a Republican.

CURTIS HUBBARD, farmer, P. O. Harrison Valley, was born in Harrison township, Potter county, May 11, 1855, a son of Newton W. and Eleanor (Stone) Hubbard. He was reared in his native township, where he has always resided, and since manhood has been engaged in farming, occupying the old family homestead. He married November 25, 1878, Elsie, daughter of Daniel and Charlotte (Bartoo) Williams, of New York, and they have two children, Floyd and Madge. Mr. Hubbard is a prominent and representative young farmer of Harrison township. In politics he is a Republican.

HENRY HURLBUT, farmer, P. O. Harrison Valley, was born in Broome county, N. Y., November 25, 1814, a son of Giles and Jedidah (Metcalf) Hurlbut, who settled in Harrison township in 1828, on the farm adjoining that of Mr. Hurlbut, which they cleared and improved, and where they resided until their death. Giles Hurlbut was twice married, and by his first wife, Jedidah Metcalf, he had ten children: Robinson, Harriet (Mrs. P. P. Erway), Henry, Amanda (Mrs. Nathan Fletcher), Alvina (Mrs. Thomas Cornish), Aurilla (Mrs. Austin Buck), Lucy A. (Mrs. Almond Scoville), Hiram, Isaac and Alvah. His second wife was Maria Tuttle, by whom he had two children, Sheldon and Giles. Henry Hurlbut was fourteen years of age when he came with his parents to Harrison Valley. He has always been a farmer, and has cleared and improved the farm he now occupies. He was twice married. His first wife was Martha Southwick, by whom he had four children: George, Rosa-

linda (Mrs. Truman Hurlbut), William and Samantha (Mrs. Henry Gustin). His second wife was Marilla Hawley, by whom he has one daughter living, Clara V. (Mrs. Henry Rice).

CHARLES A. JONES, farmer, P. O. Mills, was born in Lyons, N. Y., September 22, 1844, a son of John E. and Esther (Palmer) Jones, who settled in Harrison township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1849, and cleared and improved the farm now occupied by their son Charles A. They had ten children who grew to maturity, viz.: William, Esther (Mrs. Amos Hawkins), Amy (Mrs. Constant Bailey), Mary (Mrs. James Cotton), John J., Charles A., Lyman, Annie (Mrs. Charles Hamm), Luna (Mrs. Robert Baxter) and Myra (Mrs. Charles Shaw). Charles A. Jones was five years of age when his parents came to Harrison township, where he was reared, and has always lived on the old homestead which he now owns. He was a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting September 10, 1861, in Company H, Eighty-fifth New York Volunteers. He was taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., in April, 1864, and was sent to Andersonville, where he was kept nine months; then was transferred to Florence prison, where he remained three months, and while being run by the enemy to Wilmington, N. C., he was recaptured by the Union army, and was honorably discharged from the service July 12, 1865. In August, 1865, he married Lucina, daughter of Robert and Betsey (Briggs) McCurdy, of Willing, N. Y., and they have three children: Olive (Mrs. George Bartoo), Elmer and Orville. Mr. Jones is an enterprising and worthy citizen. Politically he is a Republican.

THOMAS J. KIBBE, farmer, P. O. Harrison Valley, was born in Washington county, N. Y., April 1, 1831, a son of David and Emily C. (McNutt) Kibbe, who settled in Harrison township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1833, on a farm now owned by H. N. Stone, most of which they cleared and improved, and resided in the township until their death. Their children were Sally (Mrs. Jonas Youker), David, John, Jane (Mrs. William Bailey), Thomas J., Elijah, James H., Melissa and Emily C. (Mrs. Samuel Belcher.) Thomas J. Kibbe was reared in Harrison township from the age of two years. In early manhood he settled on the farm he now owns and occupies, all of which he cleared and improved, and one has but to drive by his farm to see the evidence of thrift and enterprise. Mr. Kibbe was in the Civil war. He was drafted in 1863, and served eight months in Company B, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment. After his discharge he again enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-first New York Volunteers, in which he served a year and five days, when he was honorably discharged. After the war he resumed his farming, and is one of the most prominent and successful farmers of Harrison township. In June, 1853, he married Dorcas, daughter of Joseph and Anna (Brown) Cotton, of Harrison township, and they have had eleven children, named as follows: Sally A. (Mrs. Malvin Baker), born in Harrison township, June 7, 1853; Julietta (Mrs. Theo. Hunt), born October 24, 1854; Alonzo, M. D., born April 16, 1856; James H., born June 26, 1858; Luzern F., born February 22, 1860; Mary Z. (Mrs. M. Baker), born June 4, 1861; Thomas J., Jr., born December 21, 1863; Sherman E., born May 12, 1865; George W., born February 22, 1867; Arthur E., born May 15, 1873, and Adortha, who was born September 27, 1875, and died April 5, 1880. Mr. Kibbe is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

D. E. LEWIS, farmer, P. O. North Fork, was born in Brookfield, Penn., May 2, 1822, a son of Simeon B. and Ruth (Coon) Lewis, natives of Petersburg, N. Y., who settled in Brookfield, Tioga Co., Penn., in 1821, where they

cleared and improved a farm, on which they lived the remainder of their lives. Mr. Lewis was reared in his native township, and after reaching his majority, purchased a tract of land which he cleared and improved, and where he resided up to 1853. He then purchased the farm he now occupies, in Harrison township, Potter county, which he also cleared and improved, and where he has since resided. In 1844 he married Roxanna, daughter of Clark and Zernah (Jordan) Rice, of Brookfield, Tioga Co., Penn., and to them have been born six children: Harmon C., Mary (Mrs. Benjamin Hunt), Lois (Mrs. Le Grand Mascho), William H., Annis (Mrs. Frank Ramsey), and Martin (deceased). Mr. Lewis is a representative farmer. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

HARVEY B. METCALF, farmer, P. O. Harrison Valley, was born in West Union, Steuben Co., N. Y., November 4, 1845, a son of Morris P. and Lucinda (Baker) Metcalf, early settlers of West Union, N. Y., and later of Brookfield, Penn., now residing in Woodbury county, Iowa. Harvey B. Metcalf was reared in Brookfield, Tioga Co., Penn., where his parents settled in 1854. He was in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting, February 8, 1864, in Company L, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry; was transferred to Battery C, Fourth United States Artillery, and was honorably discharged in July, 1865. After the war he returned to Brookfield, and in 1869 settled in Harrison township, where he owns two farms, both of which he has cleared and improved. October 6, 1867, he married Elvira, daughter of Thomas and Alvina (Hurlbut) Cornish, of Harrison township. They have five children: Morris G., Frances M., Andrew A., Mary and Hattie. Mr. Metcalf is a Republican in politics, and one of the many respected citizens of the county.

JOHN OLNEY, dealer in agricultural implements, Harrison Valley, was born in Berkshire, Tioga Co., N. Y., June 12, 1836, a son of Orman and Lydia (White) Olney, who settled in Harrison township, in 1852, on the farm now owned by Mr. Olney, most of which they cleared and improved, and lived there until their death. Orman Olney was twice married. His first wife was Tabitha Clark, by whom he had two children: Charlotte (Mrs. Horace Miller) and David C. His second wife was Lydia White, by whom he had three children: Dan, Oliver W. and John. John Olney was sixteen years old when he came with his parents to Harrison township, and has since lived in the township, and for many years was engaged in farming. In 1884 he embarked in the hardware trade at Harrison Valley, in which he continued five years, and since the spring of 1889 has been dealing in agricultural implements. January 22, 1863, he married Sarah A., daughter of Samuel and Eunice (Copley) Haynes, of Harrison township. Mr. Olney is a prominent citizen. He is a Republican.

CHARLES M. PREDMORE, farmer, P. O, Harrison Valley, was born in Andover, Steuben Co., N. Y., April 14, 1852, a son of James S. and Mary (Wells) Predmore. His father, who was a native of New Jersey, settled in Harrison township in 1853, where he cleared and improved the farm now occupied by our subject, where he died. His children were Francis M., Charles M., Amelia A. (Mrs. Elymus Monroe), Julia F. (Mrs. Edward B. English), Encie (Mrs. Jesse McConnell), John W., Billy W., Rosalie (Mrs. John Shellman) and Charlotte E. (Mrs. W. M. Snyder). Charles M. Predmore was reared in Harrison township, and at his father's death succeeded to the ownership of the homestead, by purchasing the interest of the other heirs, and there he has since resided. February 1, 1874, he married Emma D., daughter of Edward and Emeline (Stone) Stebbins, of Harrison township, and they have one son, Royal L. Mr. Predmore is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in politics he is a Republican.

M. R. PRITCHARD, physician and surgeon, Harrison Valley, was born in Westfield, Tioga Co., Penn., March 4, 1852, a son of Morris and Sarah (Haven) Pritchard. His paternal grandfather was Lyman Pritchard, and his maternal grandfather was Royal Haven, pioneers of Tioga county, and of Bradford county, Penn., respectively. Dr. Pritchard was reared in his native town, where he received a public-school education. In 1877 he began the study of medicine with Dr. A. L. Bottum, of Westfield. He took a course of lectures at Detroit Medical College, Detroit, Mich., in 1878–79, was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., in 1880, and immediately located at Harrison Valley, where he has since been in active practice, and built up a lucrative business. In 1882 he went into partnership with his brother-in-law, W. E. Gilbert, in a drug store, still continuing his practice. This proved to be too hard work, and in 1887 he sold the drug business to his partner. Dr. Pritchard is emphatically a self-made man. Much of his early life was spent in the employ of Dodge & Co., at Williamsport, to obtain means to pursue his studies. Feeling the need of a higher standard in the profession, the Doctor took a course of instruction at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in the winter of 1888–89. He has been twice married. His first wife was Carrie Douglass, of Hector, Potter county, and his present wife is Nettie, daughter of Allison Evans, of Lawrenceville, Penn., and they had one daughter, Vera, who died November 5, 1889, of typhoid fever. Dr. Pritchard is a member of the Potter County Medical Society, and of the I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican.

BURR ROBINSON, farmer, P. O. Harrison Valley, was born in Harrison township, Potter Co., Penn., January 20, 1839, a son of Samuel M. and Olive J. (Plank) Robinson. His maternal grandfather was Lovell P. Plank, a native of Scotland, and among the pioneers of Brookfield, Tioga Co., Penn. Samuel M. Robinson came to Harrison township in 1825, and in 1833 settled on a farm in the northern part of the township, which he cleared and improved, and which is now owned by his son Burr. He was a resident of the township until his death, which occurred when he was aged seventy-two years, five months and seven days. His children were Rosetta (Mrs. Lyman Dibble), Burr, Josephine (Mrs. William H. Tompkins), Waldo and Lovell. Burr Robinson was reared in his native township, where he has always resided. He was in the Rebellion, enlisting in October, 1864, in Company I, One Hundred and Twelfth New York Volunteers, and participated in battles of Chapin's farm, Fort Fisher and Wilmington. He was mustered out of the service at Raleigh, N. C., June 14, 1865, and honorably discharged July 2, 1865. Since the war he has been engaged in farming, and has occupied the farm where he now resides since December, 1859. He was married July 3, 1857, to Harriet O., daughter of Danford and Amy (Dibble) Lincoln, of Harrison township, and they have five children: Olive (Mrs. W. J. Erway), Samuel M., Clara (Mrs. James Stevens), Dora and Lovell (the last-named being deceased). Mr. Robinson is a well-known and prominent farmer of Harrison township. In politics he is a Republican.

EZEKIEL ROOKS, farmer, P. O. Spring Mills, N. Y., was born in Harrison township, Potter Co., Penn., June 18, 1836, a son of Daniel and Delanah (Bolman) Rooks, formerly of Painted Post, N. Y., and among the pioneers of Harrison township, having settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Mr. Rooks, most of which they cleared. They had a family of seven children: John, Catherine (Mrs. Lester Merrick), Jane (Mrs. Willard Cutler), Mary (Mrs. William Beach), Ezekiel, Caroline (Mrs. William Statham) and Lyman. The paternal grandfather, Daniel Rooks, was a Revolutionary soldier and a pioneer of Bingham township, Potter county, where he died.

Ezekiel Rooks was reared in Harrison township, and has always lived on the old homestead, of which he has made a model farm, and has fitted up with all modern improvements, showing his thrift and enterprise. His wife was Addie, daughter of John Wiley, of Steuben county, N. Y. Mr. Rooks is a prominent farmer and citizen of Harrison township, is a Republican, and has served in different local offices.

GILBERT SCOVILLE, farmer, P. O. White's Corners, was born in Cornwall, Conn., April 23, 1816, a son of Jesse and Rhoda (Humphrey) Scoville, who settled in Harrison township in 1838, where they afterward lived and died. They reared a family of six children: Gilbert, Martha (Mrs. Alva Andrews), Luman H., Almond C., Lewis P. and Mary J. (Mrs. John Sherwood). Our subject was reared in his native town, and in Cortland county, N. Y. He came with his parents to Harrison township in 1838, and assisted his father in clearing the homestead, on which he has ever since resided. He was twice married. His first wife was Theodosia Ann, daughter of Oramel and L. C. Austin, of Harrison township, by whom he had three children: Mary V. (Mrs. Caleb A. Palmatier), William H. and Harry A. His second wife was Ruth, daughter of Elisha and Ruth Horton, formerly of Connecticut, by whom he has one son, Perry E. Mr. Scoville is one of the few pioneers still living in Harrison township. He is a prominent citizen and farmer. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served his township several years as constable and school director.

J. AVERY SMITH, farmer, P. O. Mills, was born in Greenwood, Steuben Co., N. Y., January 4, 1839, a son of Jesse and Polly (Miner) Smith, natives of Tompkins county, N. Y., and pioneers of Steuben county, N. Y. His paternal grandfather was Enos Smith, and his maternal grandfather was Allen Miner, both pioneers of Steuben Co., N. Y. Mr. Smith was reared in his native county, and settled in Harrison township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1864, where he has since been engaged in farming. He was in the Civil war, enlisting in July, 1863, in Company K, One Hundred and Seventh New York Volunteers, and was honorably discharged on account of disability, in March, 1864. The same year he married Emily, daughter of Isaac and Keziah (Wickes) Thompson, who settled in Harrison township in 1832. To them have been born three children: Anna M., born January 5, 1866; Edith B., born July 26, 1873, and Jesse M., born January 22, 1877. Mr. Smith occupies a part of the Isaac Thompson homestead. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics is a Republican.

EDWIN STATHAM, farmer, P. O. North Fork, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., July 31, 1823, a son of Thomas and Ann M. (Johnson) Statham, natives of England, who settled in Harrison township in 1844. They located on the farm now occupied by Edwin Statham, which they cleared and improved, residing there until their death. Their children were Emma (Mrs. Stephen Ludington), Edwin, Henry, William, Walter, Ellen (Mrs. Octavus Stedman) and Delight (Mrs. George R. Smith). Edwin Statham was reared in Dryden, N. Y., and settled with his parents in Harrison township in 1844, where he has since resided, and after his father's death he purchased the homestead, which he has since occupied. His wife was Esther, daughter of Dr. Austin and Maria White, of Harrison township, and to them have been born the following named children: Darwin, Anna M. (Mrs. De Forest Burdick), Manzo, Walter, Ira, Carlos, Fannie (Mrs. John Riley) and Harriet (Mrs. Will Daly). Mr. Statham is an old and respected citizen of Harrison township, and has held several of the local offices of trust. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in politics he is a Republican.

S. JEROME STETSON, farmer, P. O. White's Corners, was born in Otselic, Chenango Co., N. Y., November 5, 1841, a son of Oliver and Abigail (Hardy) Stetson. He was reared in his native town, and received a limited education in the common schools. He was a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting January 6, 1864, in Company A, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, was on detached service until the close of the struggle, and was honorably discharged in May, 1865. In June of the same year he settled in Harrison township, on the farm he now owns, which he had purchased prior to his enlistment, and cleared and improved the same. In January, 1866, he married Orcelia, daughter of R. M. and Almira (Lighthall) Howard, of Harrison township, and they have two children, Edith and Jay. Mr. Stetson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in politics he is a Republican.

SYLVESTER K. STEVENS, farmer, P. O. Harrison Valley, was born in Cortland county, N. Y., November 15, 1830, a son of Kelsey and Emeline (Watrous) Stevens, both natives of Cortland county, N. Y., who settled in Harrison township, on the farm now owned by G. W. Stevens. His paternal grandparents were Henry and Jerusha (Fox) Stevens, natives of Connecticut and Vermont, respectively, and pioneers of Cortland county, N. Y. His maternal grandparents were Austin and Sally (Backus) Watrous, natives of Connecticut, and also pioneers of Cortland county. Sylvester K. was reared in his native place, and at the age of eighteen removed with his parents to Harrison township, this county, where he has since resided. He has helped to clear and improve several farms in the township, and has lived on the farm he now occupies since 1875. He was in the Civil war, enlisting in September, 1864, in Company I, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers. He was taken sick the following December, and sent to the hospital. He was honorably discharged from the service June 10, 1865. After the war he engaged in mercantile trade at Harrison Valley for three years, and has since been engaged in farming. October 2, 1860, he married Sarah, daughter of Thaddeus and Diana (Gill) Stone, who settled in Harrison township in 1827. To Mr. and Mrs. Stevens were born five children: Frank, May, Herbert, Ella and Willie. Mr. Stevens is a member of the Baptist Church. He has served Harrison township as justice of the peace ten years, and was pension agent ten years. Politically he is a Republican.

JASON W. STEVENS, general merchant, Harrison Valley, was born in Cortland county, N. Y., March 25, 1839, a son of Kelsey and Emeline (Watrous) Stevens, both natives of Cortland county, who settled in Harrison township, Potter Co., Penn., locating on the farm now owned by G. W. Stevens, most of which they cleared and improved. Their children were Sylvester K., Minerva C. (Mrs. H. N. Stone), Jason W., George W. and Eugene K. J. W. Stevens was reared in Harrison township from the age of ten years, remaining at home until after the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted, October 16, 1861, in Company G, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. He reenlisted as a veteran December 20, 1863, in same company and regiment, served until the close of the war, and was mustered out June 30, 1865. He was wounded twice; first at Fredericksburg, December 14, 1862, and again in front of Petersburg, June 18, 1864. He was commissioned captain of his company August 25, 1864. After the war he engaged in farming, and in the fall of 1866 was elected treasurer of Potter county for a term of two years. In 1869 he embarked in mercantile business at Harrison Valley, in which he has since successfully continued, there being at the time but two stores in Harrison township. Mr. Stevens was twice married. His first wife was Angie, daughter of Luke and Mary (Rathbone) Darling, of Allegheny township, Pot-

ter Co., Penn., by whom he has one son, Archie. His second wife was Rilla, daughter of Job and Chloe (Ellis) Rixford, of Tioga county, Penn., and they have four children: Lina, Mildred, Arthur and Lura. Mr. Stevens was postmaster at Harrison Valley from 1869 to 1885, a term of sixteen years. He is a member of Ulysses Post, No. 279, G. A. R. Politically he is a Republican.

HORACE N. STONE, farmer, P. O. Harrison Valley, was born in Harrison township, Potter Co., Penn., December 16, 1829, a son of Thaddeus and Diana (Gill) Stone. His paternal grandfather was Levi Stone, a native of Connecticut and a cooper by trade, who settled in Harrison township about 1827, where he worked at his trade and followed farming to some extent. His children, who lived in Potter county, were Thaddeus, Levi R., Samuel W. and Benjamin N., all pioneers of Harrison township. Thaddeus settled at White's Corners in Harrison township in 1825, where he lived four years. In 1829 he removed to the farm now occupied by C. L. Stone, which he cleared and improved, and resided in the township until his death. He was a prominent citizen of his day; was commissioner of Potter county one term, and for a number of years was justice of the peace for Harrison township. He reared a family of eleven children: Nancy R. (Mrs. Alfred Cummings), Amanda E. (Mrs. Edward Stebbins), Eleanor (Mrs. N. W. Hubbard), Horace N., Levi O., John M., Esther (Mrs. George Collver), Sarah (Mrs. S. K. Stevens), Franklin (a soldier in the Civil war, taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and died in Andersonville prison), Chester L. and Alice (Mrs. A. Erway). Horace N. Stone was reared in Harrison township, where he has always resided. He was a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting September 1, 1864, in Company I, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers. He was in the battle of Hatcher's run and at the Weldon raid, and was honorably discharged June 10, 1865. Mr. Stone has cleared and improved several farms in Harrison township, besides a part of the one he now occupies, where he has lived since March, 1869. He married, May 18, 1858, Minerva C., daughter of Kelsey and Emeline (Watrous Stevens, of Harrison township, and to them have been born three children: DeElton J., George E. and Ethie A. Mr. Stone is a representative farmer and citizen of Harrison township, and has held several of the local offices of the same. Politically he is a Republican.

CHESTER L. STONE, farmer, P. O. Harrison Valley, was born August 19, 1843, in Harrison township, Potter Co., Penn., on the farm he now occupies, a son of Thaddeus and Diana (Gill) Stone. He was reared in his native township, and has always resided on the old homestead. In September, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers, and after nine months' service was honorably discharged. In 1875 he married Chrischanna, daughter of William B. and Cynthia S. (Johnson) Fox, who settled in Harrison township in 1853. The issue of this union was one son, George W. Mr. Stone is a representative farmer and citizen, is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

AUSTIN A. SWETLAND, proprietor of the cheese factory, Harrison Valley, was born in Freetown township, Cortland Co., N. Y., June 3, 1832, a son of Harmon and Rosamond (Watrous) Swetland. His paternal grandfather, Aaron Swetland, was a native of Connecticut, of English descent, and was a pioneer of Granville, Washington Co., N. Y. He settled in Cortland county, N. Y., in 1815, and resided there until his death. His maternal grandfather was Austin Watrous, also of English descent, and a pioneer of Cortland county, N. Y. His parents settled in Harrison township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1858, where his father engaged in farming, making this their home the rest of their lives. They had four children, viz.: Morgan W.,

Mulford R., Austin A. and Esther (Mrs. Ray Cummings). Austin A. Swetland was reared in Cortland county, N. Y., and is a cooper and blacksmith by trade. He settled in Harrison township in 1857, where he followed his trade more or less for twelve years. He was in the late war, enlisting in September, 1864, in Company I, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Gravelly Run, Hatcher's Run, Lewis farm and Five Forks, and was at the front when Lee surrendered. He was honorably discharged in June, 1865. After the war he was engaged in various branches of business; worked at his trade to some extent, was proprietor of the Coudersport & Westfield stage line three years, and has conducted a cheese factory in Harrison Valley since 1883. In 1860 he married Susan, daughter of Rev. Benjamin and Catherine (Gorton) Thomas, of Harrison township, and they have two children: Roger W. and Kittie L. Mr. Swetland has been justice of the peace for Harrison township nine years, and was elected treasurer of Potter county in 1886, for a term of three years. He is a Republican.

CHESTER A. SWETLAND, of the firm of Walter & Swetland, lumber manufacturers, Mills, Penn., was born in Freetown township, Cortland Co., N. Y., December 18, 1854, a son of Morgan W. and Parmelia (Stevens) Swetland, who settled in Harrison township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1863, where the father still resides, engaged in farming. They have five children: Clara (Mrs. P. E. Rexford), Carl, Chester A., Luella (Mrs. A. V. Harrison) and Henry H. Chester A. Swetland was reared in Harrison township from the age of nine years, and has been prominently identified with the lumber business since 1878. In September, 1881, he married Kate, daughter of Charles H. and Mary (Thomas) Doud, of Harrison Valley, and they have three children: Grace, Benjamin and Burt.

ISAAC C. THOMPSON, retired farmer, P. O. Potter Brook, Tioga Co., Penn., was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., November 16, 1821, a son of Isaac and Keziah (Wickes) Thompson. His father was a native of Connecticut and a son of Jared Thompson, a pioneer of Ulysses, Tompkins Co., N. Y. His maternal grandfather was Israel P. Wickes, formerly of Rensselaer county, N. Y., and a pioneer of Tompkins county, N. Y. Isaac Thompson, Sr., settled with his family in Harrison township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1832, locating on a farm where the village of Mills now stands, and cleared and improved the same; here he died March 26, 1874, and his wife November 13, 1876. They reared a family of seven children: Lydia (Mrs. Ephraim Z. Olney), Jared, Isaac C., Nancy (Mrs. Aaron Webster), Prudence (Mrs. Alonzo Hawks), Emily (Mrs. John A. Smith), and Israel. Mr. Thompson was a prominent citizen of his day, a member of the Baptist Church, and took an active part in establishing the present church at Harrison Valley, contributing nearly one-half the fund for its erection; he was deacon in this church until his death. He served Potter county as commissioner and treasurer with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents, and was a genial and public-spirited citizen. Isaac C. Thompson was reared in Harrison township, and assisted his father in clearing the homestead, where, with the exception of five years he lived in Hector, he resided until 1866, when he removed to Potter Brook, Tioga county, and has since resided there. He was in the Civil war, enlisting September 1, 1864, in Company D, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was honorably discharged after ten months' service. He has been married twice. His first wife was Mary A., daughter of Stephen and Matilda Potter, of Potter Brook, Penn., by whom he had five children: Emily T. (Mrs. W. D. Weeks), Sophronia M. (Mrs. B. F. Mulford), Julia A. (Mrs. L. J. Skinner), Eva K. (Mrs. A. V. Hawley) and Hattie (Mrs. Wm. Nivision). His present wife

was Mrs. Sarah A. (Rossiter) Stevens, of Homer, Potter county. Mr. Thompson and wife are members of the Baptist Church at Harrison Valley, of which he has been deacon since his father's death. He served one term as auditor of Potter county. He is a member of the Sons of Temperance, politically is a stanch Republican, and is a strong advocate of prohibition.

ANDREW WALLIS, general blacksmith, Elmer, was born in Cornwall, England, May 10, 1854, a son of William and Elizabeth (Wherry) Wallis. He came to America in 1871, locating in Wayne county, Penn., where he learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked as a journeyman until 1879, when he settled in Harrison township, this county, where he has since carried on a successful business for his own account, establishing his shop at Elmer in 1880. He was married May 30, 1880, to Susie, daughter of George and Philena (Durfee) Gilbert, of Harrison township, and they have three children: Frank, Charles and Bessie. Mr. Wallis is a Republican in politics, and is a worthy citizen of Harrison township.

WILLIAM H. WARNER, one of the early settlers of Potter county, Penn., was born in the town of Bristol, county of Hartford, State of Connecticut, July 1, 1792. His father's name was Samuel, who came from England when quite young; his mother's name was Mary Jerome. He also had three brothers: Benjamin, Samuel and Jerome, and three sisters: Sally, Cynthia and Polly. When eighteen years of age, he and his younger brother, who was sixteen, went on foot to the town of Preble, Cortland Co., N. Y., where they hired out, went to work, and in time saved enough to buy a farm, which they cleared up and improved, when, through some defect in the title, they lost it all. In 1819 he married Polly Gill, daughter of John Gill, of Preble, and, after they had lost their home, he set out to find another; and in 1825 came with his wife and two boys (one aged five years and the other six months) to Potter county, Penn., and settled in the northwest corner of Harrison township, a very thinly settled part of the county, at which time there were only seven inhabitants between their residence and Coudersport, a distance of twenty-eight miles. Deer were plentiful, and furnished about all the meat they had, with a little bear meat occasionally for variety. Wolves were also plentiful, and they could be heard howling nights very often. One morning Mr. Warner found sixteen sheep lying dead in a small field, not over ten rods from the house; in fact, all the sheep he owned had been killed by the wolves. In 1832 he was appointed justice of the peace, which office he held for twelve consecutive years; he was also one of the county commissioners at the time of the building of the first court-house. Politically he was a Democrat; religiously he was brought up a strict Presbyterian, but in after years he became a Universalist and a firm believer in that faith. He was loved and respected by all who became acquainted with him, and died November 1, 1861. His widow survived him sixteen years, and died at the age of seventy-nine years.

WASHINGTON L. WARNER, farmer, P. O. White's Corners, was born in Harrison township, Potter Co., Penn., February 14, 1837, a son of William H. and Polly (Gill) Warner, formerly of Preble, Cortland Co., N. Y., who settled in Harrison township in 1825, locating on the farm now owned and occupied by W. L. Warner, most of which they cleared and improved, and resided on until their death. They had three children: John H., Wellesly W. and Washington L., the last of whom was born and reared on the old homestead where he has always resided. In 1857 he married Sarah M., daughter of Frederick and Nancy (Latta) Coston, of Harrison township, and they had two children, Francis M. (deceased) and Lelia N. Mr. Warner is a prominent and representative farmer of Harrison township, and one of the leading and public-spirited citizens. Politically he has always been a Democrat.

CHAPTER XXVII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—HECTOR, PIKE, WEST BRANCH, ABBOT AND STEWARDSON TOWNSHIPS.

HECTOR TOWNSHIP.

JAMES DOUGLAS, farmer, P. O. Hector, was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., May 12, 1820. He attended school at Newfield, N. Y., and when not in school worked on the farm with his father. In 1841 his parents moved to Tioga county, near the county line, and that same year he bought a tract of wild land in Hector township, Potter Co., Penn., which he improved, and in 1850 bought the farm where he now lives, which is one of the best farms in the township. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, serving from December 1, 1864, until the close of the war. Mr. Douglas was married, March 14, 1848, to Miss Sarah J. Breese, of Chemung county, N. Y. They have had nine children, viz.: Charles F., of Hector; Mary A. (Mrs. Will Gilbert); Josiah B., of Westfield; Royal, died, aged two years; John, died, aged seventeen years; Carrie (Mrs. Dr. M. R. Pritchard, of Harrison Valley, deceased); Henry, married Sarah Breese and lives on the homestead; Kate C. and Aleda M., both at home.

A. E. EATON, farmer, P. O. Ulysses, is a native of the State of New York, born July 26, 1855, a son of Charles and Adensy Eaton, also natives of New York. He was given good educational advantages, attending the schools at Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y., and worked on his father's farm when not in school. He worked for his father until his marriage, and then took charge of the farm, remaining at home until 1885. In 1881 he bought a farm in Hector township, Potter Co., Penn., and in 1885 moved to it, and is now one of the prosperous farmers of the township. He was married, in 1879, to Miss Lucinda Bailey, of Hector, and they have two children, Maud and Flora.

PERRY FILLMORE, lumber dealer, P. O. Sunderlinville, a son of John and Marinda Fillmore, was born in Tioga county, Penn., March 6, 1847. He made his home with an uncle until twenty-one years of age, when he came to Hector township, Potter county, where he bought a tract of land, and engaged in the lumber and bark trade, and is now doing business at J. E. Wait's mill, which has a capacity of 15,000 feet of lumber and 7,000 shingles, daily. He is also a dealer in general merchandise. In 1868 he married Frankie Linderman, and they have two children, Willard and Clare. Mr. Fillmore is a member of Westville Lodge, No. 477, F. & A. M.; in politics he is a Republican.

J. L. HAVENS, merchant, Sunderlinville, a son of John and Catharine Havens, was born in Hector township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1836. His parents came from New York State, and were among the first settlers in Hector township. Their family consisted of three children: D. W., J. L. and M. V. J. L. Havens was married in 1857, to Julia A., daughter of Joseph Sunderlin, the founder of Sunderlinville. Mr. Sunderlin came here at a very early day, and built the first grist-mill on the present site of Sunderlinville, and when the town was incorporated it was named in his honor. His children

were Darwin, Cyrus, Darius, Huldah, Daniel, Joseph, John, Samuel, Lydia and Julia A. Mr. and Mrs. Sunderlin made this their home until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Havens, after marriage, located in Hector township, and for a time he was engaged in agriculture, but in 1883 he removed to town and embarked in the mercantile business. Mrs. Havens died, leaving two children: B. B. and Laura; the eldest, Alice A. having died about three months previous to her mother's death. Mr. Havens subsequently married Mrs. M. H. Wilkinson, widow of Matthew H. Wilkinson, who died from the effects of cancer. She has three children: W. R., Eva and Satie. Mr. Havens is a Republican in politics, and has held various official positions in his township.

C. P. KILBOURNE, farmer, P. O. Sunderlinville, was born in Wellsboro, Penn., March 9, 1822. His father died in 1825, and he was taken to the home of a great uncle, with whom he lived until he was fourteen years old, when his mother married Aaron Niles, of Niles Valley, Penn., and he then lived with her until twenty-three years old, when he came to Potter county, and worked as a laborer three years. He then bought a tract of wild land in Hector township, which he has improved, and although obliged to undergo hardships and privations, has been successful, now having one of the best homes in the township. He has erected good buildings, and has brought his land under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Kilbourne was married in 1848, to Lovisa Pemberton, a native of Mixtown, Penn., born October 31, 1829, and they have four children: Delphine (wife of Clinton Dimon), Josephine E. (wife of W. E. Ferris), Leon (married to Ida Beech) and Lucy (wife of Otis Sunderlin). Mr. Kilbourne is a member of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M., at Coudersport, and he and his wife are members of the Westfield Methodist Episcopal Church. He has held various offices of trust in his township and county, having been county commissioner three terms.

WILLIAM J. LOUCKS, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Ulysses, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., July 18, 1834. In 1844 his parents moved to Potter county, and settled in Hector township, where he was reared, and on reaching manhood he embarked in the lumber business, his father having purchased a saw-mill and a quantity of timber land in Hector and Ulysses townships. He learned the use of tools easily, and soon became a good carpenter. He also worked at repairing mills until he became a good millwright, and put up two saw-mills, one a water-mill for himself, in 1876, on what is called the Genesee forks of Pine creek (now known as Loucks' Mills). At this place the first settler was George Parker, who died in 1845. His farm was sold and resold to a dozen different parties, until at last Mr. Loucks and C. B. Watrous bought it for the purpose of building the above mentioned saw-mill. Mr. Loucks has also been engaged in farming, and is now one of the successful business men of the county. He was married, May 20, 1854, to Miss Janet Glover, of Steuben county, N. Y., and she died in January, 1875, leaving seven children—the eldest about sixteen years old, and the youngest seventeen months. Mr. and Mrs. Loucks had previously lost three children—two girls and one boy. The mother of our subject died September 11, 1870, and the father, Cornelius Loucks, a few years thereafter married Miss Huldah Sunderlin, an elderly maiden lady, with whom nearly all in this vicinity were well acquainted. The early settlers well remember her father, Joseph Sunderlin, who built the first mill in Hector some time between 1835 and 1840. In 1844 the township of Hector had but thirty-six voters in it, and Cornelius Loucks was elected constable and collecter for a dozen years or more in succession. When the Civil war broke out C. H. Loucks, the eldest brother of William J., enlisted, and he lost his left arm in front of Petersburg just at the close of the war.

Stephen L. Loucks, the youngest brother, died in the army in Virginia, January 9, 1864. He was himself drafted twice, and reported at Williamsburg, Penn., but on account of disability was rejected. At the close of the war C. H. Loucks returned and lived on his farm for a number of years, then built a house in Lewisville, where he now resides with his second wife. William J. Loucks also married a second wife, November 16, 1879, in the person of Mrs. Itta C. Barnhart, daughter of George Harvey, of Clymer township, Tioga county, Penn. They have one child, a son, named Ray Harvey Loucks. Mr. Loucks has seen deer and other wild animals run through the woods and brush where now are large fields without a stump in them; where forests were then, orchards are now. The parents of W. J. Loucks, Cornelius and Naomi (Johnson) Loucks, were married January 1, 1822, and their children were born in the following order: Mary Jane, Cornelius H., Mehitable D. (deceased), Harriet R. (deceased), Elizabeth A. (deceased), William J.. and Stephen L. (deceased). The children born to William J. and Janet (Glover) Loucks were named Mary E., William J., Jr., Charles A., Janet E., George W., Hatta N., Henry C., Jenny M., Peter S. and Alexander X.

J. V. MILLER, of the firm of J. V. Miller & Co., merchants, Sunderlinville, is a son of William and Catherine Miller, and was born at Clymer, Tioga Co., Penn., in 1842. His parents removed to Spring Mills, Allegany Co., N. Y., where he was educated. He remained with his parents until about 1862, when he removed to Yates county, N. Y., and for a period of ten or twelve years was a commercial traveler. He was for a time in Bradford in the oil trade, and in 1882 located in Sunderlinville, where, with his brother, Byron, he embarked in general mercantile business under the firm name of J. V. Miller & Co. His father's family consisted of nine children: George (deceased), Mary J., J. V., Huldah (deceased), Almeda, Emmett, Byron, Harry and Flora (deceased). The father died in January, 1887, and the mother now makes her home with her son Emmett. J. V. Miller was married in September, 1875, to Mary Coller. He is a member of Lewisville Lodge, No. 556, F. & A. M., of Ulysses Chapter, No. 269, R. A. M., and of Wellsboro Commandery, No. 28, K. T. In politics he is a Republican.

J. S. REYNOLDS, M. D., Sunderlinville and Galeton, was born in Troupsburg, Steuben Co., N. Y., June 5, 1831, and there was reared until seventeen years of age. He then attended the academy at Deerfield, Tioga Co., Penn., for two years; then went to Lawrenceville, Penn., where he clerked in a general store. Afterward he clerked in a store at Williamsport, Penn., a year, and he then moved to Painesville, Ohio, where he was employed in a drug store, and also studied medicine. He afterward attended the Western Reserve Medical College, two regular sessions. He purchased a drug store at Rochester, Olmsted Co., Minn., and conducted same for six months; then took in a partner, and at the close of two years sold out his interest in the drug store to his partner, and returned to Ohio. Dr. Reynolds practiced medicine in Cleveland and vicinity for several years; then moved to the oil country in Western Pennsylvania, and practiced medicine for several years in Oil City and other oil towns. In 1878 he moved to Sunderlinville, Penn., where he bought a house and lot, and also one at Galeton, same State, at which places he has a large practice. The Doctor graduated from the St. Louis (Mo.) College of Physicians and Surgeons March 8, 1889. He was married in Cleveland, Ohio, March 30, 1872, to Miss Almeda E. Miller, of Spring Mills, N. Y., by whom he had two sons, William and Juna, both of whom died of diphtheria in 1880. The Doctor is a member of Temple Lodge, No. 28, F. & A. M., of Painesville, Ohio, and of Painesville Chapter, No. 46, R. A. M.; he is a member of Hector

Lodge, No. 526, at Sunderlinville, Penn., of the Equitable Aid Union, and is medical examiner for the same.

T. J. SURDAM, farmer, P.O. Sunderlinville, was born in Virgil, Cortland Co., N. Y., July 26, 1835, and in 1841 was brought by his parents to Potter county, Penn., where he was reared. June 15, 1861, he enlisted in defense of his country, in the war of the Rebellion, and served until 1863. In September, 1864, he again enlisted and served until the close of the war. He is a member of H. C. Ackley Post, G. A. R. Mr. Surdam owns a good farm in Hector township, where he lives, and is one of the representative citizens of the township.

WILLIAM WILKINSON, farmer, P..O. Sunderlinville, a son of Matthew and Ann (Rook) Wilkinson, was born in Seneca, Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1837, the parents having come from Westmoreland county, England, in 1836. In 1854 the family moved to Potter county, Penn., and settled in Hector township, where Matthew Wilkinson was engaged in the practice of medicine until his death, which occurred in July, 1869. Mrs. Ann Wilkinson has since made her home with her daughter, Mrs. James Hart. They had a family of six children: Matthew H., William, John, Rook, Thomas and Mary (wife of James Hart). The sons were all soldiers in the war of the Rebellion, going out in defense of their country. Matthew H. died from the effects of exposure while in the service. John was captured in front of Petersburg, and after enduring the horrors of a Southern prison was finally exchanged, but died from the effects of his terrible experience three days after reaching Annapolis. Rook died from the effects of a sunstroke received while in the discharge of his duty. Thomas was killed in front of Petersburg April 2, 1865. William enlisted in Company D, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1861, and in 1863 re-enlisted, and was assigned to Company F. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, but after his recovery rejoined his regiment, took part in thirteen battles, and served until the close of the war. He then returned home, and has since been engaged in farming in Hector township, buying the farm he now owns, which he has improved, and on which he has erected fine buildings. He was married, February 5, 1866, to Margaretta Harrington, and they have four children: Susan A., Nettie M., Roy L. and William M. In politics Mr. Wilkinson is a Republican.

EPHRAIM S. WORDEN, proprietor of the Worden House, Sunderlinville, son of Charles and Clarissa (Bice) Worden, was born in Bingham Township, Potter Co., Penn.. in 1845. His grandfather, Benjamin Worden, came to Potter county in 1818 when Charles was nine years old, and was one of the first settlers of Bingham Township. He reared a family of ten children, all of whom are deceased but Dorinda, the youngest daughter. Charles made his home with his father until latter's decease, when he lived with his uncle, Ashbel Monroe, until the age of twenty-one, when he married Clarissa Bice, after which they located in Bingham township. Their children were Erastus (deceased), Ephraim S., Aaron, Charles V. (deceased), Emma and Ella. Mr. Worden died in Bingham township, and Mrs. Worden then removed to Lewisville, where she still lives. Ephraim S. Worden was married in 1864 to Lizzie E. Surdan. He enlisted in the defense of his country and was assigned to Company D, Fifty-first New York Volunteers; he was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness May 6, 1864, and was in the hospital for a time. On his recovery he rejoined his regiment, and remained until the expiration of his term of enlistment. Returning home he located in Hector township, where he has followed the occupation of a farmer. He was elected sheriff in 1883, and served one term. In 1886 he removed to Sunderlinville, and has since

been proprietor of the Worden House. Mr. Worden is a member of Lewisville Lodge, No. 556, F. & A. M. and of O. A. Lewis Post, No. 279, G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican.

PIKE TOWNSHIP.

CHESTER L. CORSAW came from Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y., and located in Sweden township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1824, where he was one of the first settlers, and was also proprietor of the hotel, making this his home the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1886. He married Matilda Phenix, in 1828. She died in 1835, leaving three children: Hamilton, now deceased; Emily and Phenix. Mr. Corsaw married for his second wife Sarah A. Harrington, and their children were Henderson (deceased), Devillo, Edson (deceased), Clarence, Warren, Chester and Frederick. His daughter, Emily, was married in 1849 to M. J. Flynn, and located in Chenango county, N. Y., but in 1857 returned to Potter county, and located in Jackson township, where Mr. Flynn was proprietor of a hotel and was also engaged in farming. Their hotel property was destroyed by fire in 1882, and, Mr. Flynn being in ill health, they moved to the farm where they now live in Pike township. To Mr. and Mrs. Flynn were born eight children: Rhoby, Emma, Edward, Marcus, Charles, Ida S., George, and Maud (deceased). Ida S. married S. J. Acker, a merchant, and they located for a time at Gold, but removed to West Pike, where he died, and she afterward married Mr. T. E. Baldwin. She is now engaged in the general mercantile business, and is a lady of rare business qualifications and a successful merchant. Her children are Virgil and Ethlyn. Mrs. Baldwin is a member of the Baptist Church.

J. O. EDGCOMB, proprietor of the Ansley House, Galeton, was born in Maine in 1846, and was there reared and educated, making his home with his parents, James and Joana Edgcomb, until seventeen years of age, when he came to Potter county, Penn., and was engaged in the lumber business on Kettle creek, where he remained until 1880, when he removed to Galeton, where he is now the proprietor of the Ansley House, a hostelry noted for the excellency of its *cuisine* and the perfection of its internal management, while its genial host, no less noted, officiates in the office. He was married, in 1868, to Sophronia S. Conable, daughter of S. M. Conable, and they have five children: Minnie A., Ralph C., Joseph, Amos R. and Clara B. Politically he is a Republican.

OWEN D. HAMMOND, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Galeton, was born in West Branch township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1848, son of Lemuel and Jane Hammond, former of whom was a native of Cortland county, N. Y., and latter of Tioga county, Penn. His father came to Gaines, Tioga county, where he followed hunting and trapping, having been one of the noted hunters of the county, and also worked in the woods. He finally located where he now lives in West Branch township. He married Jane Crippen, and they have a family of three children: Laduskie (now Mrs. Monroe G. Whedon), Owen D. and David. Owen D. was reared and educated in his native township. After reaching man's estate he engaged in lumbering, and in the manufacture of flour, locating at Galeton, where he had a grist-mill. In 1883 he bought the place he now owns, and engaged in farming, also, to some extent in lumbering. He was married in 1886 to Mary Ansley, and they have three children: Leone, Edna and William A. In politics Mr. Hammond is a Republican, and at this writing is auditor of his township. When his maternal grandfather, E. Crippen, came to Potter county, his family was the most remote on West Branch creek, and their home was established in the dense woods.

E. E. HYER, druggist, Galeton, a son of Charles Hyer, was born in Hal-

sey valley, Tioga Co., N. Y., October 23, 1863. He was reared and educated in his native town, and after leaving school was employed in different branches of business at Waverly and Hornellsville, N. Y., starting in the drug business at Elkland, Penn., October 1, 1884. In September, 1886, he removed to Galeton, Penn., and opened a drug store, which he has since conducted. He is a young man of fine business ability, and is one of the leading merchants of the town. He was married in June, 1885, to Carrie L. Humphrey, at Elkland, Penn., and they have two children: Ethel and Anna. Mr. Hyer is a member of Westville Lodge, No. 477, F. & A. M. In politics he is a Democrat. As an evidence of his popularity we need only record that he is the present treasurer of Pike township.

JAMES IVES, farmer and lumberman, P. O. West Pike, son of John and Martha Ives, was born at Pike Mills in 1830. His father, who was a native of Connecticut, came here when a young man, and was engaged in the lumber trade during his lifetime. He was one of the early settlers here, and found Jersey Shore his nearest source of supply, a trip he had to make with oxen. His children were Riley (in Illinois), Lester, John, Harriet (Mrs. B. B. Whitmore) and James. Both parents are deceased. James Ives made his home with his parents until about twenty years of age, and was engaged in various occupations until 1866, when he located at his present residence, where he is extensively engaged in the lumber trade, as well as attending to his farm. He built a mill on his place, which he is still operating. He married Miss C. H. Burris, a daughter of Lorana Burris. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party. He is one of the sterling men of Pike township.

MAJOR J. M. KILBOURNE, merchant, lumberman and farmer, P. O. West Pike, son of John M. and Elizabeth (Butler) Kilbourne, was born at Wellsboro, Tioga county, Penn., January 30, 1816. His father was a native of Vermont, and his mother of New Hampshire; both died in Tioga county, the father in 1824 and the mother later. The Major, after his father's death, made his home with an uncle, David, of Wellsboro, the first merchant there, who had also a distillery, and was a manufacturer of potash. He lived with his uncle until 1838, when he married Martha J. Bellows, and to them were born four children: John W., who died when seven years of age; Lydia Ann, deceased; Elliott A., who was wounded at the battle of Spottsylvania, and died from the effects of the amputation of his right leg, and was buried at Arlington; and Eldred M., now of West Pike. Mrs. Kilbourne died, and the Major married, for his second wife, Mrs. Orel Marlatt. They had two children: Harriet, now Mrs. F. A. Crowell, and Albert Butler. Maj. Kilbourne is now living with his third wife, who was formerly Mrs. Orcelia Breese. The Major located in Pike township in 1834, and ten days after he came of age he was made a supervisor. He was also a constable, also justice of the peace, a position he has held for forty years. He is a lumberman, farmer and merchant, and is one of the prominent citizens of the county. The Major's uncle built the first mill in Pike township, and the Major, in 1846, built another, where he manufactured lumber, and rafted it down the Susquehanna river to Chesapeake Bay and Baltimore. He enlisted April 21, 1861, as private; was at this time brigade inspector, Third Brigade, Eleventh Division, Pennsylvania Militia; went into Camp Curtin with 200 men; was commissioned by Gov. Curtin as major of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered into the United States service at Harrisburg, October 21, 1861. He was discharged by reason of disability, August 1, 1862, being then in command of the regiment which he commanded at battle of James Island, June 15, 1862. He was sent to New York, and was eight days getting home. He was for a year an in-

valid, but was retained as provost-marshal of Potter county two years, and was mustered out at the close of the war. He is a member of E. A. Kilbourne Post, No. 491, G. A. R., the only instance in the United States where a father is commander of a post named in honor of a son killed in the army, and a member of the same regiment. The Major is also an Odd Fellow. He is a Democrat in politics. He was elected a member of the legislature, and served in 1852 and 1853, and was chairman of the committee on ways and means in the last-named year. In 1853, also, he was commissioned by Gov. Bigler, lieutenant-colonel of Pennsylvania militia, as aid-de-camp to the governor. In 1856 he was the Democratic nominee for sheriff of Potter county, but was defeated by Alva Taggart, Republican. He was elected associate judge in 1871, and served five years in the various courts of Potter county. He now has his residence at Pike Mills, and of the old pioneers on Pine creek he is the only survivor.

AUGUST LEHMAN, merchant, Galeton, was born in Baden, Germany, December 21, 1856, and came to Wayne county, Penn., in 1868. At the age of twenty-one he left his parents and went to Letonia, Tioga county, where he helped to build a tannery in which he was afterward employed. From there he went to Galeton, and was with W. & L. R. Gale in their tannery as beam hand, remaining with them five years. In 1888 he embarked in mercantile business, building a store in Galeton, and has since been one of its prominent business men. He married Mary C. Henry, of Germania, and they have one child, Albert A. Mr. and Mrs. Lehman are members of the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE W. SUTTON, proprietor of saw-mill, and farmer, P. O. Sunderlinville, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., November 19, 1846. When he was a child, his parents, Isaiah and Hannah (Pease) Sutton, moved to Lawrenceville, Penn., where he was educated, and in his youth began working for his father, who was a miller. After living at Lawrenceville ten years, they moved to Wellsville, N. Y., and from there to Oswayo, Penn., where they lived two years, and then returned to Lawrenceville. George W. Sutton was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, serving from September 4, 1864, until the close of the war. He participated in the battles at Fort Steadman, and in front of Petersburg. After the war he returned home, and in 1870 bought a farm and saw-mill at Sunderlinville, Penn., where he has since lived, and is now one of the successful men of the township. He has taken an interest in public affairs, and has held various township offices. Mr. Sutton was married, in August, 1874, to Miss Emma Kilbourne, of Sunderlinville, and they have two children: Jennie and Lemuel. He is a member of the F. & A. M., Westfield Lodge, No. 477; Westfield Chapter, No. 265, and Tyagaghton Commandery, No. 28.

H. M. TICE, merchant, Galeton, son of Philip Tice, was born in Elmira, N. Y., in 1839. In his childhood his parents removed to Tioga county, Penn., where he was educated and remained until he was about twenty-two years old, working in the lumber woods until about 1861. He then located in Hebron township, Potter Co., Penn., engaging in the lumber trade, and in 1872 embarked in the mercantile business. He was married, December 25, 1867, to Julia A. Bishop, and they have seven children: Charles H., Edith L. (now Mrs. W. F. Hamilton), Minnie C., Claude, Lena Belle, Vernie C. and Jessie. Mr. Tice enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in August, 1862, in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He re-enlisted September 5, 1864, and was assigned to Company D, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He is a member of E. A. Kilbourne Post, No. 491, G. A. R., of Galeton. Mr. Tice is a Republican in his politics, and has held various official positions in his township. He

was postmaster at Galeton for nine years, but resigned during Cleveland's administration.

WEST BRANCH TOWNSHIP.

WILLIS CONABLE, merchant and lumberman, West Branch, was born in West Branch township, Potter Co., Penn., May 26, 1849. He remained at home, working on his father's farm and in the lumber camp, until twenty-four years of age, when he bought a farm, which he has improved. In 1883 he built a store and embarked in general mercantile business, this being the first commercial enterprise started in West Branch township. Mr. Conable is a progressive man, and has been successful in his business ventures. He was married, November 22, 1872, to Miss A. J. Vanhousen, of West Branch, and they have three children: Blanche I., Ina and Edward D. Mr. Conable is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, Coudersport.

ABBOT TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES MEINE, physician, Germania, son of Philip Meine, was born in Hessia, Germany, in 1830. He was reared and educated in his native country, and graduated from the gymnasium at Rinteln, University of Marburg. Owing to political and military difficulties, he was compelled to leave Germany, and so came to America in 1854. He studied medicine in Germany, and completing his course in this country, graduated at the Buffalo Medical College, and at Germania (Potter Co., Penn.), of which village he is the founder, he began the practice of medicine, and has been its only physician. In early days, as well as now, to a large extent, all difficulties among the German population were settled by arbitration, and the Doctor's decision was as binding as a decision of the supreme court. No citizen of the town is more highly respected than he. He is a gentleman of rare intellectual abilities, and one of the ablest of Potter county's men. As a physician he stands in the front rank, and has one of the largest practices in the county. He married Mary Sandbach, and they have four children. The Doctor is a member of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M. He is a Democrat in politics, and has been postmaster of Germania for the past ten years.

LOUIS F. MEISSNER, merchant, Germania, a son of Charles A. Meissner, was born in Rahway, N. J., in 1853. His parents removed to Germania in 1858, where his father was engaged in the mercantile business, and also in farming, being in business there until his death, February 10, 1889. His mother is still a resident of Germania. Their children are Charles A., Wilhelmina (Mrs. H. Bach) and Louis F. Louis F. was reared on a farm in Germania, but at twelve years of age was associated with his father in the mercantile business, under the firm name of C. A. Meissner & Son. He is now one of the leading merchants of the place. He was married, in 1874, to Theodosia Schwarzenbach, and they have seven children: Wilhelmina, Cecelia, Clementina, Charles A., Ella, Martha and Louis F., Jr. Mr. Meissner, in politics, is a Republican.

JOHN SCHMID, brewer, Germania, a son of John Martin Schmid, is a native of Germany, and, although he has lived in Germania only three years, is one of the substantial and enterprising citizens. He came to America in 1871, and first located in Philadelphia, where he lived fifteen years. In 1886 he removed to Germania, Potter county, and built a brewery, which he has since successfully conducted, and Schmid's lager has gained a wide reputation as one of the best beers in the market. Mr. Schmid married Miss Rose

Strahley, and they have a family of three children: John F., Katie and Harry. In politics Mr. Schmid is a stanch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party.

JOSEPH SCHWARZENBACH, brewer, Germania, a son of Simpertus Schwarzenbach, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1822. He came to America in 1851, and located in New York City, where he worked at his trade, marble carver, for four years. He worked on the capitol building at Washington, D. C., two years, and then removed to Philadelphia. He was also employed on the post-office building at Washington, as carver of marble. He came to Germania, Potter Co., Penn., in 1858. In 1855 he married Louisa Seebald, in Philadelphia, and their children are Theodosia, Roland, Herman, August, Virginia, Louisa and Emanuel. Mrs. Schwarzenbach died in 1884, and he then married Cilia Eberle, in New York City. Mr. Schwarzenbach began brewing in 1858, has since been engaged in the manufacture of lager beer, and is now one of the two licensed brewers in Potter county. He is a radical in politics, has been postmaster of Germania, and by an act of the legislature was made a road commissioner. He is one of the popular German citizens of the county.

AUGUST SCHWARZENBACH, P. O. Galeton, a son of Joseph Schwarzenbach, was born in Germania, Potter Co., Penn., in 1863. In 1882 he went to Galeton, where he has lived for seven years, being employed in the interest of the Consolidated Lumber Company of Williamsport, of which he is a stockholder. He buys for them real estate, timber (standing and lying), and all kinds of lumber, including all hardwoods. He is a member of Tiadotten Lodge, No. 981, I. O. O. F., at Gaines, Tioga Co., Penn., and also of the Encampment. He was married, August 1, 1888, to Isabel Fowler.

HENRY THEIS, merchant, Germania, was born in Paterson, N. J., in 1857, the only son of Henry and Sophia Theis. His parents removed to Germania in 1859, where his father engaged in the mercantile business until his death, which occurred in 1874, and since then the business has been conducted by Henry, under the firm name of S. Theis & Son. Mr. Theis, as will be seen, was but two years of age when his parents moved to Germania, and here he was reared and received his early education. He later attended school at New York City, and for one year was at Poughkeepsie. He is a young man of good business ability, fine attainments, and stands high in the community in which he lives. He was married, in 1880, to Jennie Schwarzenbach, and they have three children: Otto, Henry and Sophia. Mr. Theis is a member of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M. In politics he is a Democrat, and was elected to the office of justice of the peace in 1880 (a position he still holds), and a school director, in 1884; he has been president of the school board ever since. He and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church.

AUGUST J. VOSS, proprietor of the Germania Hotel, Germania, was born in Germany, in 1858, a son of Frederick and Lydia (Von Senden) Voss. Frederick Voss died when August was a child, leaving to his widow the care of two young sons, George and August. In 1863 Mrs. Lydia Voss came with her children to America and located in Germania, Potter Co., Penn., where she lived until her death, May 3, 1874. August J. was reared and educated in Germania, and, since old enough to work, has been identified with its business interests. He is now the proprietor of the Germania Hotel, a business for which he seems especially adapted, making a popular and successful landlord. Mr. Voss was married October 23, 1880, to Lizzie Noelk, and they have one child, Harry J. In politics Mr. Voss is a Democrat.

STEWARDSON TOWNSHIP.

BURT OLSON, proprietor of hotel at Kettle Creek, a son of Martin and Herminia Olson, was born in Norway in 1845. His parents came to America in September, 1852, and located at New Bergen, Potter Co., Penn. Ole Bull wished to form a settlement of his own countrymen here, and the representations he made induced many to come. Ole Bull himself made this his home for a year and half, after which the immigrants were thrown upon their own resources. In the winter of 1853–54, Martin Olson was killed in the woods, leaving his family unprovided for, as far as finances were concerned, and Burt and his widowed mother were compelled to struggle for a living as best they could. In November, 1855, the town of Germania was laid out, and the two found employment as housekeepers for a party of surveyors, remaining there until the spring of 1856, when they removed to the old turnpike bridge, which was their home until 1870. They then went to Oleona, where they became proprietors of a hotel which they subsequently sold, and, from that time until 1880, Burt was engaged in the lumber business. He then repurchased the hotel, of which he has since been proprietor. His father's family consisted of three children: Ole, Mary (now Mrs. C. A. Burroughs), of Bradford county, Penn., and Burt. In 1856 the mother married Ezra H. Pritchard, a native of Connecticut, and later a resident of Cortland county, N. Y., but who came to this county when a boy of eleven years. He was a famous hunter and trapper, and killed over 2,000 deer. He and J. M. Lyman, also a noted hunter, were very intimate, and often followed the woods in company in search of game. Mr. Pritchard at one time went on horseback to an adjacent spring, where he found the fish so thick they actually crowded each other. Having a hook and line, and a captured grasshopper, he cast his line into the water, which fairly bubbled with speckled beauties. He was also a noted cook, and upon state occasions his services were in demand. He at one time was sent for to go to Coudersport, and on the way over he killed four deer, carried two saddles in his knapsack, and the balance on his back—a reasonably good one-horse load.

Burt Olson is now one of the representative men of his locality and of the county. He has almost a national reputation as proprietor of a summer house, a favorite resort for fishers and hunters, and parties desiring an invitingly cool and delightful summer play-spell. His popularity being so well known, it is useless to add that, as a public caterer, he anticipates the wants of a critical patronage. He was married, October 4, 1868, to Catherine Steele. In politics Mr. Olson is a Republican. In 1881 he was elected county commissioner, and served a term of three years; has also held the office of justice of the peace fifteen years, and has held the most of the township offices. He is a member of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M. The name of the post-office at Kettle Creek was changed in the summer of 1890 to Oleona, with Mr. Burt Olson as postmaster.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—ULYSSES TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF LEWISVILLE, ALLEGHENY, HEBRON, CLARA AND PLEASANT VALLEY TOWNSHIPS.

ULYSSES TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF LEWISVILLE.

C. E. BAKER, farmer, P. O. Ulysses, is a representative of one of the early families in this part of Pennsylvania. He was born in Shippen township, Tioga Co., Penn., in 1846, a son of Hollister Baker. He is by occupation a farmer, and now owns one of the best farms in Ulysses township, Potter county. He is a public-spirited, enterprising man, and has always taken an interest in the public affairs of the township. In politics he was formerly a Republican, but now casts his suffrage with the Prohibition party. He was married, in 1871, to Nancy G., daughter of Moses and Julia (Crum) Hackett, granddaughter of John and Ruth (Baker) Hackett, and great-granddaughter of Gideon and Lydia (Griswold) Baker. They have one son, Leon V. Mrs. Baker's grandfather, John Hackett, came with his family to Potter county, from Broome county, N. Y., in 1826, and settled on the farm now owned by Mr. A. S. Burt. He also owned the land which is the present site of the town of Lewisville. Mrs. Baker's father died March 9, 1879, and her mother April 11, 1876. In 1886 the descendants down to the sixth generation, assembled at the old Hackett homestead to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the marriage of Gideon Baker and Lydia Griswold, who were married at Lebanon, N. H., August 24, 1786. The only child of this pair present was Mrs. Rhoda Harvey, of Bingham township. The descendants of this family are scattered over twelve States of the Union, and also in Canada, and number up into the hundreds. Several are residents of Potter county, and are worthy descendants of this pioneer family.

HENRY BARTLETT, farmer, P. O. Ulysses, a son of John and Hannah (Davis) Bartlett, natives of England, was born in Wiltshire, England, October 14, 1840. He received a practical business education in the public schools of his native country, and remained upon the home farm with his parents during his boyhood days, having charge of his father's horses. In November, 1861, he married Miss Mary Bates, of England, and they are the parents of seven children, all of whom reside at home. Mr. Bartlett learned the trade of brewing in England, but engaged principally in farming until 1874, when he came to America, going to Addison, N. Y., where he engaged in market gardening for three years. In 1879 he came to Ulysses township, Potter Co., Penn., purchasing a farm, where he has since found a pleasant home. Mr. Bartlett has held the office of township assessor for two years. He is actively engaged in lumbering, and is one of the progressive workers in the township.

EDWARD BORST, lumber dealer, P. O. Ulysses, son of Henry J. Borst, was born at Erwin, Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1840. In 1861 he engaged in business as lumberman at Erwin, residing there until 1885. He then moved to Mills, Harrison township, Potter Co., Penn., where he purchased the old Lawrence mills, which he operated two years; then sold and purchased at

Lewisville what is known as the Perry Brigham property, where he has a mill with a capacity of about 3,000,000 feet of lumber annually. Mr. Borst was married in 1861 to Georgiana D. Taggart, and they have five children: Adelbert J., Sidney H., Flora M., Edward and George Harvey. Mr. Borst is a member of Montour Lodge, No. 168, F. & A. M., and of Corning Chapter, No. 190, R. A. M. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.

PERRY BRIGHAM, P. O. Ulysses, was born in Cortland county, N. Y., in 1837, a son of Hiram and Louisa Brigham. February 18, 1839, his parents moved to Potter county, Penn., and settled in Ulysses township, where his father bought a timber farm and a mill, and engaged in both farming and lumbering until 1868, when he moved to Tioga county, where he died. The mother now makes her home with her son Perry. Of a family of three children but two are living, John and Perry. One son, Collins, was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and while in the army contracted measles, which resulted in his death. Perry Brigham made his home with his parents until his majority. He learned the blacksmith's trade in his youth, and in 1860 located at Lewisville, where he worked at his trade until 1865, when he bought a farm in Ulysses township, on which he lived nine years. He then returned to Lewisville. He, with three partners, built a mill in Lewisville in 1872, subsequently becoming sole owner. He has twice suffered the loss of his mill by fire, his present mill being the third he has built on the same site. In 1885 he bought the first carload of pipes for water-works, nearly all of which he put in during the summer. In September, 1887, his company became incorporated, and the town is now supplied with an abundance of pure water, which is chiefly used for domestic purposes, but is also used in time of fire. Mr. Brigham is a public-spirited, enterprising man, and devotes considerable time and means to the promotion of the interests of his town. In addition to his milling interests he conducted the Lyman House, Lewisville from 1875 to 1882. He was married, in 1863, to Elizabeth C. Monroe. Mrs. Brigham died in May, 1885, leaving five children: Ione, Charles M., Ann L., Bert and Grace. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a lady whose life was one of self sacrifice for the good of others. Mr. Brigham has held the office of justice of the peace for ten years, and has held other local positions.

W. F. BURT, farmer, P. O. Ulysses, was born in Cortland county, N.Y., June 20, 1819, the third son of nine children born to Anson S. and Betsy (Blackman) Burt, natives of Massachusetts, who came to Ulysses township in 1832. Mr. Burt spent his boyhood days with his parents on the home farm. He married, in January, 1842, Miss Caroline Rathbun, a daughter of John and Betsey (Fisher) Rathbun. Miss Fisher was a descendant of Chief Justice Sylvester, of England. Mr. Burt, after his marriage, purchased the farm in Ulysses township, where he now resides. In 1859 he was elected sheriff of Potter county, in which capacity he served for three years.

WOOLSEY BURTIS, merchant, Lewisville, a son of Solomon and Rebecca (Rosa) Burtis, was born in Sullivan county, N.Y., in 1822. May 6, 1836, his parents came to White's Corners, Harrison township, Potter Co., Penn., where his father engaged in farming and blacksmithing. In 1861 his father died, and his mother made her home with Woolsey until her decease. Their children were Jacob (deceased), John (now of Minnesota) and Woolsey. Woolsey Burtis remained with his parents at the homestead, and cared for them during their lifetime, succeeding his father in the ownership of the farm. In 1865 he removed to Lewisville, and has since been engaged in the mercantile business. He was married in 1844 to Mary J. Potter, and they have had two children: Celia (the late Mrs. F. M. Johnson, of Nebraska) and Sarah (now Mrs. George

W. Bennett, of Ulysses). Mr. Burtis is a member of Lewisville Lodge, No. 556, F. & A. M. He united with the Republican party in 1856, which he supported until 1888, and now votes with the Prohibition party. In 1862 he was elected treasurer of the county, and served one term of three years; later was elected associate judge, and served one term. While in Harrison township he held all the township offices. Mr. Burtis is now living with his third wife, formerly Mrs. Sarah Taggart, daughter of Burrill Lyman.

GEORGE W. CARPENTER, farmer, P. O. Newfield, son of Theodore and Charity Carpenter, was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., March 1, 1825. Theodore Carpenter was born December 18, 1800, and Charity Carpenter, May 11, 1806; they were married in Tompkins county February 1, 1824, and removed to Bingham township, Potter Co., Penn., in October of the same year. At that time the country was a dense wilderness, and they located in the woods and cleared a farm, which they made their home till death. Their children were George W., Alva, Betsy, Harriet, Michael, Louisa, Theodore, Esther, Julia and John. Mr. Carpenter died July 31, 1859, and his widow June 11, 1865. George W. Carpenter made his home with his parents until 1846, when he located on and began improving the farm where he now lives, which his father had previously purchased. September 29, 1850, he married Lucinda, daughter of Willis Young, and they have had five children: Willis, Charles, Julia (deceased), Angeline and Theodore. In March, 1865, Mr. Carpenter enlisted in Company A, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He received injuries at the battle of Hatcher's run, but remained in the service until the close of the war, when he returned home and resumed his former vocation, which he still continues. In politics Mr. Carpenter is a Democrat.

D. J. CHAPPEL, merchant, Lewisville, a son of John and Mercy (Williams) Chappel, was born in Cincinnatus, Cortland Co., N. Y., and came to Potter county, Penn., in 1843, with his parents, who located in Pike township, where they both died, the father in May, 1862, and the mother in 1869, leaving a family of four children, viz.: Maria (now deceased), D. J., E. W. and Henrietta (Mrs. H. R. Burgess, of Belmont). D. J. Chappel made his home with his parents until their decease. His first business venture for himself was at Lewisville, where he became a dealer in general merchandise. He later removed to Bingham township, and engaged in farming until 1863, when he returned to Lewisville and resumed his former business, which he continues. He enlisted March 1, 1862, in Company G, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, but was discharged on account of disability September 18 following. He is a member of O. A. Lewis Post, No. 279, G. A. R. In politics he is an active Republican, but is not an office seeker. Mr. Chappel was married, in 1858, to Anna M. Gridley, and they have one child, John.

D. C. CHASE, dealer in merchandise, Lewisville, son of John H. Chase, was born at Middleburg, Tioga Co., Penn., in 1857. He was reared in Allegany county, N. Y., and educated at the Mansfield State Normal School. After leaving school he located at Spring Mills, and became associated with W. Leonard (firm name being Leonard & Chase) as jobbers in cheese, for a period of five years. He then removed to a farm in Bingham township, Potter Co., Penn., where he remained two years; thence to Lewisville, where he formed a partnership with George H. Cobb —the firm name being Cobb & Chase, dealers in general merchandise, and also proprietors of the Ulysses horse sale stables. In 1881 Mr. Chase married Mary M. Robbins, of Spring Mills, Allegany Co., N. Y., and they have one child, Laura. In 1888 Mr. Chase invested heavily in hemlock timber land in Potter county, Penn., another evidence of his great business enterprise. He is a Republican in politics.

DR. A. H. COBB, Lewisville, son of Horace and Diana (Huntington) Cobb, was born at Spring Mills, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1843—the family comprising five sons and two daughters. There he was reared and educated, and in 1862 he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Thirtieth New York Volunteers, and was later transferred to the First New York Dragoons. He was mustered out of the service in 1865, having been in thirty-seven engagements. He returned to his former home, completed his education, and studied medicine with Dr. E. U. Eaton. He then attended medical lectures at Buffalo Medical College, and first began the practice of medicine in Ulysses, being associated with his former teacher as partner for a term of five years, when they dissolved, and Dr. Cobb located at Lewisville, where he is enjoying a very large and remunerative practice. He was married, in 1866, to Louise Raymond, daughter of Joel and Matilda Raymond, of North Bingham, Penn., and they have two children, D. Raymond and Aurelia L. The Doctor is a member of O. A. Lewis Post, No. 279, G. A. R.; was formerly a Republican in politics, but in 1880 joined the Prohibition party, of which he is still a member, and is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE H. COBB, merchant, Lewisville, son of Horace Cobb, was born in Spring Mills, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1850. His father died in 1865, and from that time he was obliged to rely on his own resources. He was employed at various occupations, attending school, teaching, farming, etc., until his marriage, after which he settled at Spring Mills and engaged in farming, until he went to the oil fields, and, being successful, returned to Lewisville, Potter county, and embarked in the grocery business. This he continued for four years, at which time he took as a partner D. C. Chase, and carried on a general merchandise business for four years, the firm being Cobb & Chase, and now speculating in hemlock lands; they are also engaged in buying and selling wool, and are proprietors of the Ulysses Horse Sale Stables. Mr. Cobb was married, in 1870, to Ruth, daughter of Joel Raymond, of Bingham township.

D. A. COREY, proprietor Hosley House, Lewisville, is a son of A. D. and Elmira (Stewart) Corey, and was born at Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1846. His grandfather, Ambrose Corey, located at Ulysses (now Lewisville), and was one of the first merchants of the place, continuing business there until his decease in 1862, his wife dying the following year. His children were A. D., Charles, Selina, B. S., Lydia and Mary (deceased). A. D. Corey was born in 1823, and made his home at Almond until 1855, in which year he removed to Ulysses, where he worked at his trade, harness-making, until after the breaking out of the Civil war. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was injured by the concussion of a shell, from the effects of which he has never recovered, which prevents his pursuing his former occupation. He is a member of O. A. Lewis Post, No. 279, G. A. R. In Hornellsville he married Elmira Stewart, and to them were born four children: D. A., two who died in infancy, and E. A., who is a resident of Lewisville, married and has two children. D. A. Corey made his home with his parents until 1870. He was engaged in the harness business until 1883, when he purchased the Hosley House, at Lewisville, which he has since conducted. He was married in 1866 to Antoinette Comstock, and their children are Arthur L., M. M., Gertie and Laura (who both died in infancy), and Willie, Carrie and Marion.

J. N. CROWELL, retired, P. O. Ulysses, son of David and Mary Crowell, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in December, 1822. His father came to Potter county in 1838, and J. N. was employed in carrying mail from Jersey Shore, Penn., to Olean, N. Y., there being at that time only one house in

sixty miles. There was an office at Lymansville, and the next was at Jersey Shore. In 1839 his father's family located in Ulysses township on the place now owned by Burton Lewis, it being then comparatively wild; lived there till 1851, when he removed to Sweden township, Penn., where he remained until his death in January, 1865; his widow died in 1872. Their children were Deborah, now Mrs. Nicholas Johnson, of Chenango; Afton; Angerona, now Mrs. E. A. Wagner; J. N.; A. B.; Adeline, now Mrs. Charles Armstrong, of Coudersport; Miranda and Amanda (twins), the former of whom, now deceased, was the wife of Henry Shafer, the latter now Mrs. Cornelius Searles; and David J. J. N. Crowell began his business life in 1845. He purchased a tract of wild land in Ulysses township and cleared a farm, upon which he lived until 1884, when he removed to his present residence at Lewisville. He married, in 1848, Julia, daughter of Abram Wagner,, and they have four children: Charles R., Mary A. (Mrs. Fayette Lewis), F. A., and Ellen (Mrs. Philander H. Miller). Mr. Crowell enlisted during the Rebellion in Company G, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was wounded at the battle of White Oak Swamps, captured and confined in Richmond prison and at Belle Isle five weeks, when he was exchanged, and served until the expiration of his term, returning to his home in March, 1865, having served three years. Mr. Crowell is a Republican, and has held various official positions in his township.

M. S. CRUM, farmer, P. O. Newfield, son of Clark and Eda Crum, was born in Ulysses township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1838. His parents came to Potter county March 2, 1831, and located on the place now owned by James Nixon, in Ulysses township. This was the fifth family to settle in Ulysses township, and Mr. Crum gained the reputation of being one of the most successful hunters in the county. He killed over 1,500 deer, and many panthers, catching two of the latter alive. He also killed twenty-one black bear, five large gray wolves, and wild cats and foxes almost without number. He paid for a farm of 350 acres from the proceeds of the game he sold. His children were Mrs. Deborah Jackson, Mrs. Abigail Johnson, James L. and M. S. The father died February 22, 1887, aged ninety years, and the mother in August, 1864. M. S. Crum was reared in his native township, and has always devoted his attention to agriculture. He lived on the old homestead until 1870, when he bought the farm he now owns. He was married January 1, 1862, to Hannah M., daughter of Willis Young. They have two children: Sarah (now Mrs. George Williams) and Addie. In politics Mr. Crum is a Democrat, and has held various township offices.

HENRY HATCH DENT (deceased) was a native of Charles county, Md., born February 11, 1815, a son of Dr. William Hatch Dent (who died when his son was two years of age) and Katherine (Brawner) Dent, a daughter of Henry Brawner. The parents of Dr. William Hatch Dent were Rev. Hatch Dent (who fought during the Revolutionary war, and afterward became a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and first principal of the Maryland State School, at Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's county, Md.) and Judith (Posten) Dent, all natives of lower Maryland, of Charles and St. Mary's counties. Henry Hatch Dent, the subject proper of this commemorative record, received a thorough education, and graduated from Yale College in 1836 or 1837, after which he studied law in Washington, D. C., under Francis S. Keys, author of "The Star Spangled Banner." As a young man, he practiced law in the office of Felix Grundy, at that time attorney-general of the United States; then practiced in Washington until the death of his wife in 1849, during which time he was offered the judgeship of the criminal court there, which he declined. In

1850 Mr. Dent removed to St. Louis, Mo., and while claiming residence there, he spent a year in Philadelphia, attending to the partition suit between the heirs of William Bingham and John Adlum, which decided the title to much of the land in Potter and adjoining counties. In order that he might give personal attention to that part of the Adlum lands that had belonged to Mrs. Dent (who was a daughter of John Adlum), and to large tracts bought with his own funds, Mr. Dent came to Coudersport in 1853. Ten years afterward, in 1863, we find our subject residing in Brookland, Potter Co., Penn., where he remained until 1871, in December of which year he went to Baltimore for medical treatment, where he died November 19, 1872. Mr. Dent was married in September, 1841, to Ann Maria, daughter of John and Margaret Adlum (latter a native of Frederick, Md.), the ceremony being performed by his college and life-long friend, Rev. R. H. Wilmer, then a young priest in his first parish, now bishop of Alabama. John Adlum, father of Mrs. Dent, was born at York, Penn., and his commission as major, written on parchment, and signed by President John Quincy Adams, is still in the possession of his grandson, William Dent, of Brookland. Mr. L. Bird, now of Penfield, Clearfield Co., Penn., writes of Mr. Dent as follows:

"As a young surveyor, and at that time about the only one, I did work for Mr. Dent, and, from January, 1854, to March, 1888, I was in the position of a trusted business agent for Mr. Dent, and, therefore, well qualified to speak of his business character. His most excellent Christian mother was with him several years, assisting to care for his four young children. They are now Miss M. K. Dent, Mr. William Dent and Mrs. Thomas G. Hull, of Brookland, Penn., and Mrs. Rev. J. McBride Sterrett, of Faribault, Minn.

"Mr. Dent was the 'soul of integrity' in his business transactions, careful to give and receive the exact amounts. The property consisted of over 250 contracts for land in Tioga and Potter counties, and considerable unseated land in these counties, also some land a few miles from Bradford, in McKean county, besides a farm near Georgetown, D. C. No man who was trying to pay was ever pushed by him on these contracts. The contracts, as had been the custom of the 'Bingham Estate,' were very strict. Nearly all the money received from those contracts and from sale of land was expended in buying and improving property, and for living expenses in Potter county. Many a man still remembers his prompt payment of liberal wages.

"The private charities of himself and his mother need not be detailed, but I may mention a gift of a 'town clock' for the new court-house, costing him about $300. I well remember his pained expression when some men suggested that the present was made to gain popularity. Few men are found that have less of selfishness than he had.

"Mr. Dent was a Democrat, but his personal friends were in both parties, and, while fixed in his political opinions, he was friendly toward opponents, unless they assailed his personal integrity. His sympathies were with the South in the Civil war.

"Jefferson Davis and many of the Southern leaders were personal friends and associates. He regarded slavery (if an evil) as a necessary evil, and the duty of the white man to take good care of his slaves; and thought it better to let the States go than have the war. I was a radical Republican, but our personal and business relations were not disturbed. The immense 'war taxes' were a severe drain, for Mr. Dent owned considerable unseated land, and the interest-bearing contracts had been reduced and put into other land. Therefore, while owning considerable property, Mr. Dent did not have any income tax to pay. Some men now living remember that this fact was a sore spot

with some who gave attention to the matter. Mr. Dent paid every dollar of taxes that the law required, and that without outside grumbling.

"His instructions to me were to pay all that were legally assessed, at same time adding, 'bitter as it is to pay to support a war that I do not think is for the good of the country.'

"Mr. Dent was a polite, Christian gentleman, and while he had some few personal enemies, I could see that nearly all arose from the fact that, owing to the difference in early training and habits, he and some of the Coudersport people did not understand each other, and I was glad to know from them and from him, in later years, that both recognized this fact, and gave each other credit for honest intentions."

E. U. EATON, M. D., Lewisville, son of Charles Eaton, was born in Andover, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1844, and was there reared and educated. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Crandall, of that place, attended lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1865–66–67, and subsequently at Buffalo Medical College, from which he graduated in 1884. He first began the practice of medicine at Lewisville in 1867, and now has a very large practice, being one of the most successful physicians in the county. He married, in October, 1868, Marcella R. Crandall, of Independence, N. Y., and they have two children, Nellie and Carrie. Dr. Eaton is a member of Lewisville Lodge, No. 556, F. & A. M., and of Ulysses Chapter, No. 269, R. A. M. In politics he supports the principles of the Republican party.

ANDREW J. EVANS, editor and proprietor of the Ulysses *Sentinel*, was born at West Union, Steuben Co., Penn., N. Y., October 30, 1857. His father was a mechanic, a stone mason, and moved about a great deal wherever he could find most employment at his trade. Shortly after the birth of the subject of these lines, his parents removed to Tompkins county, N. Y. While there the Civil war broke out, and his father enlisted in the army, leaving the mother to take care of six children, of which Andrew J. was next to the youngest. This she did as faithfully and devotedly as any of the thousands of other mothers who were doing the same self-sacrificing work at that period, so critical to the safety of the Union. After the war closed, the family moved back to Steuben county, and from there to Whitesville, N. Y., where the mother died when Andrew was twelve years old. A year later the father married again, and part of the family of eight children was quickly scattered, three children only being left at home. Soon after this the family moved to the backwoods of Potter county, Penn., where school privileges were very limited. Andrew was now old enough to appreciate the benefit of an education, and by dint of much study at home, with the aid of one term at select school, he was enabled to get a teacher's certificate. At eighteen he began to teach school, and, with intervals of attending school, followed the profession for twelve years. From the time he began to teach, he was practically independent of his father, and received no pecuniary assistance from him. He saved his earnings, and attended the Mansfield State Normal School, where he graduated in 1884. After this he was principal of the Lewisville graded school for three years, and in the spring of 1887 became a candidate for the office of county superintendent. His liberal views on the subject of religion, however, defeated him. On the first of January, 1888, Mr. Evans bought a half-interest in the Ulysses *Sentinel*, and the following September purchased his partner's interest in the same, and at present he is sole owner and proprietor. September 5, 1889, he was married to Miss Anna Evans, of Spring Mills, N. Y. Mr. Evans' parents were S. A. Evans and Nancy (Somers), both native Americans and traceable back to English stock. Mrs. Evans' parents were G. F. Evans and Lucinda (Murdock), also native Americans.

DANIEL FULLER, P. O. Ulysses, son of Thomas and Sally (Jincks) Fuller, was born in Wyoming county, N. Y., in 1831. In 1839 his parents removed to Ulysses township, Potter Co., Penn., near Gold, where they purchased a farm, and here his father lived and died, after which Mrs. Fuller made her home with Daniel, until her decease. Their children were Nathan, now a resident of Michigan; Mrs. Huldah Gallup, of McKean county; Hannah, now Mrs. Norman Rodgers, of Nebraska, and Daniel. Daniel Fuller made his home with his parents until twelve years of age, after which he engaged in various occupations, and learned the carpenter and goldsmith trades. October 16, 1861, in answer to his country's call for men, he enlisted in Company G, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and September 17, 1862, was wounded at the battle of Antietam. The Irish brigade were in advance and had made several charges to drive the rebels from an adjacent corn field, and the Fifty-third was held in reserve with orders to lie down. He, with other men lying close to the ground in the second line of battle, heard a cheer in front, and, having curiosity to know its occasion, raised himself on his hands when a shell hit both arms, necessitating their amputation, the first operation being performed on the field, and the next on the 5th of October. He was of course discharged and returned to his former home, and was made a pensioner, receiving the highest amount then paid, $8 per month. Wholly incapacitated from performing any kind of manual labor, the future to him held not much of promise. However, on the presentation of his case to some of his personal friends, and receiving assurances of their willingness to loan their services to secure an increase of pension, he was induced to visit the city of Washington, to present his case in person. His friends and neighbors learning that a little financial assistance would not be unacceptable, gave an oyster supper, which netted $163, and this money, so kindly given, enabled him to make the contemplated trip, and when he appeared before the committee on pensions, and before the House, he secured in July, 1864, the first increase of pension given to those who lost both hands or both eyes, $25 per month, and to those who lost both legs $20. During his trip he was of course accompanied by a friend, and received continually assurances of sympathy and respect, in substantial form. Before the war he became acquainted with Mrs. Sophia F. Scott, and they were married after his return in 1863. They have one son, Charles A., now a farmer of Allegheny township. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Fuller is a member of O. A. Lewis Post, G. A. R. He is a Republican in politics, and has held several township offices.

W. J. GROVER, merchant and farmer, P. O. Newfield. A. M. Grover, the father of this gentleman, is a native of Johnsburg, Warren Co., N. Y., born in 1814. In 1842 he married Sabra Dunkley, and in 1853 they moved to Potter county, Penn., locating on the farm now owned by Alva Carpenter, and two years later they purchased a portion of the farm now in possession of their son, W. J.; then, in 1885, they bought the T. A. Galutia farm, still owned by them, though they reside at Newfield. They are the parents of the following named children: Phebe L., Myron S. (deceased), W. J., Roxie M., Nettie A. and John J., the last two having been born in Potter county. Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Grover having been among the early settlers of Potter county, and their means being then limited, they naturally had an active share in the hardships experienced in the pioneer lives of the settlers in the forests of Potter county. W. J. Grover, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Johnsburg, Warren county, N. Y., May 10, 1847, and came with his parents to Potter county in 1853. At the time of the battle of Gettysburg, and during the excitement when there was an urgent call for militia troops, young Grover,

against the will of his parents, enlisted in the militia, but through their influence at the time he did not proceed to the front. In February, 1864, he again enlisted, this time at Coudersport, in the Forty-sixth Regiment P. V. I., under Lieut. Rees, but was prohibited from going with his regiment by his parents. However, on March 31, same year, by the assistance of his fellow-comrades, he succeeded in enlisting in Company H, Fifty-third Regiment P. V. I., in which he served his country till the close of the war, being discharged June 30, 1865. After the war he returned to the pursuits of peace, and settled down to a farming and commercial life. Mr. Grover has been three times married: First in 1875, to Eugenie L., daughter of Alva Carpenter, and she dying February 22, 1879, he married, in 1880, Mrs. Sarah A. Presho, daughter of Seth Conable; this wife died October 30, 1882, leaving one child, Willie M., and in 1883 our subject married Miss Nellie M., daughter of William and Irena Knapp, by which union there is also one child, Sarah Eugenie. Mr. Grover is a member of O. A. Lewis Post, No. 279, G. A. R.; in politics he is a Republican, has served his township as supervisor and overseer of the poor six years, and has held various township offices. He owns a farm of 400 acres, and is the founder of and the only merchant in Newfield, the manufacturing concerns of which place he was mainly instrumental in establishing.

ALBERT L. HERVEY, farmer, P. O. Ulysses, son of Joseph and Rhoda (Baker) Hervey, was born in Triangle, Broome Co., N. Y., in 1830. His father was a native of Berkshire, Mass., and his mother of Lebanon, N. H. Each with their parents removed to Broome county, where they were married in 1824. They located at Triangle, where they remained until their removal to Bingham township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1847, where the father died in 1876. The mother survives, and makes her home with her children. They had a family of four sons: Jerome (of Bingham township, on the old homestead), Albert L., A. B. (of Canton, N. Y., and now president of the Universalist Theological College, and J. E. (of Westfield, Penn.). In August, 1862, Albert L. Hervey entered as a private in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was wounded at Gettysburg, losing the thumb and forefinger of his left hand, but remained in the field. In April, 1864, he was made second lieutenant, and was mustered out of the service in June, 1865. He then returned to his old home in Bingham township, and in 1874 purchased the farm he now owns in Ulysses township, erected fine farm buildings, and is now recognized as one of the able and successful agriculturists of the county. He has also been largely engaged in raising stock, and has one of the best dairy farms of the county. He is a member of Lewisville Lodge, No. 556, F. & A. M., Ulysses Chapter, No. 269, R. A. M., and of O. A. Lewis Post, No. 279, G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican. In 1871 he was elected treasurer of the county, serving one term of two years, and has been honored officially in various ways in his township. He was married in 1855 to Sarah E., daughter of Jason Spencer, of Triangle, N. Y., and to them have been born two children: William W. (now a merchant of Havana, N. Y.) and Mark S. (now a book-keeper in W. K. Jones' Bank of Coudersport).

WILLIAM T. LANE. The family of Lanes, from which the subject of this sketch is sprung, can be traced back in direct line to one John Lane, who came to America from Derbyshire, England, more than two hundred years ago, and settled at Killingsworth, Middlesex Co., Conn. Azel Lane, the seventh in the genealogical line, and the father of William T. Lane, was born in Killingsworth, Conn., September 2, 1793, and removed to Jacksonville, Tompkins Co., N. Y., about 1818, and there married Mrs. Asenath (Thompson) Smith, widow of Capt. Enos Smith, who died in the war of 1812; they

were the parents of one child, Willett B. Smith, who was born in Jacksonville in 1808, and died in the Honeoye Valley in 1889. To the union of Azel and Asenath (Thompson) Smith Lane were born three children: Norman B., William Thompson, and a daughter who died in childhood. The father of these children had limited school advantages, but he made up in energy what he lacked in early education; he was a life-long student, and in his later years made the study of languages a speciality, and was enabled to speak several tongues, the knowledge of which he acquired by his own unaided efforts. He was a millwright by trade and a practical mechanic. He was also a man whose morals were stainless, and whose life was above reproach, and who, dying, left to his two sons the legacy of a name untarnished. He departed this life May 14, 1876, his wife having met her death several years before, the result of an accident.

William Thompson Lane was born in Chemung county, N. Y., near New Town (now Elmira), March 27, 1825. He came to the Honeoye Valley, Potter Co., Penn., about 1845, in company with his father and older brother Norman, now of Brockwayville, Jefferson Co., Penn. In June, 1846, he married Miss Sarah J. Mead, of Greenwood, N. Y., and to this union were born seven children, named as follows: Homer K. (druggist, Lewisville, Penn.), Mary S. (wife of E. S. Remington), Frances A. (wife of Dr. L. D. Rockwell, Union City, Penn.), George H. (deceased September 3, 1889), Helen A. (wife of F. S. Hover, Honeoye, Penn.), Wilbur F. and Charles A. (telegraph operator, Postal Line, Alma, N. Y.). After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lane they remained upon the farm which the husband had purchased upon coming to Potter county, and where he was engaged in lumbering and farming until the autumn of 1868, when they removed to Elk county, where Mr. Lane engaged more extensively in lumbering, for which business he possessed a particular aptitude. In this line he was successful, and, after a few years spent here, he returned to the farm, erected a fine, large house, and proceeded to improve and beautify the home place. In 1878 Mr. Lane was nominated by the Republican party for representative to the State legislature, but was defeated by the combined vote of the Democrat and Greenback parties. Mr. Lane is one of the few men who lives up to his conceptions of right, even though they conflict with his interest and convenience. He has always helped in every good word and work, and few men are held in higher esteem by those to whom he is thoroughly known. The church at Honeoye, Potter county, now being erected, owes much to his enterprise and enthusiasm. He is an ardent temperance man, and in this, as in any matter of conviction, never hesitates to speak and work for the right. This sketch would not be complete without a few words in regard to the wife of his youth, who has borne with him the burdens and heat of the day, and who has, in the highest sense of the word, been a helpmate unto him. Few women have so thoroughly fulfilled their mission as a wife and mother as she of whom we write. No labor was ever too great, no sacrifice too much for her to make, in order to give each child every advantage within her power. Nor has her kindness and self-sacrificing spirit been confined to her own home circle, no one in her vicinity ever needing aught within her power to give. Verily, she has walked the long pathway of her pilgrimage with feet shod with the sandals of the peace of God. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lane have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years.

HOMER K. LANE, druggist, Lewisville, was born in the town of Sharon, Potter Co., Penn., June 7, 1847, a son of William T. and Sarah J. (Mead) Lane. He was given the advantages of a good common-school education, fin-

ishing at an academy in Richburg, Allegany Co., N. Y. He was employed by his father, in Sharon, in the lumbering business until August, 1867, when both went to Blue Rock, Elk Co., Penn., where they were engaged in the same business until 1874, when the father returned to Sharon, where he still resides. Homer K., however, went to Brockwayville, Jefferson county, where he was engaged in general merchandising with Wellman Bros., until the fall of 1875, when he went to Union City, Erie county, where he purchased a drug store from R. W. Hazelton, and remained there until the fall of 1878, when he sold out to R. W. Wilkins, and in the spring of 1879 he came to Lewisville and bought a small stock of drugs from C. E. Hooley, and also a stock from Chappel Bros., renting the store from the latter firm. About 1885, his trade having been a thriving one, he erected the store building which he now occupies at Lewisville, and in which he keeps a large and well selected stock of drugs and medicines, fine perfumes, toilet articles, fancy goods, school and miscellaneous books, wall-paper and ceiling decorations, and is doing a very successful trade. September 27, 1869, Mr. Lane married Miss Hettie E. Huhn, of Brockwayville, Jefferson county, who bore him one son, August 3, 1870. November 21, 1872, Mrs. Lane died of consumption, and ten weeks later the son was carried away by lung trouble complicated with other disorders. December 22, 1875, Mr. Lane chose a second bride, Miss Carrie J. Eaton, of Andover, N. Y., and this union was blessed, March 13, 1880, by the birth of a daughter, Edith E. Mr. and Mrs. Lane are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Lane is a member of Lodge, No. 556, F. & A. M., and Ulysses Chapter, No. 269, R. A. M.

SETH LEWIS, attorney at law, Lewisville, a son of William and Ruth A. (Bierce) Lewis, was born at Upper Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y., January 27, 1829. His parents came to Potter county, Penn., February 14, 1839, and located in what is now Lewisville. William Lewis made farming his business, which he continued until his death, September 26, 1866, his widow surviving until February 18, 1869. They reared a family of nine children: Crayton, Angeline, Louisa, Anna, Perry, Martha, Thomas, Seth and Burton. Seth Lewis came to Potter county with his parents, remaining with them until 1850. The following six years he devoted to agriculture, and also attended Alfred University. He then taught school two years, and in 1860 was elected county superintendent of schools, serving one term. In 1863 he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Militia, and September 23 was mustered into Company A, Eighth United States Colored Troops, as second lieutenant. He was wounded in the left thigh at the battle of Olustee, Fla., February 20, 1864, and October 13, 1864, was wounded in the left hand near Richmond, Va. November 28, 1864, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and February 8, 1865, was made captain of Company C. He was present at the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee at Appomattox, and, on May 31, 1865, left Fortress Monroe for Texas, reaching Ringgold barracks July 31, when he returned to Brownsville, and was mustered out November 10, but was retained and paid until December 13, 1865. After his return home he studied law with Judge A. G. Olmsted, and was admited to the bar in 1867. He first practiced at Union, West Va., but returned to Ulysses, where he is still engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. He was also editor of the Ulysses *Sentinel* from September, 1882, to January, 1888. He was married, January 30, 1851, to Sarah E., daughter of Adna A. and Rodentha Gridley. Their children were Charles H. (deceased), Mary Eloise (Mrs. George A. Farnsworth), Jessie Florence (who graduated from the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, N. Y., June 20, 1889,) and Sarah Rodentha (deceased). Mr. Lewis is a charter member of Lewisville Lodge, No. 556, F. & A. M., and has been its secretary since

its organization. He is also a member of Ulysses Chapter, No. 269, R. A. M., and of O. A. Lewis Post, No. 279, G. A. R. He is an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party, and a radical tariff man. He was elected district attorney in 1869, and served four years. He was either a teacher, school director or superintendent from the age of twenty years to the beginning of the war, and subsequently, until the past twelve years, was school director.

CRAYTON LEWIS, the oldest son of William and Ruth A. Lewis, was born at Upper Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y., February 11, 1813. He was married March 3, 1835, to Caroline Hinman, and very soon after moved to Potter county, Penn. He settled on a piece of wild land now within the limits of the borough of Lewisville, and in a few years made it one of the finest farms in the vicinity. He had but a limited education, but he was an industrious reader, had a very retentive memory, and he soon became one of the most intelligent men of the locality. He was very benevolent, with tender sympathies and a keen sense of justice, and he early became an Abolitionist, but when the Republican party was formed, he joined it and remained through life a member. He early espoused the cause of temperance, and as early as 1843 he circulated a pledge and procured numerous signatures, starting a movement which resulted in the organization of Ulysses Division of the Sons of Temperance, in 1849, and of Lewisville Lodge of Good Templars, a few years later, of both of which organizations he was an active and honored member. To his labors, more than to the labors of any other man, is due the strong temperance sentiment which prevails in the northeastern part of Potter, and which has made Lewisville borough the stronghold of prohibition, this election district having given at the election June 18, 1889, 125 votes for the amendment and only seven votes against it. In August, 1857, Mr. Lewis was thrown from a buggy and received an injury in his head, from which he never fully recovered, and January 13, 1870, he was killed by falling in his barn. He reared five children, all of whom are living: Emily, now Mrs. T. E. Gridley, of Bingham, Penn.; John, living on the old homestead with his mother; Martin, a farmer of Ulysses, Penn.; Fayette, a surveyor and lumberman at Genesee Forks, Penn., and Carlos A., a merchant of Lewisville.

C. A. LEWIS, merchant, Lewisville, son of Crayton and Caroline (Hinman) Lewis, was born in Ulysses township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1850. His parents came from Broome county, N. Y., and were among the pioneers of Ulysses township, being the third family to settle there, locating on the farm now owned by his mother. Their nearest mill at that time was at Jersey Shore, a distance of sixty-five miles, and Crayton Lewis on one of his trips thither camped out with a yoke of oxen. Having broken his ox yoke when beyond the reach of any assistance, and having no tools except an ax, with this he cut a beech stick of the proper length, and, as there had to be openings made for the bows, he split it and bound it with withes, and went on his way. At one time his family and the neighbors were short of provisions, but he had a small patch of ground sown to buckwheat, which he worked during the day, chopping in the woods by moonlight. One day when they had not a mouthful of food in the house, except milk to drink, and were eagerly awaiting the ripening of the buckwheat and potatoes, as his wife stood at the door watching him at work, an idea, all at once, occurred to her. Selecting some buckwheat from the unripe crop, she picked a lot of it, dried it by the fireplace, pounded and sifted it, and having fully prepared it, blew the horn, as usual, for dinner. On her husband's coming to the house, he was rejoiced and surprised to find a meal prepared from his own crop. This old pioneer unfortunately met with an accident, which resulted fatally; his widow still lives on

the old homestead. Their children were Emily (Mrs. Thomas Gridley), John, Martin, Fayette and C. A. The last named was reared in his native township, and during his youth was variously employed, but in 1873, locating at Lewisville, he here embarked in general mercantile business. He was married April 23, 1874, to Kate Cushing, and they have two children: Irving C. and Archie C. Mr. Lewis is a member of Lewisville Lodge, No. 556, F. & A. M. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as school director, auditor, and in minor offices of trust.

CORNELIUS H. LOUCKS, P. O. Ulysses, son of Cornelius and Naomi Loucks, was born in Cortland county, N. Y., in 1831. His parents came to Hector Township, Potter Co., Penn., and located on the farm now owned by Clarence Stiles, where the father was a lumberman and farmer, and where they both died. Their children were Mary J. (Mrs. Russel Potter, of Skaneateles, N. Y.), Cornelius H., Mehitabel (deceased), Betsy (deceased), Steven L. (who enlisted and died in the army, aged twenty-six years) and William J. Cornelius H. Loucks remained with his parents until 1853, when he married Arty C. Calkins, and located on the farm adjoining the old homestead, where they remained several years. In 1864 he enlisted in Company G, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and on Friday, March 31, 1865, in battle in front of Petersburg, Va., he received a wound in the left shoulder joint which necessitated the amputation of his arm. He was discharged June 12, 1865, and returned to his old home, subsequently removing to Lewisville, where he now lives. His wife died, leaving four children: Frank (since deceased), Darius, James and John, and March 26, 1883, he married Mrs. Louisa V. Stout, daughter of James J. Stewart. Mrs. Loucks is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Loucks is a member of O. A. Lewis Post, No. 279, G. A. R; in politics he is a Republican, has been supervisor of Hector township, and has held various offices in his township.

GEORGE MERRILL, contractor and builder, Lewisville, son of Erastus and Elizabeth (Ayer) Merrill, was born in Ulysses Township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1838. His parents were natives of Vermont, and each, with parents removed to Broome county, N. Y., where they married, and in February, 1838, located in Ulysses township, Potter county, where the father of our subject was a farmer until his decease in 1884. The mother still has her residence on the old homestead with her daughter, Mrs. Caleb Gridley. Their children were Warren (who died when nineteen years of age), Obediah, Harriet (deceased), George Lyman, Esther (Mrs. Gridley) and Henry (deceased). George was married in 1864 to Amelia Kidney, of Wyoming county, after which he located in Lewisville, where he is a contractor and builder. Their children were Henry (who died when eleven years of age), Herbert and Maud. Mrs. Merrill is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Merrill affiliates with the Prohibition party, having formerly been identified with the Republican party. He has held various township offices.

O. A. NELSON, merchant, Lewisville, son of Henry and Speedy (Clark) Nelson, was born in 1845, near Colesburg, on the place now owned by F. A. Nelson, in Allegheny township, Potter Co., Penn. He made his home with his parents until 1864, when he traveled for several years, and engaged in various occupations. In 1875 he married Ellen M., daughter of A. F. and Juliette (Grove) Raymond, and located at Gold, on her father's farm, where they remained a year. He then worked at his trade (carpenter and joiner), and was also in the stock business, until his removal to Ceres, where he embarked in the mercantile business. Later he moved to Lymansville, where he was engaged in selling wagons, buggies and harness, afterward locating

for a time in Austin. In November, 1887, he moved to Lewisville, where he is engaged in the clothing and gents' furnishing goods business, the firm name being Nelson & Presho. In politics Mr. Nelson is a Democrat.

MRS. KATE STEARNS PARKER, P. O. Ulysses, daughter of Anson S. and Betsy (Blackman) Burt (now deceased), was born in Cortland county, N. Y., in 1829. Her maternal grandfather, James Blackman, was a native of Pittsfield, Mass., where he married Elizabeth Andrews, and came to Potter county, Penn., in 1834, locating in Ulysses township, where they lived the rest of their lives. Their children were Betsy, Sally, Anson, Dennis and Laura (the late Mrs. Edmund Alvord). Anson S. Burt was a native of Pittsfield, Mass., where he married, and in the spring of 1832 located in Ulysses township, Potter county, about a mile east of the village, where he bought a hundred-acre farm, which at that time was wild land, he being obliged to cut his own roads. His children were Laura (deceased), Sally (Mrs. William Canfield, of Willett, Cortland Co., N. Y.), James T., William F., Betsy (the late Mrs. Charles Monroe), T. W., and Kate S., who married Thomas Parker in 1846, a prosperous farmer of Ulysses township. Mr. Parker died July 26, 1883.

W. B. PERKINS, farmer, P. O. Newfield, son of William M. and Marissa M. (Dean) Perkins, was born August 28, 1861, in Ulysses township, Potter Co., Penn., on the farm he now owns. His father was a native of Andover, Allegany Co., N. Y., and his mother of Potter county, Penn. After their marriage they located at Independence, Allegany Co., N. Y., but sold and removed in the spring of 1850 to the farm now owned by W. B.; in the spring of 1886 his father removed to Sweden township. Mrs. Perkins died in the spring of 1862, leaving three children: Luther L., Manson B. and W. B. Mr. Perkins afterward married Fannie Gloss, their children being Arthur and Rosa. W. B. made his home with his parents until 1877, when he went to Deerfield, Tioga county. Determined to secure an education, he worked for $13 per month, and when his father learned of his laudable efforts in that direction, he cheerfully loaned him $800, which enabled him to complete his education at the State Normal School at Lock Haven, and from which he graduated in 1883. While at the State Normal School he joined the Baptist Church, and, becoming interested in Sabbath-school work, was made its superintendent, and at the county convention, or pic-nic, each superintendent was supposed and expected to deliver a speech; his was so elaborate, and so far beyond what had been expected, that he soon received urgent invitations to attend their theological seminary, at Lewisburg, Union Co., Penn., and after repeated solicitation accepted, remaining a year, when a change in his religious views induced him to sever his association with that institution. After leaving school he located on the old homestead, and engaged in business as a farmer and dairyman. He continued the dairy until the close of the summer of 1888, when he sold his cows and invested the proceeds in horses. Mr. Perkins married Mary A. Bigony, and they have a family of four children: Guy S., Marissa D., Sally B. and Samuel B. Mr. Perkins is a member of Lewisville Lodge, No. 556, F. & A. M., and Ulysses Chapter, No. 269, R. A. M. He is a Democrat in politics, and has held various official positions in the township.

A. F. RAYMOND, merchant and farmer, P. O. Gold, was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., November 3, 1825. In 1836 his parents moved to Potter county, Penn., and settled in Allegheny township, where his father bought a tract of wild land. He remained at home until after his marriage, and then bought a part of the old homestead, where he has since lived. He has a good home, and attends to the cultivation of his farm, at the same time carrying on a general merchandise business in Gold. He was married in 1850 to Miss Juliet

Grover of Bingham township and they have five children: Frank A., of Gold; Ellen, wife of Oscar Nelson, of Ulysses; Fred H., of Ceres; Kate L., wife of Wilton Elliott, and Matilda. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond are members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of Gold Lodge, No. 658, E. A. U.

AMOS RAYMOND, P. O. Gold, son of Daniel and Amanda (Freeland) Raymond, was born in Tioga county, N. Y., September 24, 1821, and with his parents came to Potter county, Penn., in March, 1836. They located in Allegheny township, at that time a wilderness, and cleared a farm, the nearest marked tree being at what is now Ford Nelson's, in Allegheny township, and there was no wagon road within three miles. They were compelled to go to Williamsport for corn, which at that time was worth $3.50 per bushel, in Potter county, and suffered all the other privations incident to the settlement of a new country. Their children were Lucinda, Amos, Daniel, Asa, Alvira, Perces, David, Joseph, Mary and Betsy. Amos made his home with his parents until his marriage, when he located in Allegheny township, but now resides on the farm he owns in Ulysses township, which he has carried on for some time. He has also devoted some time to contracting, was a merchant for several years, and also for several years was proprietor of a hotel at Raymond's Corners. He was married, March 31, 1842, to Rhoda Daniels, and they had six children: Harriet Lovina, Alice Lavina, Asa A., Miriam J. (who died in 1852), Josephine R. and Sarah J. Mrs. Rhoda Raymond departed this life November 26, 1876, and Amos Raymond, on March 15, 1878, married Miriam Daniels. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond are members of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and has held various official positions in the township.

HENRY T. REYNOLDS, P.O. Ulysses, son of Foster Reynolds, was born in Hebron township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1834. His father was a native of Rensselaer county, N. Y., where he married Fannie Potter, removed to Hebron township in 1831, and engaged in farming. He built two mills—one water and one steam power. They reared a family of five children: Steven P., William C., Henry T., Sarah and Celestia. The parents, with two daughters, are now residing in Jefferson county, Kansas. Henry T. Reynolds received his education in the Potter county schools, remaining with his parents until his majority. After his marriage he located on the farm he now owns in Ulysses township, and engaged in agriculture. He was married in 1857 to Margaret Weidrick, and they have four children: Willard E., Nellie E. (now Mrs. Henry Francis), Nettie F. (now Mrs. Arthur Bice) and Foster. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds are members of the Episcopal Church. He is a member of Lewisville Lodge, No. 556, F. & A. M., Ulysses Chapter, No. 269, R. A. M. In politics he is an active Republican. He was elected sheriff in 1868, serving three years. In 1887 he was elected associate judge, and is now serving his term of five years. He has always been prominent in local politics. August 16, 1862, he enlisted in the defense of his country in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, or Second Regiment of Bucktails; sixteen days later he was promoted to second lieutenant, and May 1, 1863, was made first lieutenant. He was wounded three times at the battle of Gettysburg, and was captured; March 13, 1864, he was discharged on account of disability, and returned to his home in Ulysses township. He now lives in Lewisville. He is a charter member of O. A. Lewis Post, No. 279, G. A. R., of which he is adjutant.

E. A. WAGNER, retired, P. O. Ulysses, son of Abram Wagner, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1826. His parents removed to Steuben county, N. Y., and thence to Ulysses township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1842, locating on the farm now owned by Frank Wagner. They located in the woods and

cleared a farm, which they made their home until the father's death in 1876; the mother died in 1879. Their children were born in the following order: Mrs. Lorenzo Drake, Andrew J., Frances M., Edward A., Mrs. J. N. Crowell, Mrs. J. T. Burt, Mrs. J. A. Brown, Gratton H., James B., Mrs. A. G. Stewart, Mrs. C. T. Halleck and Mrs. L. Dean, all having homes of their own. E. A. Wagner has from youth followed agricultural pursuits. His first location was in Ulysses township, on the farm now owned by Charles Crowell; then at Kibbyville, in 1851, where he lived until 1871, when he removed to the borough of Lewisville, where he has since lived, and having secured a competency, has retired from active life. Politically he is a Republican. He has been a member of the council two terms; street commissioner, school director, nine years, and township assessor. His wife, to whom he was married in 1849, was formerly Miss Angerona Crowell, daughter of David Crowell.

ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP.

A. W. ANDREWS, farmer, P. O. Andrews Settlement, son of Levi and Polly (Porter) Andrews, was born in Spring Mills, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1824. His parents removed to Bingham township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1825, where they remained until 1833, when, with household goods loaded on a wagon, and drawn by three yoke of oxen, they proceeded on their way to what is now Andrews Settlement, named in honor of Levi Andrews. When about a mile from Ellisburg, the snow being knee deep, and it being springtime and just in the midst of a freshet, they discovered a bridge had been washed away, but by chopping a tree, which fortunately fell across the stream, they were enabled to cross, the oxen swimming the creek. Having a cow and calf, Mr. Andrews carried the calf over in his arms, and the cow followed through the creek; they had to walk about a mile through water knee-deep to reach a stopping place, and, it is superfluous to add, were in an exhausted condition. This but feebly illustrates the adventurous career of pioneers in this county. They eventually reached their destination, locating in the woods and clearing a farm. They had a family of ten children: Chester; Cloe; Lawson; Maria, afterward Mrs. Timothy Ives, of Coudersport; Louisa, now Mrs. Isaac Frink, of Hebron township; Lowata, wife of Bartell Dickinson, of Ellisburg; Sally, now Mrs. Samuel Newell, of McKean county; Orren; Susan, now Mrs. Benjamin S. McConnell, of Canisteo, Steuben Co., N. Y., and A. W. Louisa, Sally, Susan and A. W. are the only ones living. The father died in March, 1861; the mother had died of cancer on February 10, 1844. A. W. Andrews made his home with his parents until their death. In 1859 he located on the farm he now owns in Andrews Settlement, where he has since devoted his attention to agriculture and the lumber interest. While a boy, Mr. Andrews chopped cord-wood in the winter time in his stocking feet, heated boards or slabs being brought to him upon which to stand; he has hunted cows barefooted, and been pricked with nettles until actually compelled to stand in the mud, the only method of relief. But notwithstanding all these experiences, he has been successful, and now owns a fine farm with good buildings, and is the possessor of a competency. He was married, in 1859, to Martha N. Scoville, of Harrison township, and to them have been born six children: Luman F., Roscoe, Florence (now Mrs. Clinton Olmsted, of Emporium), Fred and Frank (twins) and Arch. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is an active supporter of the Democratic party.

REV. EDWARD D. CARR, P. O. Raymond, is a son of George and Nancy (Griswold) Carr. E. D. Carr was born in Dryden, Tompkins Co., N. Y., December 29, 1819. His parents were married August 22, 1813, and

removed to Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1835, remaining until about 1857, when they came to Hector township, Potter Co., Penn., where they purchased a farm and built a residence. The mother died about 1878, in North Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y., and the father April 13, 1870, in Hector township, Potter Co., Penn. Their children were Mariett (born March 28, 1815), Syble A. (born December 10, 1816), Susan (born December 12, 1818, now deceased), Edward D. (born December 29, 1819), Stutely H. (born January 11, 1822), George S. (born December 23, 1823, now dead), and G. N. (born August 15, 1826). Edward D. made his home with his parents until manhood. He first located in West Almond, but later removed to Hector township, where he was a local preacher. He, however, changed his residence to Knoxville, for the purpose of affording his children better educational advantages. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered out in April, 1865. He returned to his home, but soon after removed to Wellsville, N. Y., where he remained eleven years; thence moved to Spring Mills, N. Y., thence to Kansas, and finally returned to Potter county, purchased the farm he now owns, and has since been engaged in farming. While in Kansas he was for five years engaged in the ministry, and organized seven churches. He was married, December 11, 1845, to L. S. Schoonover, and their children are Lenora M. (now Mrs. George Presho), Mary A. (who died at the age of five years), Emma Lucine (now Mrs. Robert Allison), George Norman and Edward Augustus. His son and daughter, Edward A. and Emma L., belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. George Presho belongs to the Presbyterian, and George Norman to no church.

WILLIAM CURRIER, proprietor of a saw- and grist-mill, Andrews Settlement, is a son of Daniel and Martha (Gilliland) Currier, and was born in Andrews Settlement in 1863, on the place now owned by his parents. Daniel Currier was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and Martha (Gilliland) Currier in the town of Cuba, Allegany county, same State. His parents came to Potter county in 1849, and located in Hebron township, where his father worked in a lumber-mill until their removal to Elk county, in 1853. In 1859 they returned to Potter county, and located where they now have their home. Their children are Mary J. (now Mrs. C. Tucker) James (both born in Hebron, Potter Co., Penn.) and William. James was married to Kate Bishop, daughter of Squire Bishop, of Andrews Settlement. William, whose name heads this brief sketch, was born and reared on the old homestead, and was given a good common-school education. Since reaching manhood he has been engaged in the lumber business, and built a steam saw- and grist-mill, shingle- and planing-mill, which he operated and eventually removed it to the present place of business. The saw-mill has a capacity of 10,000 feet per day, and the shingle-mill is capable of turning out 10,000 shingles per day. He was married to Hattie Carpenter, of Angelica, on December 18, 1889. Mr. Currier is a prosperous young man, and is the owner of one of the principal business enterprises of his township.

WILLIAM H. MATTESON, merchant, Andrews Settlement, son of Elias Matteson, was born in Whitesville, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1841. He was reared and educated in his native county, also in Yates and Ontario counties, and in 1863 enlisted in Company G, Eighteenth New York Volunteers. He was mustered out in the same year and re-enlisted in the Fiftieth New York Engineers, and remained in the service until the close of the war in 1865. He then returned home, and soon after located in Allegheny township, Potter Co., Penn., where he engaged in farming, which he continued until 1885, when he

removed to Raymond's Corners and embarked in the mercantile business, and in October, 1887, came to Andrews Settlement, where he has since conducted a general mercantile store. In 1866 he married Nettie, daughter of Marcus Wildman, of Allegheny township. Their children are Fannie Maud (now Mrs. Samuel Hancock, of Ellisburg) and Merton W. Both Mr. and Mrs. Matteson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of Coudersport Post, G. A. R; is an active supporter of the Republican party, and was elected county commissioner in 1884, serving one term, and has held various official positions in the township.

GEORGE NELSON, farmer, P. O. Colesburg, son of Silas and Cynthia (Felt) Nelson, was born in Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., in 1816. His parents located at Lymansville, Potter Co., Penn., about 1822, and engaged in farming. Their children were Horace, George, Ira, Cephas, Leroy, Lucinda (Mrs. Jack Brown, of Millport) and Sarah (Mrs. J. R. Miller, of Sweden township). Mrs. Nelson died in 1832, and Mr. Nelson for his second wife married Mary A. Bellows. Their children were Cynthia, L., Darwin, Kilborn (deceased), Caroline, Louise Etta, Philena, Dora Cass and Lester. Mr. Nelson was a soldier in the war of 1812, and in October, 1818, received an injury from which he never fully recovered; he died about 1868, and Mrs. Nelson died in 1888. George made his home with his parents until 1839, when he married Abigail Cannon, and located on the farm he now owns in Allegheny township, where he built the first saw-mill (water power) in that part of the county. To Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have been born three children: Helen M. (now Mrs. Samuel W. Copeland, of Dolonga, Ga.), Eli H. and Adolphus I. The last named enlisted in Company G, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed at the battle of Antietam. Mr. Nelson is a supporter of the Democratic party, and has held various official positions in the township.

FORD A. NELSON, P. O. Colesburg, son of Henry Nelson, was born in Allegheny township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1843. He made his home with his parents until about twenty-five years of age, after which he purchased the old Nelson homestead, where he has since lived, combining the lumber business with that of farming. He was married in 1869 to Bettie, daughter of John H. Heggie, of Allegheny township, and they have had two children: Ray H., who died at the age of eleven years and nine months, and Harry L., now a promising boy of eleven years. Mr. Nelson is a supporter of the Democratic party. In 1883 he was elected commissioner of Potter county, served one term of three years, and in 1886 received the nomination for treasurer, but was defeated by only forty-three votes. He is one of the enterprising men of Potter county.

JOHN PEET, farmer, P. O. Colesburg, son of John and Sarah (Morehouse) Peet, was born in Eulalia township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1819. His parents came to Potter county in 1811 and took up a tract of land, John Keating presenting him with fifty acres to induce him to locate here, the family being the fourth in the county, Isaac Lyman, Benjamin Burt and William Ayers being the other three. They endured all the hardships and privations peculiar to a new and almost unexplored country; their nearest grist-mill was at Jersey Shore, and it took about eighteen days to go and return. The nearest post-office was at Williamsport. The children of John and Sarah Peet were Mary, deceased wife of David Worden, of Iowa; William (deceased); Rhoda, deceased wife of Seth Taggart, of Eulalia township; Susan and Samuel (the first twins born in Potter county; Susan is now Mrs. William Worden of Iowa; Samuel is deceased); Abigail, the sixth child, was married to William Jackson, moved to Erie county and then died; John is the seventh; Sarah married David Colcord,

moved to Cameron county, and there ended her days; and Jacob, the ninth child, is now a resident of Austin. The father died about 1858, and the mother about 1870. John Peet, Jr., made his home with his parents until 1843, when he married Rachel Van Wegen, daughter of Daniel Van Wegen, and to them three children have been born, Almira, now Mrs. Jacob Kimm, of Roulette; Horace and Orson, deceased. Horace married Pearl, daughter of John Abbey, of Port Allegany, and they had three children: Jennie, Clifton and John. Horace Peet died October 12, 1889. John Peet is a resident of Allegheny township, still living on the farm on which he settled after his marriage. He and his family are members of the Free Will Baptist Church.

DAVID L. RAYMOND, P. O. Raymonds, a son of Daniel and Amanda (Freeland) Raymond, was born in Tioga county, N. Y., in 1832, and with his parents came to Allegheny township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1837. They located on the farm which D. L. now owns, when that part of the township was a wilderness, and cut a road for three miles to enable them to draw lumber for building purposes. His father was a native of Massachusetts, where he married, and then removed to Tioga county, N. Y. Amos Raymond, grandfather of D. L., also came to Potter county in 1837, and made his home with Daniel, his son, until his decease, when ninety-six years of age, his wife having died previously. Daniel and Amanda Raymond reared a family of eleven children, viz.: Lucinda, now Mrs. George Benton, of Ellisburg; Amos; Asa F.; Daniel (deceased); Elvira, who married Spencer Preston, of Lansing, Mich., and died April 24, 1889; Alice L., the late Mrs. James Logue, of Wharton township; David L.; Joseph J.; Persis L., now Mrs. Calvin Rogers, of Allegheny township; Mary J., now Mrs. Willard Whitney, of Parma, Mich., and Betsy A., now Mrs. Thomas Gilliland, of Ellisburg. The mother is dead and the father now has his home with D. L., and is a smart, active old gentleman of ninety-six years. David L. was reared and received such educational advantages as a county sparsely settled and almost wholly undeveloped afforded. He made his home with his parents, and succeeded his father in the ownership of the old homestead, on which he has erected a desirable residence, and through life has engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits. In the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, but was discharged on account of disability. He next enlisted in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry (Anderson's), and remained until the close of the war, after which he returned to his home and resumed his former business. He was married in 1853 to Martha F., daughter of John H. Heggie, of Allegheny township, and to them have been born two children: Ellen, married to C. H. Morley, of Ulysses, and died March 24, 1889, and Ida, now Mrs. F. J. Andrews, of Allegheny township. Mr. Raymond is a member of O. A. Lewis Post, G. A. R. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1883 was elected treasurer of the county, serving three years. He is one of the representative men of Potter county.

MINARD A. VELEY, merchant and farmer, P. O. Colesburgh, son of Minard and Abigail (Allen) Veley, was born in Broome county, N. Y., in 1843. His parents were natives of New Jersey, where they were married, and afterward removed to Broome county, N. Y. In 1847 they came to Lycoming county, Penn., where the mother died in 1881, and the father in September, 1883. Their children were Barney V., Jenet (now Mrs. Fred. Grasley, of Wisconsin), Emily (now Mrs. Herrick Packard, of Clinton county, Penn.), Minard A., Jane (the late Mrs. Sewell Lane), David H., Amos and George. Minard A. made his home with his parents until his marriage, when he located

in Clinton county, Penn., and engaged in farming. In 1866 he removed to Potter county, and carried on farming in Roulette township; in 1867 removed to St. Mary's, Elk county, but in 1868 returned to Allegheny township, and purchased what was called the Peet farm; then, in 1884, he purchased the Sam Mills property, which is his present residence, and has since been engaged in farming and in the lumber business. He has a mill on his farm with a capacity of 8,000 feet daily; and he is also a dealer in general merchandise. In 1864 Mr. Veley married Malissa, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Phillips, of Clinton county, Penn. She died in 1866, leaving one son, Ambrose. In October, 1867, he married Charlotte, daughter of Elisha Burt, one of Potter county's pioneers, and they have five children: William, Allen, Burt, Ida and Claude. Mr. and Mrs. Veley are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican, is a popular man in his township, and has filled most of the local offices. His son Ambrose is the postmaster at Colesburgh. He married Ella C. Carpenter, and they have one child, Richard.

HEBRON TOWNSHIP.

SQUARE ESTES, farmer, P. O. Oswayo, was born September 16, 1843. His parents were George G. Estes, born in Massachusetts, September 7, 1800, and Polly Brizzee Estes, born near Albany, N. Y., October 25, 1807. The parents both moved to Broome county, N. Y., where they were married in the town of Colesville, Broome Co., N. Y., December 26, 1826. They moved to Sharon, Potter Co., Penn., in the spring of 1832, where the father kept one of the first schools in the township. George G. Estes died February 16, 1863. Square Estes was reared in Potter county, and received a practical business education at the district schools. He lived with his father and worked on the farm until August, 1864, when he enlisted in the defense of the Union during the war of the Rebellion, and served until the close, when he returned to his native home, and has since been engaged in farming. He is one of the prominent citizens of Hebron township, and has served fifteen years as justice of the peace. He is a member of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M. Mr. Estes was married August 27, 1871, to Miss Clancy Pearsall, of Ceres, McKean county, and they have one son, John A.

L. F. GALE, farmer, P. O. Oswayo, is a native of the State of New York, born in the town of Scio, Allegany county, August 21, 1842, and is a son of Franklin and Almira Gale. When he was quite young his parents moved to Oswayo township, Potter Co., Penn., where he was reared, remaining at home until manhood, and assisting his father on the farm. He bought a farm in Hebron township in 1869, and has improved it, now having one of the best farms in the township. Mr. Gale was married May 28, 1865, to Miss Belinda Lord, of Oswayo. She died March 15, 1882, and November 12, 1888, he married Miss Frankie Robison, of Eldred, Penn. Mr. Gale has served his township in various official relations.

GEORGE N. HEAD, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Oswayo, is a native of the town of Oswayo, Potter Co., Penn., born July 8, 1856, a son of Charles Head. When he was sixteen years old he began to work for his own support, and has given his attention to farming and lumbering. He has been successful, and now has a fine residence in the village of Oswayo. Mr. Head was married July 8, 1876, to Miss Fannie Ellis, of Allegheny, Penn., and they have four children: Clarence Z., born April 8, 1877; Ella M., born October 16, 1882; Mary C., born March 10, 1886, and Musa S., born June 22, 1889.

CHARLES A. LAMBERTON, farmer, P. O. Oswayo, is a native of Potter county, Penn., born in Hebron township, a son of H. S. and Charlotte D.

Lamberton, natives of the State of New York who came to Potter county in 1850, and had a family of three children: B. H., Charles A. and Ada M. (now the wife of Hervey Wakeley, of Clara, Penn.). The mother died March 3, 1887. The father owns a large farm, which is carried on by the sons, who care for their father. They have one of the best farms in the township, their residence and farm buildings are commodious and convenient, and they are among the enterprising young men of the township.

MORRIS LENT, farmer, P. O. Coudersport, son of Harry and Annie (Smith) Lent, was born in Bradford county, Penn., in 1832. His parents came to Potter county in the spring of 1835, located in Allegheny township, three miles from the nearest neighbor, and engaged in farming; in 1839 they moved into Eulalia township, where they spent the rest of their lives. They reared a family of eight children: Joseph, Jane (Mrs. VanWegen), Morris, Harriet (Mrs. Greenaman), William B., Augusta (deceased), Edmund and Hiram. Harry Lent died in 1866, and his widow in 1869. Morris Lent made his home with his parents until twenty-one years of age, when, in 1853, he married Catherine E. Van Gilder and located in Eulalia, but removed in 1866 to the farm he now owns in Hebron township. In 1864 he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered out in 1865. Returning home he engaged in farming and the lumber business. Mr. and Mrs. Morris Lent reared two children: Frank J. and Cora M. Of these, Frank J. married Minnie E. Rogers, who died, leaving one child, Clintie R.; Frank J. next married Libbie Bundy; Cora M. Lent was married to James Graves, of Sweden township. Mr. Morris Lent has held various official positions in his township, and is a member of the G. A. R. When young he saw some very close times. In 1837 his father worked two days haying for one bushel of corn, but, living in the woods as the family did, they had plenty of venison for meat. Soon neighbors began to come in. Chapman Olmsted moved into the house with Mr. Lent's parents, and remained until they could build a log-house; then Nathaniel Reynolds did the same; Asa Reynolds did the same; Peter Shuts did the same; George Judd did the same; Woodard Reynolds boarded with the Lent family until he could build himself a log-house, and a man by the name of Ketcham came next, and then a school-house was built.

H. W. PRESS, farmer, P. O. East Hebron, was born at Shinglehouse, Penn., March 6, 1852. His father, John Press, was a native of England, and came to the United States, locating at Shinglehouse in 1848. He died in August, 1888, and his wife, Charlotte, died March 13, 1882, at the age of fifty-eight. Mr. Press was reared in his native township, and remained on the farm with his parents until April 2, 1882, when he moved to Oswayo and rented a hotel, which he conducted a year. He bought a farm in Hebron township, to which he moved April 2, 1883, and has since devoted his attention to agriculture. Mr. Press was married, September 18, 1876, to Miss Rosa Hamilton, of Nunda, N. Y., and they have three children.

JOHN SCHOLLARD, merchant, East Hebron, was born in Coudersport, Penn., July 27, 1852, of Irish parentage. His father was born in the city of Limerick, Ireland, in 1787, and his mother was born in County Kerry. They were married in Maine in 1847, and afterward moved to Coudersport, where the father died in 1853. The mother then married, in 1860, Patrick Shannon, and they soon thereafter moved to a farm in Hebron township. John Schollard was reared and educated in Coudersport, and worked for his stepfather on the farm until after his marriage. In 1883 he bought a stock of merchandise of W. F. Lane, at East Hebron, and in 1885 purchased of

Weston Brothers the business property where he is now located. Mr. Scholland is one of the most enterprising men of East Hebron, and has built up a trade that is an honor to his business ability. He was married, March 20, 1879, to Miss C. A. Booth, and they have four children: Theodore E. B., Katie, Maggie and Hugh.

G. W. STILLMAN, farmer, P. O. Hebron, was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., April 15, 1815, and is the son of George and Britty Stillman, both natives of Rensselaer county, N. Y., but who moved to Alfred, Allegany county, same State, when G. W. was an infant. When G. W. was seventeen years of age his parents moved to Potter county, Penn., being among the first settlers of Hebron township. He was reared a farmer, and now has one of the best farms in the township, his residence and farm buildings being commodious and conveniently arranged. January 1, 1838, Mr. Stillman married Miss Electa Greenman, who died January 23, 1859. June 1, 1862, Mr. Stillman married Miss Mary A. Greenman, a sister of his first wife. His daughter, Mary L. Stillman, was born February 21, 1841, and died June 2, 1881.

L. A. STILSON, P. O. Oswayo, was born in Woodhull, Steuben Co., N. Y., May 26, 1836, the second son of eleven children born to Calvin S. and Allie (Huff) Stilson, natives of New York State, who came to Oswayo township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1853. He spent his boyhood days with his parents on the farm, and May 12, 1860, he married Miss Louisa, a daughter of William M. and Minerva (Clark) Shattuck, of Oswayo township, who were among the first settlers of Oswayo township. Five children have blessed this union, viz.: William M., Arlie B., Minnie J., Walter L. and Freddie J. In 1865 Mr. Stilson purchased the farm where he now resides.

ISAAC WHITTUM, of East Hebron, was born in Somerset county, Penn., March 12, 1823. His parents being in limited circumstances, his educational advantages were very meager. When twelve years old, he went to work for a farmer, remaining with him for three years, and then was in the employment of a physician three years. He then worked in a shingle-mill until twenty-five years of age, when he entered the employ of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company. In 1859 he removed to Potter county, and September 8, 1861, enlisted in Company G, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry. June 30, 1862, in front of Richmond, he was sunstruck, and was left on the field for dead. He was captured at Savage Station, and was a prisoner nine weeks. At Chancellorsville, in 1863, he was struck by a shell, and his left ear was severed from his head. May 12, 1863, a bullet struck him in the right eye, and the ball has never been removed, being still in his head. December 27, 1864, he was discharged from the service and returned to East Hebron, where he has since lived, an honored veteran, who bears many scars received in the defense of his country's honor.

CLARA TOWNSHIP.

IRA FOSMER, farmer, P. O. Clara, is a native of Onondaga county, N. Y., born December 29, 1819. He attended the schools of his native county until thirteen years of age, and in 1832 his parents moved to Hinsdale, N. Y., and from there in 1833 to Potter county, Penn., settling on the farm in Clara township, where he now lives, which is one of the best farms in the township. Mr. Fosmer was married, January 8, 1846, to Miss Lydia Lyman, and they have five children: Foster, Flora, Freeman, Nettie and Jackson. Mr. Fosmer is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Macedonia Lodge, No. 258, at Bolivar, N. Y. He has held various official positions in his township, taking an active

interest in public affairs. Garet Fosmer, father of Ira Fosmer, was born in the State of Connecticut, July 23, 1796, and died in Clara township, Potter Co., Penn., January 23, 1868. He married, in 1818, Miss Lovina Skelenger, of Onondaga county, N. Y. John Lyman, the father of Mrs. Lydia Fosmer, was born at Lake George, N. Y., July 7, 1789, and died in 1882 in Eulalia township, Potter Co., Penn., having lived the greater part of his life in Roulette township, and married for his first wife a Miss Lucretia Palmer.

FREDERICK D. WEIMER, farmer, P. O. Roulette, son of George and Eve Weimer, was born in Roulette township, Potter Co., Penn., August 12, 1832. His father was a native of France and came to America in 1836, locating in Roulette township, near the mouth of Fishing creek, just below the red school-house. The country was wild, and he had to clear his farm, and at that time had to go eighty miles to mill, the nearest being at Jersey Shore; being gone at one time longer than he had expected, his family were compelled to subsist on potatoes and salt. On this farm the parents made their home until death. They had a family of eighteen children, viz.: George, Eve (deceased), Michael (deceased), Mrs. Barbara Barr, Mrs. Margaret Manning, Mrs. Sally Jackson, Barnett (deceased), Martin (deceased), Frederick D., Mrs. Catherine Jackson (deceased), Mrs. Caroline D. Davison (deceased), William, Mrs. Dorcas Marsh, John V., Mrs. Julia A. Tompkins (deceased), Mrs. Luzerne Hazen (deceased), Catherine (a babe born in Europe and buried at sea) and Jacob (who died when a child). Frederick D. remained at home until he went to learn the blacksmith's trade, after which he located in Roulette, and engaged in that business until 1875, when he removed to Clara township, where he purchased the farm he now owns and occupies. He has since then been a farmer, blacksmith, carpenter, mason, lumberman, etc., doing all kinds of work required on his farm. He married, in 1859, Anna, daughter of C. W. and Louisa Johnson, of Roulette, and their children were Ortenis and Don F. (both deceased), Ali and Ortenis. Mr. Weimer is a supporter of the Democratic party. He has been a school director nearly three-fourths of the time since old enough to be interested in educational matters.

PLEASANT VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

ISRAEL BURT, farmer, P. O. Williston, a son of Benjamin and Mercy Burt, was born in Burtville, Potter Co., Penn., in 1816. He made his home with his parents until about 1837, when he began life for himself. In 1842 he married Delight Beckwith, and located at Burtville, where they remained ten years, he being engaged in the lumber business. In 1852 he removed to Pleasant Valley, to the farm he now owns, and where he has since lived. Their children are Lydia A. (Mrs. Elmer Deming), Ransom, Mary A. (Mrs. D. M. Manning), Etta (Mrs. Ernest Lampe), Asher, Olive (Mrs. David Hagar), Ormanda (Mrs. George Hackett) and Effie (Mrs. Luther Halbert). Mr. Burt is one of the few surviving pioneers of the county, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. Although not a politician, he has held various official positions in his township.

GEORGE WEIMER, farmer, P. O. Williston, son of George and Margaret (Lehman) Weimer, was born in Alsace, France (now Germany), November 27, 1816. In 1830 he came to America with his parents, who located at Roulette, Potter county, where they engaged in farming and spent the rest of their lives; their children were George and Eve. His father's second wife was Eve Wiederich, and their children were Michael, Barbara, Mrs. Margaret Manning, Mrs. Sally Jackson, William A., Frederick, John and Mrs. Dorcas Marsh. The subject of these lines made his home with his parents until nine-

teen years of age, when he began to work for farmers, and in 1836 bought a tract of wild land on which he located in 1842. This he cleared and improved, and now has one of the best farms in Pleasant Valley township. He was married in 1842, to Laura, daughter of Burrel Lyman. Their children are Sarah (Mrs. Roscoe Stearns), Otis, Willis, Ella (Mrs. Dr. Stearns, of Port Allegany, Penn.), Mary (Mrs. F. Robinson, of Liberty township, McKean county), Nellie (Mrs. Amos Palmer, also of Liberty township), Nettie (Mrs. Lewis Yentzer, of Roulette, Penn.), Lottie (Mrs. Miles Rice, also of Roulette), and Roscoe. Mrs. Weimer died in 1884. In politics Mr. Weimer is a Democrat. In 1836 he bought corn at $3 per bushel, which was brought on pack horses eighty miles from Jersey Shore, and paid for it in cutting wood at seventy-five cents per day.

CHAPTER XXIX.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—ROULETTE, HOMER, PORTAGE (AND BOROUGH OF AUSTIN) AND WHARTON TOWNSHIPS.

ROULETTE TOWNSHIP.

MRS. PRUDENCE L. BOYINGTON, daughter of Burrel and Dorcas (Irons) Lyman, was born in Roulette, Potter Co., Penn., in 1830. After leaving school she taught several years, and was a very successful teacher in Potter county. But the early difficulties Mrs. Boyington passed through in studying to become a teacher were many and great. Her compensation for teaching her first school was $1 per week in summer and $2.50 in winter, with her "board around" added. Often she had to walk a mile and a half through deep snow to reach the place where she temporarily took her meals and found a lodging. She married William J. Boyington March 13, 1851, after which they located at Hebron, where her husband was engaged as lumberman, eventually removing to Roulette, and in 1858 she became proprietress of the Roulette Hotel, a business she still continues. Their children are Mary A. (Mrs. Clinton S. Corthell, of Findlay, Ohio), Dora E., Nellie P., and Gertrude G. (now Mrs. J. K. Regan, of Salamanca). Mr. Boyington is a member of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M.; he is a Democrat in politics, and was postmaster eight years. He was born in Randolph, N. Y., in 1826. His parents removed to Olean; from there to Wisconsin, where his mother died. His father returned to Olean, where he died in 1888, at the advanced age of eighty-four years; their children were William J., Esther and Hiram.

BELDIN BURT, merchant, Burtville, son of J. K. and Orrilla (Lyman) Burt, was born in Burtville, Potter Co., Penn., in 1841. His grandfather, Benjamin Burt, was born in Chemung county, N. Y., and there married Mercy Rickey. In 1808 he came to what is now Burtville, at that time a wilderness, engaged in farming and in the lumber trade, and erected the first mill at that point. He rafted his lumber down the river to Pittsburgh, where he received $2.50 or $3 per thousand for it, which was usually expended in family supplies; these were loaded in a canoe and polled up stream. His children were Elisha, J. K., Sarah, Israel, Elizabeth, Joanna, Hannah and Benjamin, all deceased excepting the first four. J. K. Burt, who has the proud distinction

of being the first white male child born in Potter county, was born in Roulette township in 1811, at a time when there were no educational advantages, and when the country was absolutely wild. He married Orrilla, daughter of Burrel Lyman, of Roulette, in 1837, and located at Burtville, where he engaged in farming. His family consisted of thirteen children, of whom five are deceased. Those living are Lyman, Beldin, Benjamin, John C., Hugh, Aden, Alice (Mrs. C. E. Grover, of Port Allegany) and Annis (Mrs. A. H. Coleman, of Burtville). Beldin Burt remained at Burtville with his parents until twenty-one years old. He then began life for himself, and has since been successfully engaged in the general mercantile business, and has also dealt extensively in lumber. In 1871 he married Annis, daughter of George Taggart, late of Emporium, and their children are Guy, George and Flora. Mr. Burt is a member of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M. He is a Democrat, and although he takes an active interest in politics, he is not an office-seeker.

GEORGE EIMER, merchant, Roulette, son of John and Catherine Eimer, was born in Germany in 1860, and came to America with his parents, in 1868, locating at Yonkers, N. Y., where they remained about a year, and then removed to Roulette, Potter Co., Penn., where the father purchased a tract of land and engaged in business as a farmer and lumberman, and where they still live. They have four children: George, Conrad, Francis and Mary. George made his home with his parents until 1886, when he came to the village of Roulette, and became associated with E. C. Gale, of Wellsville, N. Y., in the hardware trade, the firm name being Eimer & Co. In 1887 he married Anna Helwig, and they have one child, Katie. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Eimer is a Democrat. He has been town clerk for the past three years, and is still an incumbent of that office.

E. R. GRIMES, farmer, P. O. Roulette, son of J. R. and Anna (Bennett) Grimes, was born in Towanda, Bradford Co., Penn., in 1832, and with his parents came to McKean county, and located in Liberty township, where his father improved a farm, and at his death was one of the well-to-do citizens. His family consisted of ten children: Jane, now Mrs. E. Lillibridge, of Port Allegany; Louisa, now Mrs. B. Card, of Roulette; E. R.; Elias; Caroline, now Mrs. G. Stickles; William W.; Abigail, now Mrs. B. G. Maine, of West Branch, Penn.; Samuel; Lester, and Ella, now Mrs. Z. Sherwood. E. R. Grimes made his home with his parents until 1853, and then became one of the firm of Dolley & Grimes, lumbermen, at which he continued five or six years, after which he located on the farm he now owns in Roulette, and has devoted the most of his attention to farming, although he has also been quite extensively engaged in the lumber business. Mr. Grimes was one of the noted hunters of this portion of the State, having a natural inclination in that direction, and has pursued that sport every year since he was a boy of twelve years. He has killed deer every year but one, and in the winter of 1888 killed eight; has also killed many bear and wildcats, and is as familiar with the woods as any man living. He was married, August 16, 1855, to Eunice Burton, of Crawford county, Penn., and their children are Helen M., now Mrs. William Lehman, of Sartwell Creek; W. R.; Delphina, now Mrs. Peter J. Weipper, and Eddie M. In politics Mr. Grimes is a Democrat, and has held various official positions.

WILLIAM H. HAZEN, farmer, P. O. Roulette, son of George G. and Eliza A. (Remmele) Hazen, was born in Stewardson township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1842. His father located there at an early day and engaged in the lumber trade until his removal to Coudersport, and a little later to Roulette, where he was in the lumber business for fifteen or twenty years. He then purchased

a farm in Liberty township, McKean county, where he still has his residence. Mrs. Hazen died in July, 1881. Their children were William H., Charles A., and Mary A., who died when six years of age. William H. remained an inmate of the parental home until after the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted, in August, 1862, in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered out of the service in June, 1865. He then returned to Roulette, where he has since lived. He worked at the carpenter's trade a number of years, and was also in the lumber business until 1881, when he bought the farm where he now lives. In May, 1872, he married Luzerne, daughter of George Weimer; she died October 31, 1879, leaving two children, Glenn W. and Carl S. In 1882 Mr. Hazen married Esther E. French, daughter of Nehemiah French, and they have one child, Warren N. Mr. Hazen is a member of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M., and of A. F. Jones Post, No. 204, G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican. Mrs. Hazen's father, Nehemiah French, settled in Port Allegany in 1856. He was a farmer and lumberman. He married Margaret Shaff, who died in 1851, leaving three children: Sarah D., Martha R. and William H. September 5, 1852, he took for his second wife Olive I. Samson, who died December 10, 1887, leaving two children, John C. and Esther E. Mr. French now makes his home with Mr. and Mrs. Hazen.

M. V. LARRABEE, farmer, P. O. Roulette, son of Willett and Rosanna (Smith) Larrabee, was born in Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1837. He was reared and educated in Whitesville until twelve years of age, when he was thrown upon his own resources. He engaged in various occupations, among others as baggageman and fireman on the Erie Railroad from 1854 to 1856, remaining in Whitesville until 1862, when he removed to Potter county, Penn., and in 1868 located on the farm he now owns in Roulette township, and has since been engaged in farming, and has also dealt extensively in lumber. He was married, September 8, 1858, to Eugenia, daughter of Franklyn Forsyth, of Allegany county, N. Y., and they have had four children: Charlotte (now Mrs. B. F. Begell, of Harrison Valley), Laura (now Mrs. O. E. Marsh, of Collins Centre, Erie Co., N. Y.), Fred, and Frank (who died in December, 1888, aged fourteen years and nine months). Mr. Larrabee is a member of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M. He is in politics a Republican, and is active in political circles. He was elected county treasurer in 1877, served one term of three years, and has occupied various official positions in the township. He is one of its able and respected citizens, and is always among the first to assist any enterprise of material benefit to either township or county.

JOHN M. LYMAN, farmer, P. O. Roulette, son of Isaac and Minerva (Cole) Lyman, was born in Roulette, Potter Co., Penn., in 1833. His parents removed to Mercer county, and there his father died in 1838. The widow with the family returned to Roulette, where she married Garrett Fosmer, after which the subject of our sketch lived with Nelson Clark for a year, and with James Nelson until he was twenty years of age. In 1855 he married Barbara Witheredge and located in Roulette, where he engaged in business as a farmer and lumberman. His wife died in 1872, leaving four children: Watson A., Lenora, Jennie and Minnie. Mr. Lyman afterward married Miss Ada Wilkinson, and their children are Rosa M., Carrie, Ethel and Ina P. Mr. Lyman in his political views is a Democrat, and has served as constable nine years, and justice of the peace ten years. He is one of the enterprising men of Roulette, and stands high in the community in which he lives.

DON F. MANNING, blacksmith, P. O. Roulette, son of Perry and Margaret (Weimer) Manning, was born in Liberty township, McKean Co., Penn.,

in 1854. His parents were among the pioneers of that township, where they still live, his father being a prominent farmer and lumberman. They have had a family of seven children, viz.: Annis, Don F., Mark (who died of typhoid fever July 27, 1889), Lettie, Will, Charles and Minnie. Don F. worked at various occupations and made his home with his parents until 1876, when he learned the blacksmith's trade, and located at Roulette. February 5, 1879, he married Nora Lyman, and has one child, Iva. Mr. Manning is a member of Roulette Lodge, No. 322, I. O. O. F. He is a Democrat in his political views, and for the past two years has been treasurer of the township. He is a prosperous, public-spirited citizen, and is a popular officer, performing his duties efficiently and satisfactorily.

MILES MARSH, farmer, P. O. Roulette, son of Luther S. and Betsy (Edson) Marsh, was born in Barton, Tioga Co., N. Y., in 1844, and with his parents located in Roulette, Potter Co., Penn., in 1857. His father was a mason by trade, but after locating in Potter county engaged in farming. Of his family of nine children, seven are living: Miles, Levi, Albert, Olive, Mary, Julia and Josephine; a son, Thomas, died from the effects of injuries received by falling into a body of water, and one died in infancy. Miles made his home with his parents until in 1861, when he enlisted in Company G, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was wounded in the head by a saber cut, at the battle near Culpeper Court House, Va., but remained in the service, however, until the expiration of his term of enlistment, and was mustered out in the Shenandoah Valley, October 19, 1864, when he returned to Roulette and engaged in various occupations. In 1865 he married Dorcas, daughter of George Weimer. After his marriage he removed to Michigan, where he was engaged in a saw-mill for a couple of years, when he returned to Roulette and purchased the property he now owns, and built a planing-mill, which is operated by his oldest son. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh have four children: Willie, Fred, Minnie and Minerva. Mr. Marsh is a member of A. F. Jones Post, No. 204, G. A. R., and Roulette Lodge, No. 322, I. O. O. F.; his son is also a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Marsh has held various official positions in the township.

L. D. REYNOLDS, merchant, Roulette, son of William C. and Orpha (Stillman) Reynolds, was born in Hebron township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1858. Foster and Fannie (Potter) Reynolds, grandparents of L. D., were among the pioneers of the county, and located in Hebron about 1830, where Foster engaged in farming, and was a millwright by trade. Their children were William C., Stephen P., Henry T., Sarah and Celestia. William C. Reynolds was born in Allegany county, N. Y.; came with his parents to Hebron township, and in 1855 married and located there, engaging in farming. Lamont D. was the only child. Mrs. Reynolds died in February, 1888, and Mr. Reynolds still remains there, and has been in various ways identified with that part of the county. L. D. Reynolds engaged in teaching for six years, then in 1885 began the mercantile business at Millport, and in the same year married Hattie L. Eastman, of Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Penn. Two years thereafter he removed to Roulette and established a general merchandise store, where he is conducting a constantly growing business. He is a member of Roulette Lodge, I. O. O. F. and also of the K. O. T. M. In politics he is a Republican. He has two children: Francis W. and Grace G.

A. J. TUCKER, of Roulette, was from 1860 to 1886 successfully engaged in the tanning business in Halifax, Vt. He is the resident member at Roulette of the firm of A. J. Tucker & Co., proprietors of the extensive tannery at that place (of which mention is made in the chapter devoted to Roulette township). The other members of the firm are W. T. Jackson and Henry Taggard, both

commission merchants in the leather business at 244 Purchase street, Boston, Mass. They manufacture wax and grain leather exclusively, and do first-class work, the usual output of the tannery being an average of 300 sides per day. The plant at Roulette consists of a ten-acre plat of ground, with a main building 120 feet long by 45 feet wide, having a wing 110 feet long by 45 feet wide, the entire building being two and a half stories high. Besides these there are bark, leach and boiler houses, all in separate buildings, and well adapted to their use. The tannery has a capacity of 300 sides per day, and the firm employs about sixty-five men, using from 2,500 to 3,000 cords of bark per year. The entire business is under the exclusive management of Mr. A. J. Tucker.

O. R. WEBB, farmer, P. O. Roulette, son of Timothy and Lucina (Grimes) Webb, was born in Liberty township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1831. His maternal grandfather, Samuel Grimes, was a pioneer of that county, and settled in Liberty township about 1825. He was a native of New Hampshire, where he married, and was the father of three boys and five girls. Timothy Webb was a native of Otsego county, N. Y., and removed to this county where he married. He afterward moved to Michigan, but returned to Pennsylvania and located at Ridgway, Elk county, where he died in 1837, leaving six children: Jane, now Mrs. Jacob Palmer, of Custer City, Dak.; Emily, now Mrs. James Van Sickles, of Genesee county, Mich.; O. R.; Francis, who died when about five years of age; Ellen, who died in 1889, in Polk county, Wis., and Louisa, also deceased. O. R. Webb, when seven years of age began life for himself, eventually learning the carpenter's trade, and subsequently adopted the business of surveyor. He engaged in various enterprises, having been in the mercantile business, and also was in the lumber business at Roulette from 1862 to 1867. In 1856 he married Eve, daughter of Jacob Wiederich. Mrs. Webb died in 1859, leaving one child, P. L. Mr. Webb was again married, his present wife being Mrs. Polly A. Taggart, widow of A. C. Taggart, formerly a sheriff of the county. Mr. Webb is a Republican in politics. He has been supervisor, justice of the peace and postmaster, and has held other local positions of trust.

MICHAEL WEIMER, farmer, P. O. Roulette, son of George and Eve Weimer, was born in Alsace, France, in 1824. He came with his parents to America in 1830, locating in Roulette township, where he was reared. After reaching manhood he located on the farm he now owns in Roulette township, and engaged in business as a farmer, also dealing extensively in lumber. He was married in 1849 to Rebecca, daughter of Elder Barr, and their children are Loetta, wife of William Tauscher; Sarah, wife of Perry Brock; George; Eve, wife of Isaac Dingman; Nettie F., wife of Llewellyn Matteson; Ida, wife of Delno Wright; Viola, wife of Edgar Whaley; Augusta, wife of R. Lee Burt; Gracie, wife of William Ruby; Emily and Michael. Mrs. Weimer died April 13, 1887. Both were members of the Free Will Baptist Church. Mr. Weimer is a member of the Democratic party. During the war he enlisted in Company A, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered out of the service in 1865.

R. L. WHITE, merchant, Roulette, son of David and Martha J. White, was born in Leroy township, Bradford Co., Penn., in 1840. About 1853 his parents removed to Sweden township, Potter Co., Penn., and purchased a tract of over 200 acres of land; this was cleared, and they became prominent citizens of that township. Their family consisted of eleven children, viz.: Franklin, who died at the age of fourteen years; Rodney L.; Adeline (deceased) who married Charles Wygant, of Cherry Flats, Tioga county; Frederick D.;

Delivan (deceased), a former resident of Bradford, Penn.; Warren; William; Martha (Mrs. C. Chase); Franklin 2d; Milton and Mary (twins, Mary died when seven years old, and Milton is now on the old homestead). Six of this family are living. Hon. R. L. White received his education in the common schools and the academy of Potter county, and in 1866 married Fronia E., daughter of H. L. Bird, of Sweden township. After his marriage he located on a farm in Sweden township, where he lived until 1874, when he removed to Roulette, and embarked in the mercantile business. Mr. White is a member of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M., of Coudersport Chapter, No. 263, R. A. M., and of Roulette Lodge, No. 322, I. O. O. F. He cast his political fortunes with the Republican party, and was elected county commissioner, serving one term. In 1867 he was re-elected, and served a second term. In the fall of 1879 he was elected a member of the legislature, and served during the winter of 1880–81. He has always been identified with local matters, and has filled a prominent place in the locality he has chosen for his residence. His purse and influence are always extended in furthering any proposition looking to the advancement of local interests, and he is liberal in his charities and a friend to the needy. His children are Mabel, Elmer B. and Harry D.

GEORGE WIEDERICH, farmer, P. O. Roulette, son of Jacob and Sally Wiederich, was born at Inglesy, France, in 1821, and came with his parents to America in 1829, locating in Roulette, then a wilderness, there being but one house and a blacksmith shop where the thrifty borough of Coudersport now stands. His father purchased a tract of land, which he cleared, and he became a prosperous farmer. Their children were Sally (Mrs. Isaac Lyman), Margaret (Mrs. Henry Reynolds), Caroline (Mrs. Charles N. Barrett) and George. After the father's death the mother made her home with her son George. George Wiederich was reared in Potter county, and remained on the homestead with his parents until his marriage, after which he took charge of the farm, and at his father's death succeeded him in its ownership. He married Kate, daughter of Henry Yentzer, and they have six children: Alice, Orlando, Lettie, Edith, Della and Volney. In politics Mr. Wiederich is a Democrat, and has served his township as school director.

JOHN YENTZER, farmer, P. O. Roulette, son of Henry and Mary Yentzer, was born in France in 1827, in the province of Alsace, now belonging to Germany, and with his parents came to America in 1834, locating in Roulette, where he was reared and educated. In 1852 he bought the farm he now owns, and began life as a farmer and lumberman, which is still his business. He was married in 1859 to Hannah Baker, and they have five children: Arthur, David, Myron, Melvina and Sophronia. Mr. and Mrs. Yentzer are members of the Free Will Baptist Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and has held various official positions in his township, which he has filled to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

L. B. YENTZER, P. O. Roulette, son of Henry and Mary Yentzer, was born in France, near Strasburg in 1832. His parents came to America in 1834, and located in Roulette Township, Potter Co., Penn., where the father purchased a farm, cleared it and engaged in farming. They reared a family of seven boys and two girls, all living but Peter, the third-born child. Their names are as follows: Horace, Daniel, Peter, George, John, L. B., Frederick, Mrs. Katherine Weidrich and Mrs. Caroline Tauscher. Here the parents spent their declining years, surrounded by their children, and in the enjoyment of every material comfort. L. B. remained with his parents until their decease. May 25, 1863, he married Pauline Neefe, of Sweden township, and located on the old homestead farm, which is now a very desirable property.

Their children are Gustave H., Lena Raymer, Edward C., Florence, Burdette and Carroll. They are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Yentzer is a Democrat. He has held various official positions in the township, and is a gentleman highly respected by all who know him.

DANIEL YENTZER, farmer, P. O. Roulette, was born in France in 1821, and came with his parents to America in 1834. In 1849 he married Mary A. Shafer, located in Pleasant Valley township, and engaged in farming, remaining there about thirty-six years, when they removed to Roulette, where Mrs. Yentzer died in November, 1884, leaving four children: Henry B., John L., Daniel T. and Mary (now Mrs. William Ernst). In 1886 Mr. Yentzer married, for his second wife, Mrs. Angeline Peckham, daughter of Luther Kinney, formerly of Clarksville, Allegany Co., N. Y., who also had three children: Carrie (now Mrs. Wilson McDowell, of Pleasant Valley), Nellie (now Mrs. John Smith, of Annin township, McKean county) and Lillie P. Mrs. Yentzer is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Yentzer of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a promiment citizen, and has held various positions of trust and honor in the township of Pleasant Valley.

HOMER TOWNSHIP.

JAMES H. QUIMBY (deceased) was born in Steuben county, N. Y., October 10, 1834. He lived in his native county until eighteen years of age, when he came with his parents to Potter county, Penn., where they bought a tract of wild land, in Homer township, which he improved and made his home until his death, and here his family still reside. He was one of the first settlers of the township, and was a successful farmer and lumberman. He died October 26, 1872. Mr. Quimby was married, November 14, 1855, to Miss Charlotte Foster, who was born in Susquehanna county, Penn., November 14, 1835, and was brought by her parents to Homer township, Potter county, in 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Quimby had a family of five children: Nora (married, and living with her husband on a farm in Kansas), Flora (wife of Charles Head, now living at Hot Springs, Dak.), Sylvia (wife of Frank Munroe, and living in Kansas), Alvin and Rose. The last two reside with their mother on the old farm, where Mrs. Quimby is taking care of Grandfather James E. Quimby, who is now eighty-four years of age. Mrs. Quimby is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

D. C. WHITE, farmer, P. O. Coudersport, is a native of Tompkins county, N. Y., born December 7, 1820, a son of Dr. Austin White, who moved to Potter county, Penn., in 1839, and was the first physician in Harrison township, where he lived until his death, August 7, 1869. He left a family of seven children: Sally, Jane, Esther, Fannie, D. C., Miles and Harriet. D. C. White came to Potter county with his parents in 1839, and lived in Harrison township until February, 1882, when he moved to Homer township, buying the farm where he now lives. He has been prominent in public affairs, and has held the office of county treasurer one term, and various township offices. He was married, March 1, 1840, to Miss Susan Fie, of Jefferson county, Penn., and they have five children: William J., of Coudersport; Mary A., wife of George Carr, of Troopsburg, N. Y.; George; Jane and Sophronia.

PORTAGE TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF AUSTIN.

E. O. AUSTIN, farmer, P. O. Austin, Penn. Mr. Austin is a son of Oramel Austin, and was born in Greene, Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1825. He received a limited education in his native county, and in 1841, with his parents came to White's Corners, Harrison township, Potter county, remaining

there until 1856, when he removed to what is now the borough of Austin, then in Sylvania township. He soon after built the road from North Wharton (now Costello) to his place, three miles. In 1870 he built the State road from Austin to Keating Summit, to bring his township in connection with the W. N. Y. & P. R. R. which was built in 1872–73. He bought a tract of land, which he cleared, and was largely instrumental in the location of extensive manufacturing interests. His solicitation with Mr. Goodyear largely influenced Mr. Garretson to locate his business there in 1885, and this resulted in the location of other important mills and enterprises. He was educated as a civil engineer, and was largely concerned in surveying and engineering in his county some years ago. The town, which was named Austin in honor of E. O. (he being its founder), was incorporated as a borough October 19, 1888. It is located on a tract of 147 acres belonging to Mr. Austin, and was laid out on plans drawn by him. He has always been prominently identified with the town, doing all in his power to promote its interests. Mr. Austin began life as a poor boy, and is emphatically a self-made man. He has been justice of the peace about thirty years, or ever since 1857, with the exception of a few months; was elected county commissioner in 1863, serving two terms, and has been a school director forty years. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in the fall of 1862, and served until July, 1865, being chief clerk in the department of the Pamlico. Mr. Austin wrote the reminiscences of Potter county deposited with the State Historical Society, and a history of the county published in Egle's History of Pennsylvania, which has been of great value to the compiler of the history of Potter county. He is a correspondent of many papers, and is a writer of ability on any subject he chooses to discuss. He read law with Isaac Benson from 1847 to 1849, and fitted himself for the bar, although he had no intention of practicing. He is the leading citizen of the town of Austin, and no man in the county has a more extended influence or is more widely known and respected. He was married, in 1849, to Amelia Stedman, who died, leaving five children. He afterward married Julia Allington, and to them have been born three children. Mr. Austin is a stanch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He is a member of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M.

FRANK L. BLAISDELL, proprietor of the Kindling Wood Factory, Austin, son of E. F. Blaisdell, was born in Maine in 1852, where he was reared and educated. He came to Potter county, Penn., and began the erection of his works at Austin, in July, 1886, in company with his brother. Their sawing machinery and bundling presses are of his own invention. The Blaisdell Brothers are pioneers of the kindling-wood business, and were compelled to invent machinery to avoid infringement of patent, and have the best in the world. Their mill has a capacity of sawing 100 cords of four-foot wood daily, giving employment to 150 hands. Mr. Blaisdell was married in 1877 to Margaret Fenter, of New York City, and to them have been born five children. Mr. Blaisdell is liberal in religion and politics.

JOHN BROWNLEE, proprietor of saw-mill, P. O. Costello, is a son of Robert and Ruth Brownlee, and was born in Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1827. When he was two years old his parents moved to Killyleagh, County Down, where he was reared and educated, and learned the trade of baker and pastry cook. In 1851 he came to the United States, the passage occupying thirteen weeks, and located in New York City. The first engagement he had on this side of the Atlantic was as pastry cook on the steamship "Georgia," under Admiral Porter, running between New York City and Aspinwall. After following his trade five years in New York, he came, in

1856, through the influence of his half brother, Gorman Young, of Ohio, to Potter county, where he has ever since resided. He settled in Portage township, on the place he now owns, which he purchased when it was a wilderness. This he cleared and improved, making it a very fine property. Coming here, as he did, with $2,000 in money, Mr. Brownlee was considered a capitalist in those days. He is the owner of a saw, grist, planing and shingle mill, and, in addition to attending to the work of his farm, has always been in the lumber trade. Mr. Brownlee has been twice married—first, in Liverpool, England, to Elizabeth Savage, of Downpatrick, County Down, Ireland, who bore him ten children, all natives of Potter county, except the eldest, who was born at 73 Fulton street, New York. Seven of the children are yet living. This wife dying, Mr. Brownlee afterward married Rebecca Courtney, of Fulnek, a Moravian settlement in Yorkshire, England. Politically Mr. Brownlee is a Republican.

HARRY D. CASKEY, son of M. C. and Eliza L. (Thayer) Caskey, was born at Great Valley, N. Y., January 5, 1862. He received his education at the Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, N. Y., and entered the office of the *Courant* at that place as an apprentice, in 1878. Remaining three years, he moved to Warren, Penn., and worked in various offices in Western Pennsylvania and Western New York until 1883, when he puchased the office of the Cherry Creek (N. Y.) *Monitor*, and in partnership with John Ackley, conducted that paper until the close of the year, when he returned to Randolph. In the summer of 1884 he moved to Butte, Mont., and entered the *Miner* office. In 1885–86 he traveled through the West, and, returning to Pennsylvania, resumed work, establishing the Sharon *Leader* and *Ceres Courant*. After a term of fifteen months, he moved to Austin, September 1, 1887, and with the editor of the *Reporter* established the *Austin Autograph*. In April, 1888, he sold the office to Snyder & Co., who in turn, sold to W. H. Sullivan in November, 1888. In April, 1889, the latter sold to D. W. Butterworth, but in September of that year Mr. Sullivan resumed possession of the office, and immediately turned it over to Mr. Caskey, who has been editor since its establishment here. His marriage with Miss Matie Brock, took place November 1, 1887, at Ceres, N. Y. Mr. Caskey has always been a Democrat, and his journal is strongly favorable to that party.

A. DEICHES, merchant, Austin, a son of W. Deiches, was born in Austria in 1852, and came to the United States in 1870. He first located in New York City, where he remained until 1886, when he removed to Austin, Penn., and became associated with S. Deiches in the clothing business. While in New York he was engaged in the manufacture of cigars at Brooklyn, and was also in the clothing business. He was the first to manufacture cigars in Austin, and still carries on an extensive business in that line. He was married in New York to Celia Tyroler, and they have three children. They are adherents of the Hebrew faith. In politics Mr. Deiches is a Republican.

R. J. GAFFNEY, Austin, son of Michael Gaffney, was born in New York City, January 14, 1863. He remained in his native city until nine years of age, when his parents removed to Valley Falls, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., where he remained some twelve years. After leaving school he was for some years working in the manufacture of mosquito nets, linen twines, and buckrams, in Valley Falls, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., and March 15, 1884, left Valley Falls and returned to New York City, remaining there one year in the employ of Clarkson & Allen, painters and wall-paper decorators, as their collector. In March, 1885, he left New York City and went to Fish's Eddy, Delaware Co., N. Y., to take charge of a country store for Keery Bros., in connection with their chemical

works at that place; he remained with Keery Bros. three years, and, was at the time of leaving them, their general superintendent of chemical works and store, which, by the way, grew and prospered in his hands. March 15, 1888, he came to Potter county, Penn., erected the Austin Chemical Works, where he manufactures wood alcohol, acetate of lime and charcoal, and is also superintendent of the extract works. June 22, 1887, Mr. Gaffney married Hattie L. Sproat, of Valley Falls. He is a strong supporter of high license and firm against the removal of the internal revenue tax on grain alcohol.

W. H. SULLIVAN, Austin, son of Timothy Sullivan, was born in St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada, in 1864, where he was educated, graduating from the collegiate institute in 1880. In 1882 he became connected with the Buffalo Hardware Company, and upon the completion of their works at Austin, in 1886, came here as their general manager. In December, 1888, with Mr. Harvey, he leased both mills of the Buffalo Hardware Company, the upper one being the largest in the State, and one of the largest in the United States, giving employment to 275 men. He married Elizabeth, daughter of A. C. Calkins, of Buffalo. He is a member of Eulalia Lodge, No. 342, I. O. O. F. He is, in his political views, a Democrat, and was a member of the State Central Committee in 1888.

WHARTON TOWNSHIP.

SETH BRIGGS, manufacturer of lumber, P. O. Sanders, was born in Tioga county, N. Y., October 9, 1834. He came with his father, Seth Briggs (who was one of the first settlers of Wharton township), to Potter county, October 9, 1854. The family settled on a tract of wild land, and held it by peaceable possession, living on it twenty-one years. His father died in 1862, and although a resident of the county only eight years, was well-known and highly respected. In 1875 Mr. Briggs bought the saw-mill formerly owned by David Card, and now carries on an extensive business in lumber. He was married July 9, 1887, to Miss D. M. Horton, of Wharton. He has been a prominent citizen of the county, and has held various official positions. In politics he is a Democrat.

DAVID CARD, lumberman and farmer, P. O. Sanders, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., February 14, 1818. In his childhood his parents moved to Vermont and from there to Oswego county, N. Y., where they lived until 1850, when they moved to Tioga county, N. Y. Mr. Card bought a farm in Tioga county, living on it until 1858, when he came to Potter county, Penn., and exchanged his farm in Tioga county for a tract of wild land, heavily timbered, in Wharton township. He built a mill on his land, and has been extensively engaged in the lumber business. He also has given his attention to agriculture, and owns a well-improved farm on the Sinnemahoning river, which is attractive, his residence and farm buildings being among the best in the township. Although deeply engrossed in his own business, he is interested in all matters of public benefit, and has held various official positions. Mr. Card was married, in 1851, to Miss Diadona Green, who died in 1858, and May 11, 1861, he married Miss Louisa Briggs, daughter of Seth Briggs, who came from Tioga county, N. Y., to Potter county, in 1854. Mr. Card has a family of five children: Della, wife of Henry Engle; Laura, wife of Wesley Harding; David; Cora, wife of Isaac Cornelius, and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Card are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

M. T. SEIBERT, farmer, P. O. Costello, was born March 26, 1826, in Berks county, Penn., where he was reared and educated, remaining with his father until he became a young man. He bought a farm in Berks county, and remained there until 1848, when he came to Potter county, and purchased a

tract of wild land, but did not move to the county until 1871. He now has a good home in Wharton township, and is one of the prosperous farmers of the township. Mr. Seibert was married in October, 1847, to Miss Mary A. Good, who died in 1856. In November, 1866, he married Miss Amelia Bishop, of Berks county, and they have seven children: John M. (in Alabama), Luther B., (an attorney in Austin), Douglas S. (a merchant in Sanders), Mary L. (wife of George Olmsted, of Coudersport), Annie A. (in Eldred), Nellie G. and Nora V. Mr. Seibert is a member of Williamson Lodge, No. 307, F. & A. M.

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